$\{t_{L_0-L}\}$ is connected $\Rightarrow$ It is one sheet.

But we can also define for each L an isomorphism $\varphi_2: B_{L_0} \to B_L$ via the natural identification of both B_{L_0} and B_L with the abstract curve B introduced above; since $\varphi_{L_0} = t_0 = id$, it follows that $\varphi_2 = t_{L_0-L}$ for all L.

「 I think: the authors found one sheet $\{t_{L_0-L}\}$ and another sheet $\{\varphi_2^L\}$ by identifying B_L & B_{L_0} with the abstract B. $\Rightarrow \varphi_2^{L_0} = t_0 = t_{L_0-L_0} = id$.
$\Rightarrow \{\varphi_2^L\} = \{t_{L_0-L}\}$ and $\varphi_2^L = t_{L_0-L}$.

Now suppose we are given two lines L_1 and L_2 in X, and we want to find their sum $L_1 + L_2$ in A.

The first step is to express L_1 as the sum of two points on the curve B_{L_0}. This is easy: L_1 and L_0 together span a 3-plane V in $\mathbb{P}^5$, which will intersect X in L_0 and L_1 plus two additional lines M_1 and M_2 meeting L_0 and L_1; we have

$$L_1 = -M_1 - M_2$$

in A. (See Figure 23.)