<page>151v</page>

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

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<ab>However, do not remove it before you have prepared the whole <al>turtle</al>, because you will use this <m>earth</m> as <m>cement</m>, should you need embed something or make repairs with a chisel. If you have some metal overflow at the joints of your mold, you will remove it, either with a burin, called a chaple, or with a very sharp pen-knife, or with a small file followed by the chisel. Always keeping in front of you the real thing to do as best you can. You can curl on a file a chisel point, which is not at all moistened, to make something lumpy. For these <al>turtles</al> and any other hollow things which you can assume are quite big, create a <m>ligue</m> of half <m>lead</m> and half <m>refined tin</m>. There is more to do when molding a <al>turtle</al> than when molding a dozen flowers. If there is <m>crocum</m> in your sand, there will be no metal overflow and if you are unfortunate enough that there should be some on the sides, these will be as thin as <m>paper</m>, as long as your mold is very tightly pressed together. And to make the scales of <al>turtles</al> and other animals, you can make little chisel marks in the shape of round punch cutters, others in the shape of a gouge, or shaped like a <al>snake</al> or <al>lizard</al> scale, and other using a file used to make twisty bits and lumps. <al>Turtles</al> that do not need to be molded hollow are not as much work, because they are molded in two pieces and repair them with little chisels <sup>that make</sup> punch cutters, little couge, and serrated chisels.

<figure>

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<margin>left-middle</margin>

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

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<id>p151v\_1</id>

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

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

<ab><margin>left-bottom</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-bottom</margin>It is not for oiling 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 white false stones.</ab></div>