RUSTLESS IRON.

THE WELLS RUSTLESS IRON COMPANY

OFFICE,

21 [redacted] CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WORKS AT

LITTLE FERRY, N. J.

(NEAR JERSEY CITY.)

THE WELLS

Rustless Iron Company.

WM. T. WELLS, Pres't and Gen'l Manager,

CHAS. M. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

Agencies:

BRAMAN, DOW & CO., Boston, Mass., - - - - For New England.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y., - - - For Long Island.

AMERICAN M'F'G AND SUPPLY CO., 10 & 12 Dey St., New York City,
For New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Mexico.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., - - - - - - - - - - - Baltimore, Md.
For Maryland and District of Columbia.

Works,
Little Ferry, New Jersey.

Office,
9 *Cliff St., New York City.*

Press of Wm. J. Pell, 92 John St., New York.

LOCATION OF WORKS
AND
RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

Our Works are situated about eight miles from the New York City Hall, on the lines of the West Shore Railroad, The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, and close to the Hackensack River, which has a depth at this point of about twenty-five feet.

By special arrangements with the Railroad Companies all freight is unloaded and loaded at the factory platform, thereby avoiding handling.

Freight leaving New York City at five P. M. is unloaded at works at six o'clock next morning. Freight leaving LITTLE FERRY at six P. M. is delivered to consignee the following morning.

By agreement with Railways we have direct and cheap railroad connections with all points on the following Roads:

Pennsylvania R. R., N. Y., Lake Erie and W. R. R., N. Y., Ont. and W. R. R., N. Y. C. R. R., Fitchburg R. R., &c., &c.

"RUSTLESS" IRON.

Iron and Steel are made "Rustless" by forming on their surfaces a Magnetic Oxide of Iron. This is done by the processes known as the Bower, the Bower-Barff and The Wells processes. These three processes differ in the mode of forming the coating, but the resulting oxide is the same in each.

Oxydized Iron has been in the market in Europe and this country for a number of years and is becoming so well known and is so much appreciated by those who have used it, that it has ceased to be a matter of experiment.

No foreign material such as *paint* or *alloy* is applied to the metal, so that the coating is perfectly pure.

The cost is less than that of Galvanizing or Enameling.

Surfaces of Iron and Steel treated by our process have a pleasing blue-gray or blue-black color, and if the article is polished before treatment it has a lustrous ebony black finish, which gives a beautiful effect.

PREPARATION OF THE IRON.

Certain points in the preparation of the iron for treatment are observed to insure satisfactory results.

(1) Foundry sand, if left on castings, generally bakes to a reddish brown color in the furnace, producing unsightly, rust-like spots, and must be removed by pickling and cleansing with a steel brush, or by thorough milling, preparatory to treatment.

(2) In treating wrought iron a handsome appearance of the oxydized ware is only obtained by removing all forge or rolling-mill scale before treatment. Pickling and brushing accomplish this, but for a large class of ordinary ware the expense of this preparation is not incurred, and only the loose scale is brushed off the articles before treatment.

(3) Articles which are to have a bright polished surface, must be polished to the full extent desired *before* treatment in the furnace.

(4) *Blow-holes* or other defects in castings must not be plugged with lead, for the action of lead in the furnace is decidedly injurious to the iron. Only brass or iron plugs can be used.

(5) The iron generally undergoes a very slight permanent expansion in the furnace, but this is not sufficient to require any special fitting, except in cases of very tight, accurate fit. In columns and stair stringers for architectural work, in which slight errors multiply by repetition, a scant measurement of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch per foot has been found to allow sufficiently for permanent expansion.

(6) All drilling of holes, trueing of faces, etc., must be done *before* treatment, to save the magnetic oxide coating from the injury which subsequent fitting would cause.

PROPERTIES OF "RUSTLESS" IRON.

The magnetic oxide coating is very hard, but comparatively inelastic. It withstands the wear due to friction, but is injured by blows of the hammer and rough usage. Wherever from this cause the coating is chipped the iron rusts, though the rust remains localized; it does not spread or raise the coating as is the case with paint or galvanizing.

The protection of the iron being due to a *superficial* layer of magnetic oxide, and not to anything penetrating the metal (which would weaken it), it follows that any manipulation that would injure or destroy the continuity of the surface of the iron, must necessarily prove destructive of the coating. In riveting, for example, the coating in the immediate neighborhood of the rivet-holes suffers; in fitting *"Rustless" Gas and Steam Pipe* the outside coating is injured by the bite of the wrench and vise unless these are furnished with lead or rubber cheeks. The limit of elasticity of the oxide is practically the same as that of the iron; it adheres firmly to the metal under tensile and compressive strains until this limit has been reached, and no further.

A piece of "Rustless" iron can be heated to redness and then plunged into cold water without the least scaling or other change, while coverings of paint, tin, galvanizing and enamel suffer very much under such action. For this reason *"Rustless" Hollow Ware* is more *readily cleaned* than even enamel ware; the latter must be allowed to cool after use; and the remains of food in it become dried and congealed, and stick to the utensil, necessitating considerable scraping and involving danger of injuring the enamel.

Magnetic oxide withstands the action of many brines, alkalies, sulphuretted gases and weak, organic acids, but it is gradually dissolved by sulphuric and hydrochloric and other powerful acids. The corroding action of these acids, however, is considerably retarded on "Rustless" iron, and hence such iron has been successfully used in chemical works where it was exposed to strong acid fumes.

Coated articles have been exposed for years without the slightest deterioration to sea-water and to the most varied atmospheric conditions. Cast iron urinals, used for ten months in the yard of an iron works, have remained perfectly free from corrosion.

We are prepared to treat all kinds of Iron and Steel. The treatment is specially well adapted to the following lines of work: Grate frames and Railings, Architectural Iron Work, Ornamental Iron Work, Plumbers' Iron Work, Iron Work exposed to destructive gases and fumes, Ship Work, Culinary Utensils, Cast Iron Water and Drain Pipe, Wrought Iron Gas and Water Pipe, Drive-Well Pipe, Highly Polished Iron Work of all kinds, &c.

New York, February 1st, 1887.

"RUSTLESS"

IRON WATER PIPE.

This Pipe can be cut and threaded the same as ordinary pipe.

The Reason Why

"RUSTLESS" IRON PIPE

Is superior to all others for conveying water.

First. Lead Pipe is poisonous, as the oxide of lead mixes with the water and COLLECTS in the system of the person drinking it.

Second. Galvanized Pipe is ordinary pipe covered with ZINC. Water acts on the zinc and forms a poisonous combination with it, and this is also a CUMULATIVE poison and remains in the system.

Third. Calamined or Kalameined Pipe is iron pipe coated with a mixture of LEAD and some other ingredients, but consisting principally of LEAD. Iron coated with lead is just as bad for use as common lead pipe—in fact, it is a little worse, as the iron and lead have a repulsive action toward each other which tends to throw off the lead.

Fourth. Pipe to be properly galvanized, so that it will be rustless must be thoroughly cleaned of scale; this it is almost impossible to do, so it is only the *outside* of galvanized pipe which is rust-proof, and the inside will often rust just as badly as common pipe.

Fifth. "Rustless" Iron Pipe is pipe the surfaces of which are changed from ordinary iron to the magnetic oxide of iron. This oxide is not affected by water and is absolutely free from poisonous compounds. The inside of the pipe is as thoroughly treated or oxydized as the outside. The work being done by *heat* and *gas* and *superheated steam*, every part and crevice is reached by the treatment; hence, "Rustless" Iron Pipe is the very best for conveying water.

NOTE.—"Rustless" Wrought Iron Water Pipe is already being largely used to pipe first-class dwellings, to the exclusion of lead or other pipes.

NOTE.

The Magnetic Oxide of Iron being absolutely free from all poison is specially well adapted for use as a lining for water pipes. Galvanized Iron and Lead Pipes are acted upon by the water and the Oxides of Zinc and Lead mix with the water.

TERMS OF SALE.

Our terms to dealers of good standing are thirty days, with an allowance of one per cent. for prompt cash.

Parties unknown to us must accompany their orders with satisfactory reference; or with Check, Draft, or Post Office Order, covering amount of bill.

All prices quoted are for goods on board cars at works, unless otherwise specified.

"RUSTLESS"

Wrought Iron Water, Gas and Steam Pipe.

NOTE.—This Pipe can be cut and threaded as readily as ordinary pipe.

BUTT-WELDED.

Size, Inches	¼	½	¾	1	1¼
Price, per Foot	4c.	5c.	7c.	9½c.	12½c.
Weight, "	42	.84	1.12	1.67	2.24

Discount.....per cent.

LAP-WELDED.

Size, Inches	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
Price, per Foot	22c.	28c.	44c.	58c.	70c.	85c.	$1.00	$1.20	$1.65
Weight, "	2.60	3.61	5.74	7.54	9.00	10.66	12.34	14.50	18.75

Discount.....per cent.

FITTINGS.

Size of Pipe.....Inches.	⅛	¼	⅜	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
ELBOWS	..	.04	.05	.06	.09	.13	.20	.25	.40	.75	1.10	1 35	1.80	2.50	2.85	3.90
REDUCING ELBOWS	..	.05	.06	.07	.11	.16	.23	.29	.46	.85	1.25	1.50	2.10	3.00	3.25	4.50
45° ELBOWS	..	..	..	.10	.15	.20	.26	.35	.50	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
TEES	..	.06	.07	.09	.13	.20	.30	.38	.60	1.10	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.50
REDUCING TEES	..	.07	.08	.11	.15	.23	.35	.44	.70	1.25	1.75	2.30	2.90	4.00	4.60	6.35
CROSSES	..	..	.10	.12	.18	.28	.40	.50	.80	1.50	2.20	2 70	3.50	5.00	5.70	7.80
REDUCING CROSSES	..	..	.12	.14	.21	.32	.46	.58	.92	1.70	2.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	6.60	9.00
RETURN BENDS, close	..	..	..	.10	.15	.22	.34	.45	.75	1.50	2.25	....	....	....	....	....
" open	..	..	..	..	.20	.30	.48	.68	1.15	1.75	2.75	....	....	....	....	....
MALLEABLE IRON UNIONS	..	.15	.18	.20	.28	.34	.46	.60	.80	1.50	2.10	3.00	4.00	....	....	....
FLANGE UNIONS, complete	..	..	..	.60	.65	.70	.85	1.15	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.15	4.50	5.00	6.50
BUSHINGS	..	.05	.05	.06	.07	.09	.13	.17	.27	.42	.60	.80	1.00	1.50	1.85	2.50
PLUGS	..	.03	.03	.04	.05	.06	.10	.13	.20	.35	.50	.75	.85	1.35	1.75	2.40
CAPS	..	.03	.03	.05	.08	.11	.15	.22	.30	.50	.80	1.10	1.30	1.60	2.00	2.35
NIPPLES, shoulder or close	.05	.05	.06	.07	.09	.10	.14	.17	.25	.56	.75	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.75
" long	.07	.07	.09	.10	.11	.15	.20	.25	.35	.75	.95	1.25	1.60	2.25	2.60	3.60
" s. or c., right and left	.10	.10	.10	.12	.15	.18	.24	.30	.40	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	....	....	....
WROUGHT IRON COUPLINGS	.05	.05	.06	.07	.10	.13	.17	.21	.28	.40	.60	.80	1.00	1.50	1.65	2.40
Reducing ditto	..	.04	.06	.09	.12	.18	.25	.36	.50	.75	1.20	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
Right and Left ditto	.07	.07	.08	.11	.15	.20	.25	.30	.50	.85	1.20	1.60	2.00	....	....	....
LOCKNUTS	..	.04	.04	.06	.07	.08	.10	.12	.25	.40	.50	.70	.95	1.25	1.35	1.90
LONG SCREWS	..	.30	.35	.40	.55	.75	1.00	1.30	1.70	2.70	3.70	5.40	6.60	....	....	....
Y BRANCHES	..	..	..	.25	.30	.40	.60	.90	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.50	6.00	....	9.00	12.00
WROUGHT IRON BENDS	..	..	..	.28	.37	.56	.77	1.12	1.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Discount.....per cent.

HEAVY

"Rustless" Malleable Iron Fittings

(BEADED)

FOR WROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPE.

Diameter of Pipe	¼	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	5	6
Elbows	5	9	15	22	32	38	60	1 25	1 75	2 10	4 00	....	....
Tees	5	9	18	28	40	48	75	1 40	2 10	2 50	4 15	....	....
Crosses	6	11	20	30	42	55	85	2 00	3 10	4 00	5 75	....	....
Drop Elbows or Drop Tees	8	12	15	20	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elbows, 45°	..	10	15	20	26	35	50	1 30	1 60	1 90	2 50	4 50	5 50
Bushings	5	6	7	9	13	17	27	42	60	80	1 00	1 85	2 50
Caps	3	5	8	11	15	22	30	50	80	1 10	1 30	2 00	2 35
Couplings, W. I.—R. H	5	7	10	13	17	21	28	44	60	80	1 00	1 65	2 40
" R. & L	4	9	12	18	25	36	44	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locknuts	4	6	7	8	10	12	25	40	50	70	95	1 35	1 90
Nipples—Close	5	7	9	10	14	17	25	56	75	1 00	1 25	2 00	2 75
" Long	7	10	11	15	20	25	35	75	95	1 25	1 60	2 60	3 60
" " R. & L	12	16	20	24	35	46	60	1 30	1 60	2 00	2 40	....	....
Plugs	3	4	5	6	10	13	20	35	50	75	85	1 75	2 40
Reducing Couplings	4	9	12	18	25	36	50	75	1 20	1 50	2 00	3 00	4 00
Unions	15	20	28	34	46	60	80	1 50	2 10	3 00	4 00	....	....

DRIVE-WELL PIPE.

Inside Diam., in.	Weight Per Foot.	Full Lengths, Price, per Foot.	Half Lengths, Price, per Foot.	Third Lengths, Price, per Foot.
1¼	2.70	.21	.23	.24
1½	3.24	.25	.27	.29
2	4.26	.32	.34	.35
2½	6.89	.49	.52	.55
3	8.74	.65	.68	.71
3½	10.18	.84	.88	.93
4	11.89	1.03	1.09	1.15
4½	13.36	1.21	1.29	1.37
5	15.32	1 35	1.47	1.59
6	18.76	1.80	1.95	2.10
7	23.27	2.33	2.56	2.79
8	28.18	3.15	3.46	3.76

Each Length is fitted with one coupling without extra charge.

SOCKETS FOR DRIVE-WELL PIPE.

Size, Inches	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6	7	8
Price, Each	18	.22	.30	.35	.40	.48	.57	.66	.96	1.12	1.60	2.72

X STRONG AND XX STRONG PIPE.

BUTT-WELDED.

	INCHES.	PRICE PER FOOT.	ACTUAL OUTSIDE DIAM. IN.	ACTUAL INSIDE DIAM. IN.	ACTUAL THICKNESS, IN.	NOMINAL WT. PER FT. LBS.
X Strong,	⅛	$0.06½	.405	.205	.100	.29
	¼	.07	.54	.294	.123	.54
	⅜	.07½	.675	.421	.127	.74
	½	.09½	.84	.542	.149	1.09
	¾	.12	1.05	.736	.157	1.39
	1	.17	1.315	.951	.182	2.17
	1¼	.22	1.66	1.272	.194	3.00
XX Strong,	½	.19	.84	.244	.298	1.70
	¾	.24	1.05	.422	.314	2.44
	1	.34	1.315	.587	.364	3.65
	1¼	.44	1.66	.885	.388	5.20

LAP-WELDED.

	INCHES.	PRICE PER FOOT.	ACTUAL OUTSIDE DIAM. IN.	ACTUAL INSIDE DIAM. IN.	ACTUAL THICKNESS, IN.	NOMINAL WT. PER FT. LBS.
X Strong,	1½	$0.42	1.90	1.494	.203	3.63
	2	.52	2.375	1.933	.221	5.02
	2½	.84	2.875	2.315	.280	7.67
	3	1.12	3.50	2.892	.304	10.25
	3½	1.34	4.00	3.358	.321	12.47
	4	1.66	4.50	3.818	.341	14.97
	5	2.40	5.563	4.813	.375	20.54
	6	3.10	6.625	5.75	.437	28.58
XX Strong,	1½	.84	1.90	1.088	.406	6.40
	2	1.04	2.375	1.491	.442	9.02
	2½	1.68	2.875	1.755	.560	13.68
	3	2.24	3.50	2.284	.608	18.56
	3½	2.68	4.00	2.716	.642	22.75
	4	3.32	4.50	3.136	.682	27.48
	5	4.80	5.563	4.063	.75	38.12
	6	6.20	6.625	4.875	.875	53.11

Threading and Sockets for above are charged extra.

Press Comments

and

Testimonials,

Etc.

"RUSTLESS" PACKING,

To Take the Place of Red Lead, &c.

For Making Water, Gas and Steam-Pipe Joints Absolutely Tight.

This Packing is made from a pigment that cannot be decomposed by acids, alkalies, or any degree of heat, salt or fresh water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or other destructive gases, and consequently makes a very perfect and permanent Joint.

It is superior to lead, because further oxidation is impossible, and being lighter, an equal weight will cover fully 50 per cent. more surface.

PRICE, 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Custom Work Department.

Special attention given to treating all kinds of Iron Work, prices for which will be given upon application.

We have treated a very large variety of Decorative, Architectural and other Iron Work, which has given the greatest satisfaction.

The process has been found specially desirable for very fine *leaf* and *flower* work made from Wrought Iron, and which would be destroyed by rust.

Having had so much experience in treating all kinds of work, we can treat the most delicate without warping or injuring it.

In designing work to be made "Rustless," it is best to allow for a small permanent expansion. (See article 5, page 4.)

Special care should be observed in riveting bars or bands of iron together, which are of unequal thickness.

From EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO.

MR. WM. T. WELLS, New York, February 24th, 1886.

Dear Sir:—We have for some time been using with great satisfaction, as one of the styles of finish of our Grates, that produced by the "Rustless" or "Bower-Barff" treatment of the iron. When properly done, as we have invariably found that you have done the work, this process produces not only a very pleasing effect, but a surface finish that is unchangeable under any exposure to which our work is subject.

We are, very truly yours, etc.,

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO.

P. S.—The qualification, "When properly done," used above, may be explained by the statement that two other parties, one in Brooklyn and one in Philadelphia, who undertook to do similar work of ours, made a complete failure of it.

PLUMBERS'

"RUSTLESS"

IRON

GOODS.

For Wrought Iron Pipe, See Page 5.

"RUSTLESS"

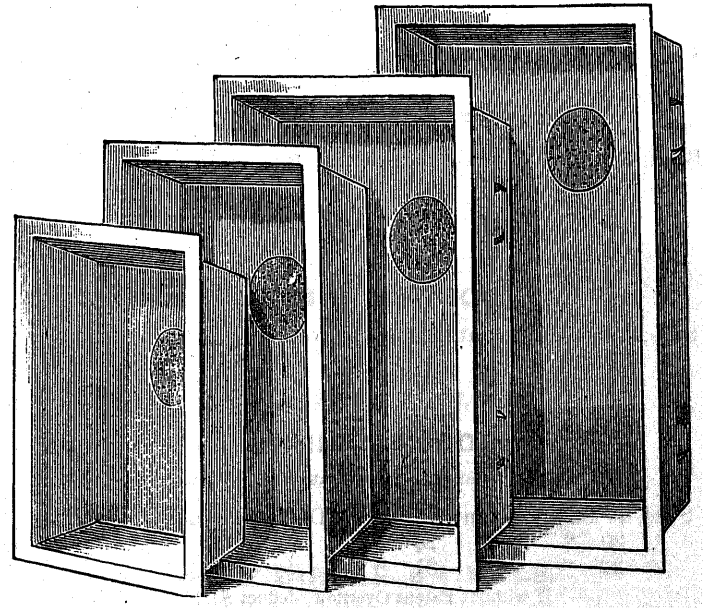
CAST IRON DRAIN PIPE

AND FITTINGS.

	2 inch Diam.	3 inch Diam.	4 inch Diam.	5 inch Diam.	6 inch Diam.
Cast Iron Soil Pipe, per foot	$0.24	$0.30	$0.36	$0.50	$0.60
Double Hub Pipe, per length of 5 feet	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.80	3.30
Quarter Bends	.40	.55	.65	1.00	1.20
Quarter Bends, with 2 in. Outlets with connection, 30c.; 3 in., 40c., and 4 in., 50c. extra.					
Double Hub Quarter Bends	.70	.85	.95	1.30	1.50
Double Hub Eighth Bends	....	....	.90	1.20	....
Sixth Bends	.40	.55	.65	1.00	1.20
Eighth Bends	.35	.45	.60	.90	1.05
Sixteenth Bends	.35	.45	.60	.90	1.05
Return Bends	.65	.85	1.25	2.00	3.00
Long Bends, 18 inches in clear	....	....	1.50	2.25	2.50
T Branches	.40	.55	.65	1.20	1.40
Double Hubs	.30	.45	.65	.75	.80
Single Hubs	.25	.35	.40	.60	.75
Reducers	....	....	.50	.70	.80
Increasers	....	.70	.90	....	1.25

Discount.....per cent.

"RUSTLESS" IRON SINKS.



SQUARE SINKS.

16½	× 12½	5	in. deep	$1	10		
18	× 12	6	"	1	25		
16	× 16	6	"	1	60		
22	× 14	6	"	1	60		
23	× 15	6	"	1	70		
25½	× 15½	6	"	1	75		
20	× 12½	6	"	1	50		
20	× 14	6	"	1	50		
24	× 14	6	"	1	70		
24½	× 16	6	"	1	80		
24	× 18	6	"	2	10		
25½	× 17½	6	"	2	10		
27	× 15	6	"	2	00		
24	× 20	6	"	2	40		
28	× 17	6	"	2	20		
28	× 20	6	"	2	70		
30	× 16	6	"	2	25		
30	× 18	6	"	2	50		
30	× 20	6	"	3	00		
32½	× 18	6	in. deep	$3	00		
32½	× 21	6	"	3	40		
36	× 18	6	"	3	00		
36	× 21½	6	"	3	70		
38	× 20	6	"	3	80		
42	× 22	6	"	4	25		
48	× 20	6	"	5	30		
48	× 23	6	"	5	75		
24	× 14	8	"	2	50		
30	× 24	8	"	5	00		
50	× 24	6½	"	7	50		
50	× 26	6½	"	8	00		
62	× 22	8	"	10	75		
76	× 22	7	"	15	00		
56	× 32	9	"	16	00		
60	× 28	10	"	18	00		
78	× 28	10	"	25	00		
94	× 24	10	"	30	00		
120	× 22	6	"	32	00		

If with Couplings for Iron Pipe, add 75c. to above prices.

SHALLOW SINKS.

24 × 15½ 4 inches deep	$1 40
30 × 17½ 4 "	2 10
36 × 19 4 "	2 60
42 × 20½ 4 "	3 40
48 × 22 4 "	4 10

HALF CIRCLE SINKS.

No. 1,	Back, 24 inch,	Width, 14 inch,	Depth, 6 inch	$1 50
2,	" 27 "	" 14 "	" 6 "	1 80
3,	" 28 "	" 16 "	" 8 "	2 50
4,	" 31½ "	" 17 "	" 6 "	2 25

CORNER SINKS.

No. 1,	Side, 17 inch,	Front, 25 inch,	Depth, 4½ inch	$1 25
2,	" 20 "	" 28 "	" 6 "	1 75
3,	" 22 "	" 31 "	" 6½ "	2 10

CORNER SINKS,

With Plain Backs and Patent Overflows.

No. 1,	Side, 17 inch,	Front, 25 inch,	Depth, 4½ inch	$5 00
2,	" 20 "	" 28 "	" 6 "	6 00
3,	" 22 "	" 31 "	" 6½ "	7 00

If without Patent Overflow, deduct $1.00.

CORNER SLOP SINK.

Side, 18½ inch, Front, 25 inch, Depth, 12 inch $4 00

SQUARE SLOP SINKS.

16 × 16 10 inches deep	$2 70
20 × 14 12 "	3 50
20 × 16 12 "	4 00
20 × 20 12 "	4 75
24 × 20 12 "	5 00
23 × 15 15 "	4 25
30 × 20 12 "	8 00
36 × 18 12 "	9 00
36 × 21 12 "	10 00
36 × 21 16 "	14 00
48 × 20 12 "	17 00
48 × 20 17 "	20 00

If with Patent Overflow, add to above prices of all styles of Sinks, $1.00
If with Plug Strainer, add ..... .20

SINK LEGS.

..... $0 50

SINK BACKS.

	$1 25
20 inch	1 35
22 "	1 40
23 "	1 50
24 "	1 60
25½ "	1 70
27 "	1 80
28 "	2 00
30 "	2 25
32½ "	2 75
36 "	3 00
38 "	3 50
42 "	4 25
48 "	

Larger Sizes in sections made to order.

CORNER URINALS.

	$0 75
No. 1, 7 inch on side	1 00
2, 9 " "	1 25
3, 12 " "	

HALF CIRCLE URINALS.

	$1 00
No. 1, 12 inch on back	1 30
2, 15 " "	

WASH BASINS.

With Overflow.

	$1 25
12 inch	1 50
14 "	1 75
15 "	2 00
16 "	

PHILADELPHIA HOPPER.

White Enameled $2 00

ALL KINDS OF PLUMBERS' CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Important to Remember.

In putting "RUSTLESS" or OTHER coated pipe together, care must be taken to grasp the pipe with the tongs as near as possible to the fitting into which it is desired to screw it.

If the pipe is grasped at one end and the other end is forced into a fitting, the unequal strain will cause great friction, and when the pipe is fully in place it is still possible to turn or twist the pipe, thereby endangering the continuity of the coating.