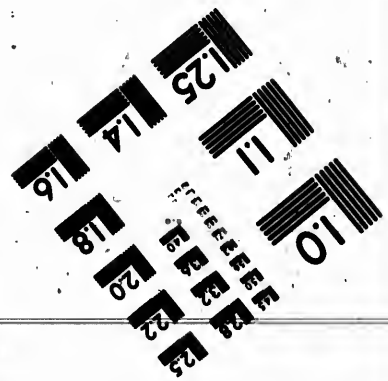
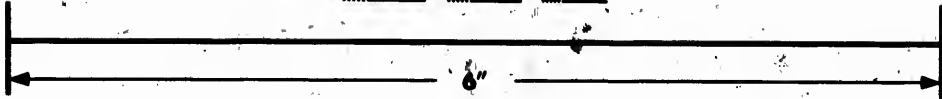
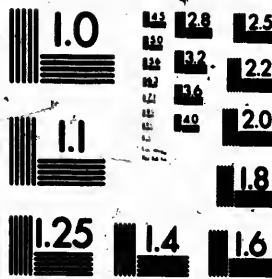


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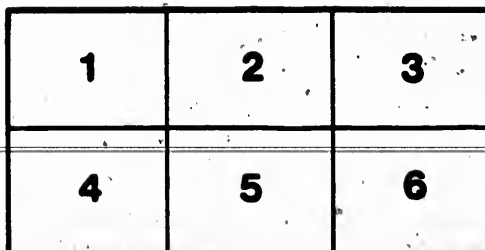
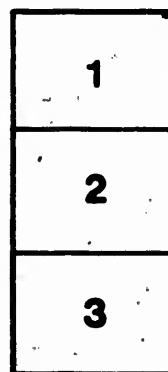
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ADAMANT

The Best, Strongest and Only Permanent Adhesive for
Cemented Floors

ADAMANT MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

• **Adamant** •

• **Wall Glue** •

ADAMANT MANUFACTURING CO.

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CANADIAN BRANCH:

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ADAMANT MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Adamant • Wall • Plaster

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••• 100 ESPLANADE STREET EAST, ••• ••

TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE 2180.

Adamant

Has received the Medal of Excellence from
the American Institute, New York.

A WALL has no business to be "dead." It ought to have members in its make, and purpose in its existence, like an organized creature, and to answer its ends in a living and energetic way; and it is only when we do not choose to put any strength nor organization into it, that it offends us by its deadness.—*John Ruskin.*

Adamant

is no experiment. It has had a Three
years' test.

"ADAMANT."

The Perfection of Wall Plaster.

ADAMANT WALL PLASTER, as its name implies, is a material designed to produce a hard and practically indestructible interior wall.

Within three years ADAMANT has made for itself a wide reputation, entirely on its merits, having been applied in thousands of buildings in New York, and other States.

The demand for ADAMANT is rapidly increasing. It now has an established place as a standard building material.

The plastering has long been the poorest portion of buildings, and a good interior wall is the exception where lime plaster is used. A slight concussion breaks the surface of the wall, and patches, holes and defaced decorations offend the eye. Where lime and sand plaster is used it is not an uncommon occurrence to have the whole or a part of the ceiling fall. To avoid this, many churches, school buildings, stores, etc., have been ceiled with wood, thereby largely increasing the cost.

By using ADAMANT the necessity for wooden ceilings is entirely obviated, as it adheres strongly to any substance, and can not be removed without considerable effort.

In recent years numberless improvements have been made in building materials generally, but until the introduction of ADAMANT a superior wall at moderate cost was unobtainable.

In the ordinary way of making and applying common plaster, the results are very uncertain. The varying qualities of lime and sand render fixed proportions unsafe. The plaster must be mixed weeks before it is used, so that the lime may become thoroughly slaked. Frequently the hair is

destroyed by the action of the lime, and a wall made of such material will be "rotten." Much care must be observed about the drying of one coat before the next is applied. The large quantity of water used in common plastering, to the injury of the wood work—the time required to dry the building—and, in winter, the expense of fuel for that purpose, are among the disadvantages inherent in its use.

It adheres equally well to brick, stone, and wooden or iron, lath, and will last as long as the building.

Should a leakage occur by the bursting of pipes, or imperfect roof, ADAMANT will not cleave off.

Carpenters need not move out while the plastering goes on, but can continue work on the same floor with the plasterers. Of course until the ADAMANT has set, walls should not be jarred.

Its resonant properties make it particularly valuable in churches, halls, opera houses and all public places.

In fire resisting qualities it is superior to any other plaster made, and this consideration alone should have great weight with those who are building or preparing to build.

For setting tile, slabs, &c., its adhesiveness and strength render it specially well adapted.

ADAMANT does not crack or shrink; rats do not gnaw through it, nor will it harbor vermin, noxious gasses or germs of disease, like common plaster, because it is smooth, dense and hard, instead of porous. It places much less weight on the building than lime plaster, and instead of being a dead weight it contributes strength.

It has great adhesiveness and considerable elasticity, therefore for ceilings which are liable to "spring" it is invaluable. It can be frescoed, papered, painted or treated with any desired finish within four or five days after the application of the last coat.

No one who intends building substantially and economically can afford to use the common plaster, when, for a moderate additional first cost, he can put on ADAMANT, and obtain a solid wall that will not be injured every time it is touched by furniture; that is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and in every respect superior.

ADAMANT WALL PLASTER.

ADAMANT is a dry material, shipped in bags, ready for use by simply mixing with water, and is applied in the same manner as common plaster.

It is also a chemical composition, and in a few hours after being applied it becomes very hard, and capable of resisting, intact, all the ordinary casualties that prove so disastrous to common plaster.

Among its many advantages, ADAMANT saves time and labor, both in preparing and applying; it is cleanly and easy to work; it avoids saturating the timbers and shrinkage; it saves waiting weeks for rooms to dry out, and they can be safely occupied immediately after finishing.

We manufacture the following kinds of material:—

No. 2, for first coat on lath.

No. 2 B., for first coat on brick, and second coat in three coat work.

No. 1., grey trowel finish.

No. 1 XX., float finish.

No. 1 XXX., plain white trowel finish.

No. C. B., cornice browning—for roughing out cornices, quick setting, half hour.

No. C. F., cornice finish, quick setting, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

QUANTITY.

If walls and ceilings are lathed as directed, 9 to 12 bags of No. 2, and 3 to 4 bags of finishing material will cover 100 square yards. Where brick walls are reasonably straight, it will take on an average of 16 to 20 bags of 2 B. to cover 100 yards. In three coat work, 6 to 9 bags No. 2 and 8 to 10 bags of No. 2 B. will cover 100 yards.

GROUND AND LATHING.

In using ADAMANT WALL PLASTER the grounds should be put on $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, which will give a full $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of material above lath. In doing three coat work, the grounds should be put on $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.

The laths should be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart on side walls, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on ceilings. If further apart there will be loss of material, and if nearer together, room is not allowed for the swelling of the lath, and in such cases there is danger of buckling or bulging.

See that the lath nails are well driven in, flush with lath, to avoid possible rust stains.

MIXING.

Mixing boxes are better for being shallow. Insist upon having them kept clean. Use none but clean water.

Place the ADAMANT in the box, leaving room at one end for water, draw the ADAMANT into the water, and continue till all the material is thoroughly soaked. If any water is then left, add sufficient ADAMANT to absorb it. Then, and not till then, use hoe and mix thoroughly.

Never mix till ADAMANT is soaked. Never re-mix when material is setting. Never mix more than can be used in one and one-half hours.

TOOLS.

The ordinary plasterers' tools are all that is required, but they must be kept clean. - ADAMANT does not require to be left rough on the face of first coat, as the finish will adhere, no matter how smooth the undercoat. We advocate the use of steel darbys, wood darbys with steel face, or close grained hardwood darby, which has been soaked with oil. The same will apply to floats.

APPLYING.

No. 2, for lath work. Apply easily. Do not try to force through keys of lathing. It is unnecessary. Darby lightly. Fill up slacks with trowel, and go over again with darby. Draw it up with float or trowel held flat to face of work. Do not float when material is setting.

No. 2. B.—Brick, Tile, Fireproofing, and all other porous material, should be thoroughly wet. If the suction is so great as to draw the water out of the material before it has set, the strength will be greatly reduced.

For cheap work, for papering, we recommend the use of No. 2, which should be left as smooth as possible. The next day skim with No. 1. Finishing green in this way, 2 bags should cover 100 yards, if the first coat has been well straightened.

No. 1 XXX the undercoat better be dry. First time over apply very thin, grinding it in filling the pores. Allow it to draw a few minutes, to avoid blistering, for, as the moisture is drawn into the dry coat, the air is expelled. The thin coat also serves to stop suction sufficiently, and allows the plasterer to lay on next time perfectly level.

The last time over—for we go over it three times—thin up the ADAMANT on the board, just so it can be handled on

the hawk, filling in all cat faces, and other imperfections, and going all over with this thin material, finishing nearly as possible. After it has drawn a while, trowel off, using damp brush, (dip brush, and sling water out of it before using.) No more labor should be put on after good surface is obtained, as the material does not chip, crack, or fire crack. Finally, brush with dry brush.

In finishing ADAMANT use little water as possible, and make few joinings, by working top and bottom together.

This also applies to No. 1 when good finish is desired.

In doing good, true work on lath, three coats should be applied, the labor being but little more, if any, than two coats work. In such work No. 2 is rapidly applied, simply covering the lath for a background. When half dry the 2 B is put on and straightened. When this is dry the finishing coat is applied.

Frost will not harm ADAMANT after it has been on ten hours.

The second coat, however, should never be applied while there is frost in the first coat.

Alterations and repairs can be done neatly, nicely, and expeditiously with ADAMANT. Wet the old lath, also the edges of the old mortar to reduce suction.

In using No. 1 XX, apply thinly to wall left after darby or straight edge, when half dry. The first coat need not be scratched for this finish.

Avoid joinings as much as possible.

Be careful and use water only when material is fresh, and not after it has started to set.

PRICES.

No. 2, for first coat on lath, per bag.....	130 lbs.	\$1.00
“ 2 B., for 1st coat on brick, and 2nd coat in three coat work, per bag,.....	140 “	90
“ 1, Gray trowel finish, per bag	140 “	1.60
“ 1 XX, Float finish, per bag	140 “	1.60
“ 1 XXX, Pure white trowel finish	110 “	2.30
“ C. B., Cornice broading, for roughing out cornices, per bag	140 “	1.60
“ C. F., Cornice finish	110 “	2.30
Bags,.....	12½ cents each,	additional.

BAGS.

We pack our goods in bags, for which we charge 12½ cents each. We expect them to be returned in good order as soon as emptied. Bags lost, destroyed, or not returned, *must be paid for*. They should be kept dry, and can be bagged, (using one of the same for that purpose), and returned by freight. Each bundle must be tagged, and the sender's name and number of bags returned, plainly marked thereon. Send shipping receipt in all cases. Upon receipt of bags at our mill, credit will be given for the number returned.

Bags returned by city consumers will be credited upon delivery at mill.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADAMANT.

Carpenter.—Grounds to be $\frac{5}{8}$ inch for two coat work. Studding to be well nailed and properly braced, and angles made solid, so that no lath may run through.

Lath to be of No. 1 dry white pine, free from sap, knots, or bark. (This is necessary where white finish is desired.) Put on with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch keys, joints broken every twelfth lath, no lath to be put on vertically.

Cover all lathwork with one coat of No. 2 ADAMANT WALL PLASTER, in strict accordance with rules as given by the manufacturers.

Brick walls, tile or fire proofing to be thoroughly wet to reduce suction, and then to receive a coat of No. 2 B. ADAMANT, properly straightened and brought to an even surface, as per instructions.

For Grey Trowel Finish.—When first coat is half dry cover with No. 1 ADAMANT, trowelling to even surface. Use no water.

For White Trowel Finish.—When first coat is dry apply No. 1 XXX, as directed by manufacturers on page 5 and 6 of their book of instructions.

For Float Finish.—When first coat is half dry, apply No. 1 XX, floating to a fine and even surface. Use as little water as possible.

Stippled Finish.—Apply evenly to wall when first coat is about half dry, and stiple coarsely with proper stippling brush.

CLAIMS IN BRIEF.

ADAMANT is very hard and very adhesive.

It does away with the warping and shrinking of doors and casings, and the building is not saturated with water, which it necessarily must be when common plaster is used.

It costs originally but little more than lime plaster; and in the end its superior qualities makes it immeasurably cheaper.

It saves waiting several weeks or months for the building to dry out.

It does not fall off, even in case of leakages.

It is applied easily by any good plasterer.

It is the only material with which repairing can be done neatly, and "to stay."

It is the best material with which to make a fireproof wall by applying it to iron lath.

It will hold fire in check when it is used behind basings and other woodwork.

It absorbs neither gases nor germs of disease, as does the common plaster, and therefore is of great value from a sanitary point of view.

It can be cut clean to a straight edge. Registers or stove-pipe thimbles can be put in without removing the extra plaster.

ADAMANT, because of its density and the fact of its being a non-conductor of heat, makes a building warmer in winter and cooler in summer.



EXAMINE OUR MANY TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

No better evidence of the superiority of ADAMANT can be given than the testimony of those who have used it.

ST. MEINRAD'S ABBEY, ST. MEINRAD'S, Ind.,
August 30, 1888.

Keystone Plaster Co.

GENTLEMEN:—We are highly pleased with the Adamant Wall Plaster furnished us for our new college buildings. It is certainly much superior to any plastering material I have ever seen, and it is the only material fit to be used on schools and public buildings.

Yours truly, FINTAN MUNDWILER, Abbot.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE,
20 CLINTON STREET, NEWARK, N.J., May 7, 1888.

New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Co.

GENTLEMEN:—We have used your Adamant Wall Plaster on the house of John T. Bobb, Esq., and take pleasure in recommending it to others who want a strong and durable wall. Yours truly,

A. H. CLARK'S SONS.

TROY, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1888.

Adamant Manufacturing Co.

GENTLEMEN:—We have used your Adamant Wall Plaster for plastering. It has given entire satisfaction where used, and we would cheerfully recommend it. Yours respectfully,

BUTTON & BUCKLEY, Contractors and Builders.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2, 1888.

Keystone Plaster Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I am happy to say that a trial of your Adamant Wall Plaster has convinced me that it fully justifies your claims for it, and I cheerfully recommend its use. Very truly yours,

Room 62, Lewis Block.

C. M. BARTBERGER, Architect.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21, 1888.

Bay State Adamant Co., N. Y. Brockway, Manager.

DEAR SIR:—The Adamant Wall Plastering you put on for me in Wellesley is a great success. Although the house had been prepared for ordinary lime and hair mortar, with very coarse lathing and three-fourths grounds and was in a cold corner of the building, where the temperature was not many degrees above the freezing point, your first coat was hard in forty-eight hours and dry enough for the finish coat, while the ordinary lime mortar in an adjoining room that had been on ten days was still soft. The walls are *extremely* hard and it seemed impossible to crack the finish coat by nailing the casings. The plumber, having had occasion to cut some holes, said to me that he wished he could always work on such walls. I should have no hesitation in specifying it.

Respectfully,

W. FRANK HURD, Architect,
35 Congress Street.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., DEC. 7, 1887.

Adamant Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Your request of the 2nd duly at hand. Please excuse delay in replying. We are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained by the use of your Adamant and Chromolith. Among many advantages which we see in its use over the ordinary lime mortar are the following: No checking or cracking in drying; no "pitting;" a great shortening of the usual delay in the carpenters' work by the quick setting and drying of the walls; its durability arising from its extreme hardness and resistance to knocks, and also its waterproof qualities. With the Chromolith we are specially pleased, as very fine effects of color and design in ornamentation are easily obtained without the use of paint or stucco. We have specified the use of your material for about 20,000 yards during the season now closing, and we feel perfect confidence in using your material, and would refer the inquiring public especially to your work in "The Florence Building," where both the Adamant and Chromolith were used.

We are yours very truly,

BAXTER & BUELL, Architects.
4 and 6 Butler Block.

Office of PETER VANDERHOOF & SON,
Masons and Builders,
285 Broad St., NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 16, 1887.

New Jersey Adamant Mfg. Co., Harrison, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives us pleasure to recommend your Adamant Wall Plaster. We have used it at the offices of the Nairn Linoleum Company's new factory, Kearnep, N.J., and find it possesses all the good qualities

claimed for it, namely: strength, toughness, adhesiveness and general durability. It is very easy to work, there being no breakage or cracking in drying out, and a saving of time in finishing the offices. Wishing you success in this enterprise, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

PETER VANDERHOOF & SON.

OFFICE OF S. G. POPE, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
OGDENSBURG, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.R.,

January 24, 1889.

Adamant Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I reply to your inquiry as to how I was pleased with the Adamant I used for plastering Mr. George M. Pullman's house at Alexandria Bay, "Castle Rest," by saying that Adamant fills a long felt want, is a boon to builders when pressed for time, which I appreciate then and now. Makes a wall unexcelled for strength and hardness, and is the equal of any in beauty of finish.

Yours truly,

S. G. POPE.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—I have read the testimonial of Rev. S. T. Ford, pastor Central Baptist Church, Syracuse, N. Y., regarding the Adamant Wall Plaster, and heartily coincide with him in his praises of it. My experience with the plaster in building a house this last fall, and in very cold weather, justifies me in pronouncing it a very valuable article. Some of the misfortunes which befel Mr. Ford in building were also my lot, by reason of the neglect of the roofers in allowing water to get in, and like him I found no damage resulting from the moisture other than a slight discoloration. Its use will occasion a great saving of time, as it dries so readily and does not cause any delay to the carpenter and joiner.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. G. IDLER,

Special Deputy Collector of Customs.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7, 1888.

Bay State Adamant Co.

GENTLEMEN:—The Adamant Plaster used upon the walls of our banking-room has proved to be all that your Mr. Brockway recommended it to be. For walls liable to hard usage we should recommend it as being superior to any other plaster.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS N. HART.

President Mount Vernon National Bank and Mayor of Boston.

DENVER, Col., April 4, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Your Patent Plaster which you left us a few days ago stands the heat splendidly, and when placed within dust chamber or at the mouth of an assay furnace does not decompose or disintegrate. As a protection to wood or other inflammable substance it would be infinitely superior to the ordinary mortar.

Very respectfully,

MALVERN W. ISLES,
Superintendent The Globe Smelting and Refining Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20th, 1889.

Adamant Wall Plaster Co., Omaha, Neb.

GENTLEMEN:—Have largely used during the past two years the Adamant Wall Plaster in buildings of various character, and in all cases with great satisfaction. For hardness, beauty of finish, facility of application and adaptability for all decorative purposes it has no equal. I can confidently recommend it as being in every respect first-class. It is all that its proprietors claim for it.

Very truly yours,

ARCHIMEDES RUSSELL, Architect.

UTICA, June 12th, 1886

Adamant Plaster Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been specifying for your Adamant Plaster for nearly two years and I consider it the coming Plaster. It is far superior to any Plaster I ever used, especially for churches of which I am making a specialty. I used it in the Oneida Baptist Church and I find it is a grand thing for the acoustic properties and in every respect it is far more than recommended to be.

I am placing it in my specifications as a permanent fixture.

Respectfully,

M. L. HUBBARD, Architect.

TORONTO, Dec. 16th, 1889.

GENTS:—It is now nearly two years since I applied first sample of Adamant sent me. On the strength of its appearance to-day I have secured an order to use Adamant on a large office building. Adamant will do all you claim for it. I believe it to be the plastering of the future.

Yours,

W. J. HYNES.

BOSTON, January 24, 1889.

Bay State Adamant Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to yours of even date as to my opinion of "Adamant Wall Plaster," I would say that after a year's trial, having subjected it to the most severe tests, and often under very unfavorable conditions, I can give it my unqualified endorsement in every particular. Its strength is remarkable, and its quick hardening and drying qualities recommend it very strongly to builders. It can be applied easily by any good plasterer, and my men can spread as much of it in a day as of lime mortar. In a word, it is all that you recommend it to be, and, in my judgment, it cannot fail to become a great success, and one of the standard building materials.

164 Devonshire Street, Boston.

DAVID MCINTOSH,
Contracting Plasterer.

Owing to the short time in which **ADAMANT** has been introduced in Canada, we are unable to present any local references.

LICENSEES.—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Adamant Plaster Co., Room 70, 149 LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

OHIO.

Ohio Plaster Co., 5 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUB COMPANIES.

Ohio Adamant Plaster Co., 1 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.
Telford Adamant Wall Plaster Works, 215 Superior St.,
Telford, Ohio.

MICHIGAN.

Mich. Adamant Wall Plaster Co., 35 North Division Street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

SUB COMPANY.

Detroit Adamant Wall Plaster Co., 25 Griswold Street,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND DAKOTA.

N. W. Adamant Mfg. Co., 4th Ave. near 1st Street, South,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

St. Louis Adamant Plaster Co., Turner Building, 6th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

SUB COMPANY.

Kansas City Adamant Plaster Co., 517 N. Y. Life Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO.

Colorado Adamant Company, 1531 10th Street, Denver, Colorado.

NEBRASKA.

Adamant Wall Plaster Co., 401 Paxton Building, Omaha, Neb.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

Adamant Plaster Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Washington.

The States of Texas and Iowa have been licensed but no
companies organized as yet.

