<page>151v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f308.image</image>

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<cont/>

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<ab>however, do not remove it until you have completely repaired the <al>turtle</al>, for you will use this <m>earth</m> as <m>cement</m>, if you need to embed something or repair with the <tl>small chisel</tl>. If there are some fins at the joints of the <tl>mold</tl>, you will remove them, either with the <tl>burin</tl>, called a <def><tl><fr>chaple</fr></tl></def>, or a <tl>very sharp pen-knife</tl>, or with a <tl>small file</tl>, &amp; then with the <tl>small chisel</tl>, always having the natural thing, to do this better, in front of you. You can curl on a <tl>file</tl> the point of a <tl>small chisel</tl>, which is not quenched, to make something lumpy. For these <del>two</del> <al>turtles</al> &amp; other hollow things, that presuppose being large enough, cast your alloy of <ms>half</ms> <m>lead</m> &amp; <ms>half</ms> <m>fine tin</m>. There is more work in molding a <al>turtle</al> than for twelve <tl>molds</tl> of flowers. If there is some <m><la>crocum</la></m> in your sand, there will not be fins &amp; if, by some chance, there are some on the sides, they will be thinner than <m>paper</m>, as long as your <tl>mold</tl> is tightened well with a <tl>press</tl>. And to make the scales of <al>turtles</al> or other animals, you can make some <tl>little small chisels</tl>, in the shape of a <tl>round cutting-punch</tl>, others in the fashion of a <tl>gouge</tl>, or the scale of a <al>snake</al> &amp; <al>lizard</al>, and others on a <tl>file</tl> to make the curly &amp; lumpy bits. The <al>turtles</al>, which are not molded hollow, do not have as much work, for they are molded in two pieces to repair them, with <tl>small chisels</tl>, <tl>small cutting-punches</tl>, <tl>small gouges</tl> &amp; <tl>small serrated chisels</tl>.</ab>

<figure>

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<margin>left-middle</margin>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5bk1US2QxRTVwa2s></link>

</figure>

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<head><m><pa>Wheat</pa> oil</m></head>

<ab>One needs to make it between two quite <tl>sparkling hot <m>iron plates</m></tl>, especially the lower one, which will be sloping, on which you will put some <m><pa>wheat</pa></m>, quite even &amp; uniform. And then you will place the other, all red, on top, &amp; you will press it until you see the <m>black oil</m> drip well. Reiterate that until you have enough of it. This <m>oil</m> dries immediately. It gives gold color to <m>silvered</m> &amp; burnished things, augments the color of <m>gilded</m> things, serves as a <m>varnish</m> on <m>iron</m> for etching it later, for <m>varnishing</m> sword guards tawny. And could also serve <pro>makers of <m>gilded leather</m></pro> well.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>One needs to use it when it is newly made. And for things to be molded, it must not be as thick as for coloring.

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<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>It is not for smearing hairy animals, for it is too strong &amp; rigid, but it is good to give form to the legs of a small animal, like a <al>fly</al> &amp; suchlike. It is also excellent for coloring <m>white false stones</m>.</ab></div>