<page>142v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f290.image</image>

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<id>p142v\_1</id>

<head>Molding <al>grasshoppers</al> and things too thin</head>

<ab>If you have a <m>written paper</m> to mold, which is too thin, after you have made the first cast &amp; it has set, give a little thickness to the reverse of your <m>paper</m> with <m>melted butter</m>, which is the most appropriate means there is, &amp; for fortifying the wings of either a <al>butterfly</al> or a <al>grasshopper</al>, or some delicate part of an animal to which you need to give thickness. But take heed to apply this <m>melted butter</m> underneath the wing or in whichever place it cannot be seen. For giving thickness to a <pa>pansy</pa> or other flowers, <m>butter</m> is not good, but rather <m><pa>wheat</pa> oil</m>, which is soon dry &amp; holds firm. <m>Wax</m> would not be appropriate here for it is too hot once melted, &amp; it makes the thing to which it is applied contract. But <m>butter</m> is amiable and handleable.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>If you write on <m>paper</m> or on <m>common carton</m> &amp; that your <m>letter</m> is with <m>gum</m>, the humidity of the <tl><m>clay</m> slab</tl> or the wet sand for <fr>noyau</fr> will moisten your <m>letter</m> <corr>&amp;</corr> undo it. Therefore write with <m>cinnabar</m> wettened with <m>oil</m>, on <m>oiled paper</m> &amp; impress.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin><figure>+</figure>Reheat your <tl>molds</tl> with <m>charcoals</m>,firstly lit in the <tl>forge</tl>, in order that the fire is not so hot &amp; does not break the <tl>molds</tl>. And do not make as much fire where the <tl>mold</tl> is thin, like in the place where it is thick.</ab>

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<id>p142v\_2</id>

<head><tl>Molds</tl></head>

<ab>Make some notches, with these, that enter more in the inside of the <tl>mold</tl> than on the outside, for in this way, they have more strength. Keep from reheating in one go &amp; in a too ardent fire, for this makes them <del>melt</del> break.</ab>

<ab><margin>right-middle</margin>Do not keep them in a <env>humid or enclosed place</env> if they are not well dry, for they go moldy. So do dried animals.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>@One ought not to reheat <tl>molds</tl> twice when the animal can be removed without burning, like a <al>toad</al>, which can well be molded hollow like all thick animals. However, it is always good to redden the <tl>mold</tl> once.</ab>

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<id>p142v\_3</id>

<head><m>Lute</m> for <m>luting</m> your <tl>molds</tl></head>

<ab>I have not found one that is made more quickly than this one, nor better. Take this <m>lean earth of which the <pro>founders of artillery &amp; bells</pro> make their <tl><fr>trusseaulx</fr></tl> and <tl>molds</tl></m>, which is lean &amp; sandy. Wet it <del><fr>e</fr></del> moderately like a very thick <m>mortar</m>. Mix in it about <ms>half</ms> <m><al>horse</al> dung</m> &amp; then have it beaten well. Next, mix in a <ms>third part</ms> of <m>discarded cloth waste</m> or <m>cloth shavings</m>, and beat it again quite strongly. You can reheat your <tl>mold</tl> as soon as the <m>lute</m> is placed.</ab>

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