<page>155r</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f315.item.r=></image>

<div>  
<id>p155r\_1</id>  
<head>Molding a rose</head>

<ab>Because the little branches of the rose bush which are <del>aupart</del> around the flower are sometimes very spread out &amp; would make too large a mold, one makes <add>and molds</add> them separately, and the rose &amp; some buds separately. And then one joins them with solder, the little branches &amp; leaves of the rose bush to the stem of the rose, on which one intentionally leaves the little tips of the small branches. Put your leaf or rose as low as you can in the mold because the <m>sand</m> always raises it up. You <del>en</del> can also mold several petals together, once arranged one on top of the other, separating them with threads, as is said. And regarding the rose, you can give a thin layer of <m>melted butter</m> on the back of the petal, <del>of</del> <add>on the first petals on the outside, not those on the inside</add> <del>be</del>, to fortify it &amp; give it the strength to withstand, <add>in order that the wet sand does not spread out &amp; expand more than it should.</add> You <del>them</del> can also mold well the leaves of rose bushes, strawberry plants, &amp; similar things, that are flat &amp; can be flattened without spoiling them, with two gates; to open your mold when it is reheated &amp;clean the ashes from it, <del>All</del>, and make vents &amp; several gates. And this is the easiest way, but the other can also be done. And with a <m>wax</m> sprue applied &amp; joined from petal to petal, you can make casts. You can even make a <m>wax</m> sprue from <add>the back of</add> the first petal <del>until</del>, which will join to the cast. All of this facilitates the cast. <del>Aulcu</del> The principal thing is to let your reheated molds cool down well, rather than cleaning them &amp; blowing inside them to make the wax come out, because when the mold is hot, the ash holds to it as if attached. But when it is cold, it wanders and leaves with air or when one blows one's breath through the small opening. </ab>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p155r\_1</id>

<margin>left-top</margin>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5b3lFZ18wbGducEk></link>

</figure>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
You can give quite a little thickness at the ends of the stalks that support the leaves, greasing them lightly underneath with <m>melted butter</m>, because the leaves are large &amp; weighty, and the stalk of <m>lead</m> &amp; <m>tin</m> would not have enough strength.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-bottom</margin>  
I would be of the opinion to mold the rose on its own with a little of its stem close to its bud, &amp; then to join it to a longer one of tinned <m>letton</m>, because the bloomed rose has great volume &amp; weight.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>bottom</margin>  
Wet the rose with <m>eau-de-vie</m> before putting it in the circle of clay. Do not forget to oil the gate with <m>wax</m>. And when you will have cast your <m>wet sand</m>, blow thoroughly, until it begins to take hold. The rose came out well. But because the <m>sand</m> is found mixed among the petals, make your work soak in water for a long time in order that shaking it in the water, the earth is gone from it.</ab>

</div>