<page>140r</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f285.image></image>

<div>

<cont/>

<id>p139v\_1</id>

<ab> like other things, &amp; on this occasion, you can cast in two or three times until your <tl>mold</tl> is full. As for the <tl>mold which is of <m>white plaster</m></tl>, pulverized &amp; reheated as for previous sands, you should have made it <tmp>a long time ago</tmp>, for it serves several times. But before you use it, soak it for <tmp>a good <ms>hour</ms></tmp> in <ms>cold water</ms> &amp; for <tmp>at least <ms>as long</ms></tmp> in <ms><m>water <add>so</add> hot</m>, that, at the beginning, you cannot hold your <tl><bp>finger</bp></tl> in it</ms>. And <del><fr>q</fr></del> take heed that it does not imbibe <del><fr>b</fr></del> more,<del>thusly</del> but rather that it shows itself to be very wet everywhere, without the water being imbibed in it. And, removing it from the <m>hot water</m>, closed, cast your <m>wax</m> in such a state of heat as has been said. And readily, neither the first nor second cast come out until the <tl>mold</tl> is imbibed. Let it cool before opening it, in order that the cast thing does not break. You will recognize that the cast is good when the <m>wax</m> spilled out onto the outside of the <tl>mold</tl> is thin and smooth. Remember to make many gates all along the <tl>mold</tl>, in order that the <m>wax</m> run better thusly.</ab>

<ab>Make the first

<figure>

<id>fig\_p140r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5NFdsdU4tVFgxOTg></link>

</figure> gate twice as large as for other <tl>molds</tl>. And if, in the first cast, your work becomes porous and does not come out neat, <del><ill/></del>, it is all the same, for it is necessary that you realise that the three of four first ones are not readily good. In the first one, you recognize if there are some flashings, which keep from releasing well and you remove them if they do not remove <add>themselves</add> at the second or third first cast. And the more you cast, the neater you will make it, and your <tl>mold</tl> will serve you for more than a hundred times, if it is well overseen. But it is good to soak it one <ms><tmp>night</tmp></ms> or one <ms><tmp>day</tmp></ms> before casting in it, in order that it be well imbibed. The same must be done for fruits of <m>sugar</m>. This <m><m>wax</m></m> is very <fr>doulce</fr> &amp; amiable &amp; pliant as <m>copper</m>, and if it is strong because of the <m>sulphur</m>, which renders it melted, far before the other, that you can thusly prove on a <tl>hot <m>slate</m></tl>. And the <m>sulfur</m> that you will have put in it, will be found, the second time that you melt it, cracked at the bottom. Having thusly passed through the <m>wax</m>, it does not inflame from a <tl>candle</tl>. And on this occasion, <del><fr>que</fr></del> I think it will cast very neatly for medals. One uses the same <m>wax</m> in place of <m>varnish</m> to etch <ill/></ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
When your animal is cast, cut with a <tl>hot penknife</tl> the flaws &amp; superfluous things. And if you want to refold it &amp; twist it around on some <tl>stick</tl> or <tl>taper</tl>, put it to soften <del>on</del> in <m>hot water</m>, and hold it while twisting it around.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
Cut down the protuberance of the gates, in order that they are smooth &amp; that the <m>wax</m> has more of the <m>silver</m> to run, in one go, without turning around in the folds of the <al>snake</al>.</ab>

<cont/>

</div>