<page>144v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f294.image</image>

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<id>p144r\_1</id>

<ab>having been thusly arranged &amp; well cleaned with <tl>brushes</tl>, place <del>the</del> the <tl>circle of <m>clay</m></tl> around the <tl>slab</tl>. Then, with a <tl>band of <m>clay</m></tl> placed on the middle of <del><fr>e</fr></del> the <del>the</del> back of the <al>turtle</al>, as you see, &amp; at the widest place, divide your <tl>mold</tl>. Subsequently, <m>oil</m> with your <m><fr>pinceau</fr></m>, dedicated for this, the half of the shell you want to mold. Wet in <m>hot water</m>, <sn>so that without burning yourself, you can hold your <tl><bp>finger</bp></tl> in it without burning yourself</sn>, your sand, a little <del><fr>p</fr></del> thick. And <del><fr>f</fr></del> before throwing it, rub the shell with <m>eau-de-vie</m>. And next, cast your sand &amp; let it set and note that all things that have shells, or that are hard, or are not malleable, like <al>snakes</al> &amp; <al>lizards</al>, want to be <m>oiled</m> to release. Things that are malleable do not need this. <m>Hot water</m> makes the wet sand <del>in <m>water</m></del> set better on <m>oil</m>, which otherwise would be refused. Your half of the <al>turtle</al>, having thusly <del><fr>desp</fr></del> been molded, separate it with its <tl>half mold</tl>, from the <tl><m>clay</m> slab</tl>, that you will set aside to return it to when it is necessary. Next, clean your <tl>half mold</tl> &amp; smooth it &amp; flatten, like the others. But because it happens that because <del><fr>u</fr></del> of the <m>clay</m> <fr>entredeux</fr>, the <tl>half mold</tl> will consist of more than half of the <al>turtle</al>, cut &amp; pair down smoothly the excess, &amp; clean everything well with <tl>brushes</tl>. Then, make on the top edge of the <tl>mold</tl>, on the side that is cut &amp; halfway, two notches, like for other <tl>molds</tl> and return your <al>turtle</al> to its <tl>slab</tl>, as it was &amp; secure its two legs, which are not molded, with <tl><m>iron wire</m> points</tl>. And stuff all around what is empty, up until the edge of the top shell with <m>clay</m>. Next, place the <tl>circle</tl> around and put a <m>clay</m> <fr>entredeulx</fr> on the first <tl>mold</tl>, a little above the notches. And having <m>oiled</m> the <del><fr>d</fr></del> first <tl>half mold</tl> &amp; its notches and the shell of the <al>turtle</al>, &amp; having also showered it with <m>eau-de-vie</m>, heat your <m>water</m>, wet you sand with a little <m>water of sal ammoniac</m> &amp; the said <m>hot water</m>, &amp; cast. Having set, adapt the sides of these two <tl>molds</tl> smoothly &amp; on each side secure their joint, which only recognize each other a little, with two <tl>cramps</tl>, in order that when uncovering afterwards the underneath of the <al>turtle</al>, they are not undone. Next, uncover the side of the belly &amp; of the throat, in the way that you uncover a <al>crayfish</al>, which is the most difficult to mold of the little beasts, which are molded in two halves.</ab>

<figure>

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<id>fig\_p144v\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5ZGhySWFITlRSaG8></link>

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<id>fig\_p144v\_2</id>

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You can mold the <al>turtle</al> with one piece for each side, but one would need to burn it. Afterwards, to make the hollow, the reheated <tl>mold</tl> cannot be <m>oiled</m> because it drinks the <m>oil</m>.</ab>

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If there is some <m><la>crocum</la></m> in the sand, the joints of the <tl>molds</tl> will almost not recognize each other. </ab>

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Turn to the second leaf.</man></ab>

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