<page>155r</page>

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

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

<ab>Because the little branches <add>of the <pa>rose bush</pa></add> which are <del><fr>aupart</fr></del> around the flower are sometimes very spread out &amp; would make too large a <tl>mold</tl>, one makes <add>and molds</add> them separately, and the <pa>rose</pa> &amp; some buds separately. And then one joins them with <m>solder</m>, the little branches &amp; leaves of the <pa>rose bush</pa> to the stem of the <pa>rose</pa>, on which one intentionally leaves the little tips of the small branches. Put your leaf or <pa>rose</pa> as low as you can in the <tl>mold</tl> because the <m>sand</m> always raises it up. You <del><fr>en</fr></del> can also mold several petals together, once arranged one on top of the other, separating them with <tl>threads</tl>, as is said. And regarding the <pa>rose</pa>, 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><fr>be</fr></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 <pa>rose bushes</pa>, <pa>strawberry plants</pa>, &amp; similar things, that are flat &amp; can be flattened without spoiling them, with two gates; to open your <tl>mold</tl> when it is reheated &amp;clean the <m>ashes</m> 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 gate. All of this facilitates the cast. <del><fr>Aulcu</fr></del> The principal thing is to let your reheated <tl>molds</tl> cool down well, rather than cleaning them &amp; blowing inside them to make the <m>wax</m> come out, because when the <tl>mold</tl> 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 <bp>breath</bp> through the small opening. </ab>

<figure>

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

<margin>left-middle</margin>

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

</figure>

<ab>  
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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 <pa>rose </pa>on its own with a little of its stem close to its bud, &amp; then to join it to a longer one of <m>tinned latten</m>, because the bloomed <pa>rose</pa> has great volume &amp; weight.</ab>

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

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