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<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f287.image</image>

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<head>Molding a <al>crayfish</al></head>

<ab><margin>top</margin>If some little thing is missing from it, you can reattach it or else fill it with <m><pro>goldsmith</pro>'s cement</m>, because it <ill/>.</ab>

<ab>The<al>crayfish</al> is one of the most fanciful to mold, but also provides an example for casting many other very difficult things. Males are distinguished by the eggs that females carry, and by the four <del>legs</del> little white leglets at the back that males <del><fr>ap</fr></del> <corr>have</corr> inside their tail, after the eight main legs. It is only a good thing to dry them out a little, because the lumps only come out <del>hard</del> rougher &amp; more beautiful, for everything that is of shell does not diminish. It is true that if you let them dry too much, these little inside leglets diminish &amp; rendered more slender &amp; do not have as much body. If also they are too dry, the flesh separates from the scales. Take heed, therefore, to use moderation. They have some hair between the legs &amp; at the end of the tail. And because all hair is troublesome to mold, because it gets mixed up with the sand &amp; is not released, you can burn it with a <tl>hot <m>iron</m></tl> on the <al>crayfish</al>, so that no one sees it. As for animals that have hair or feathers, it is necessary that you smear them with <m>oil of <pa>olive</pa>, of <pa>wheat</pa></m>, which is quickly dry &amp; which will keep the hair flat &amp; spread out. Thus, you will have the form of your animal and the hair will also show, but made in waves, and this is something which can be repaired. If your <al>crayfish</al> has <corr>eggs</corr>, which are delicate, and which would be awkward to uncover without breaking, you would do better to make the first cast on the belly &amp; eggs, in order that <del>you</del> you only need to uncover the back, which is hard &amp; easy to handle. And the belly &amp; the eggs will remain in the <tl>mold</tl>, and one will need to burn them inside before opening your <tl>mold</tl> <del>&amp; <fr>en</fr></del> for the second time. Thus, <del>all</del> it will open easily, for what is burned will no longer be attached. Thus, the second cast, which is made on the first one, which has set well, separates easily from the first, after having been reheated, which is a singular secret for similar <tl>molds</tl>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-top</margin>The gate is made by the tail, very thin.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>Do not forget to rub with <m>eau-de-vie</m> before molding.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin><al>Stag beetles</al>, <al>crayfish</al> &amp; <al>crabs</al> are molded in the same way.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>If your <al>crayfish</al> <del><fr>a d</fr></del> has no eggs, mold the back on top &amp; the belly on the bottom. You can give it some.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>It can be molded hollow as for the body, but the legs cannot. And to do it well, <al>crayfish</al> are already fanciful enough to mold without looking for the hollow, this ought to be reserved for <al>turtles</al>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>When you open your <tl>mold</tl>, you will find the <al>crayfish</al> with <m>white bones</m>, but not in powder. And without opening it, the <m><figure>☿</figure></m> will have done nothing.</ab>

<ab><margin>bottom</margin>Layer these <m>oil</m> colors very transparently.</ab>

<ab><margin>bottom</margin>To paint it, boil it with <m>wine</m> &amp; a little <m>salt</m> in order that they become very red &amp; take this as a model. Paint the back with <m>vermilion</m> mixed with <m>lake</m>, &amp; the sides &amp; underneath the belly &amp; the legs with <m>vermilion</m> &amp; <m>yellow ochre</m> and <m>white</m>.</ab>

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