<page>135r</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f275.item.r=></image>

<div>  
<id>p135r\_1</id>  
<head>Colors for <m>gold</m> or mixture</head>

<ab>

<m>Verdigris</m> &amp; <m>sal ammoniac</m>, as much of one as the other, &amp; as big as a bean of <m>saltpeter</m>. For if you put a quantity, it would make it all boil so much that it would boil over. Saltpeter is only put in to make it boil, in order that one recognizes when the substance has boiled enough. This color, put on sour melted gold, renders it <fr>doulx</fr> immediately.</ab>

<man><margin>left-top</margin>Softening <m>gold</m></man>

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<div>  
<id>p135r\_2</id>  
<head>Gate</head>

<ab>

It is necessary that it be longish with regard to the thing that you molded. And for big molds, at the very least, it is necessary that it have four of five fingers of length. You can make it wide up until the middle &amp; then divide it in three points in this way. And as much as the molded thing is small, it is also necessary that your points be small. And in the middle of the gate &amp; of its points, make there some openings in order to prevent the fury of the metal &amp; make it run gently. One also needs to <del>c</del> conjoin the folded parts of the animal with little notched lines, <del>a</del>especially the end of the tail or other delicate part, in order that the metal flows everywhere &amp; carries itself from <del>e l</del> one part to the other.</ab>

<ab>

Do not forget to make a gate of wax for the legs of sand lizards &amp; delicate things like this.</ab>

<ab>

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When you have molded an animal in the first part of the mold, do not let this part dry before you have taken away the said animal, for the mold, in drying, contracts and would also make the animal contract. Keep it therefore in some moist &amp; humid place until you have done it.</ab>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p135r\_1</id>

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<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5U3BqOGxwTHNPeVk></link>

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<div>  
<id>p135r\_3</id>  
<head><m>Vine leaf</m> and small <m>frog</m></head>

<ab>

Take <m>vine leaves</m> to mold, as they are in growth, likewise with all plants &amp; flowers or a young vine growing again after having been cut, or when they rebud in autumn, because the new leaves are more lumpy &amp; have more apparent lineation. On the contrary old leaves are smooth on the inside &amp; pierced in several places. Therefore place your leaf bottom down on the clay slab, and secure it with small points, nevertheless leaving it its natural curve. And make a notch in the clay to hide the stem at the first gate, which, once made &amp; dry, you will take away the stem from the leaf &amp; clean with it well with small bristle brushes &amp; fix it with a small mount of clay. Next, make several gates around the leaf with wax as you know &amp; <del>gec</del> make the gate thin &amp; with several lines &amp; lumpy.</ab>

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The vine <m>leaf</m> is painted with green made of <m>stil de grain yellow</m> &amp; <m><fr>verd de terre</fr></m>.</ab>

<ab>  
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You can cast on the leaf a spider or frog &amp; whatever you like.</ab>

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