



Finding Aid for

**HOLTON W. DIAMOND PAPERS,
1933-1971 (bulk 1946-1969)
Accession 89.432**

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20900 Oakwood Boulevard · Dearborn, MI 48124-5029 USA
research.center@thehenryford.org · www.thehenryford.org

#89.432

Holton W. Diamond

Papers, 1933-1971
(Bulk dates, 1946-1969)

6.33 linear feet

Introduction

Holton Whittier Diamond was born in Lucasville, Ohio on June 3, 1915 and graduated from Wilmington College in 1936 with a Bachelor of Science and a Bachelor of Science in Education degree. From 1943 to 1945 he continued his education at Wayne State University in High Polymers, Dyes, Biochemistry and Chemical Literature. Throughout his career he worked on the uses of soybean oil in creating non-dairy foods such as whipped topping, coffee cream and ice cream. In 1943, he got his start as chief chemist at the George Washington Carver Laboratory in Dearborn, MI, which was established by Henry Ford. During his work at the lab, Diamond acquired two patents, one for soluble compound of chlorophyll and synthesis and the other for toppings for salads and desserts. After Henry Ford's death in 1946, the Carver laboratory closed and Diamond set off to start his own business, Vegetable Products Co., with the use of his patents to sell a whipped topping product, "Wonder Whip", in the Detroit area. From 1947 to 1949 Diamond worked to keep his business afloat, but competition forced him to close his investment. In 1949, Diamond acquired a job as a chemist with the American Maize Products Company in Roby, Indiana. He continued his research with aerated dessert products and, in 1955, acquired one more patent for soybean applications with whipped desserts.

In 1955, Diamond took a job with the Rich Products Corporation in Buffalo, New York. Established by Robert Rich in 1945, Rich Products created a line of non-dairy whipped topping. Diamond started out as a chemist for the company, but by 1957, he was promoted to Vice-President and Director of Research.

One of the first products he helped to create was a concentrated whipped topping base, "Rich's Whipped Topping". Kept frozen until use, had a long shelf life, and when combined with dried milk, produced whipped topping. In 1960, with the use of his patents, Rich Products created "Coffee Rich", a non-dairy coffee cream. During this period, several state health departments, including Michigan, challenged "Coffee Rich" as not being a food product in its own right, but just an imitation milk product. These court cases, including one involving a competitors use of the whipping formula, were all settled in favor of Rich Products.

In 1964 Diamond was sent to London, England as a consultant for the manufacture of soybean emulsion use and returned with a report on his experiences. Due to a difference of opinion in the

report, the relationship between Diamond and Rich Products began to deteriorate. Diamond realized this and hired lawyers to try to prevent a disastrous fallout. However, on April 14, 1966, Diamond was dismissed by Rich Products for breach of contract.

Diamond filed a court suit against Rich Products for wrongful discharge. Also he fought for compensation from his patents, and to regain his patent rights. The case ended with Diamond acquiring a sum of money and Rich Products keeping the patent rights since Diamond legally sold them to Rich Products in 1955.

Diamond went off to start a consulting business using his nickname, "Rex" Diamond Laboratories. He offered his services to such companies as Beatrice, Table Talk and Tenco. In 1969, Diamond received his last patent for a frozen dessert compound. He continued to experiment with different products in foods and food machinery until his death in 19--.

The collection was donated to the Research Center in 1989 by Florence Barbier Diamond.

Scope and Content

The collection is comprised of five series. The first series relates to early work and ventures in the area of soybean emulsions as whipped cream. The second series deals with Diamond's work at Rich Products Corporation. Also included in this series are advertisement and photographic materials from the Rich Product Co. In the third series, papers relate to his work in obtaining his six patents and his business venture as a chemical consultant. The fourth series contains manuscripts and outside publications on vegetable foods that Diamond used during his career. The fifth series has audio and visual documentation of his lab experiments, conversations relating to his dismissal from Rich Products and statements on the Rich Product court cases. Microfilm also includes photocopied documents that are within the collection from series I and II in folders 1-14 to 1-15 and 9-1 to 9-11.

Material in this collection that may be of interest for research can be found in the areas of early soybean research in non-dairy foods, and the struggle of an small business entrepreneur. Also research into the court decisions relating to new food products, and the work and achievements of an inventor can be found.

Series I Early Lab work & Businesses Boxes 1-5

Contains documents relating to Diamond's college achievements and activities. Also correspondence and laboratory work during his

jobs at the George Washington Carver Laboratory and American Maize. Records also document the formation and the liquidation of Diamond's company, Vegetable Products, and his interest in the Dearborn, Michigan based company, Delsoy. Papers are arranged chronologically.

BOX 1 1-1 to 1-2 Newspaper clippings and photocopies; 1933, 1949- 1968, n.d.
 1-3 Wilmington College material; 1935, 1936
 1-4 Personal Correspondence; 1947
 1-5 " ; 1947, Barbier, Florence
 1-6 Resumes; n.d. (2)
 1-7 Photographs; n.d., Diamond, Holton
 1-8 Lab notes; 1945-1946
 1-9 Lab reports; 1945, George Washington Carver Lab
 1-10 Blueprint of plant for soy milk; 1945, Vegetable Products
 1-11 Business notes and corre.; 1945-1950, Veg. Prod.
 1-12 " ; 1945-1967, Delsoy
 1-13 " ; 1951-1968, Taylor, H. Marshall-Vegetable Products
 1-14 Lab notebooks; 1945, (2) George Washington Carver Lab
 1-15 " ; 1946, (2) "

BOX 2 2-1 Business corre; 1947-1952, Veg. Prod., Addison, Benj.
 2-2 " ; 1947-1953, Barbier, A.R.
 2-3 " ; 1950-1964, Hamel, Elmer
 2-4 " ; 1941-1953, Hamel, John
 2-5 " ; 1946-1951, Smith, Arthur
 2-6 " ; 1946-1947, Walker, R.T.
 2-7 " ; 1947, Agreements
 2-8 " ; 1947-1949, Business
 2-9 " ; 1948-1950, Financial
 2-10 " ; 1949-1953, Stocks
 2-11 Advertisements; n.d.
 2-12 Consumer letters, 1948-1949
 2-13 Misc. notes & correspondence; 1946-1947
 2-14 Notebooks; 1947-1948, (4)
 2-15 " ; 1948, (4)

BOX 19 19-11 Advertisements; (ca) 1947, "Wonder Whip"

BOX 3 3-1 Correspondence; 1946, USDA
 3-2 to 3-9 Correspondence; 1946-1948, A-W

BOX 4 4-1 to 4-7 Experimental work sheets; 1950-1955, American Maize
 4-8 Notebooks; 1949-1955, (2)

BOX 14 14-11 Report; 1950, American Maize

BOX 5 5-1 to 5-3 Correspondence; 1952-1955, Business

5-4 to 5-16 Correspondence; 1951, A-W
 5-17 Correspondence; 1951, Universities

Series II
 Rich Products
 Boxes 6-11

Contains correspondence relating to Diamond's work at the Rich Products Corporation. Includes laboratory notes, worksheets, expense memos and correspondence with Rich Products and the state court decisions relating to "Coffee Rich". Records also document Diamond's London trip with the report, his termination with Rich Products, and Diamond's patent infringement suit against Rich Products. Production and advertisement literature for "Rich's Whipped Topping" and "Coffee Rich" are included. Other records are photos of Diamond at conventions with Rich Products.

BOX 6 6-1 to 6-14 Correspondence; 1955-1966

BOX 7 7-1 London trip report; 1964
 7-2 Correspondence; 1964, London-photocopied
 7-3 " ; 1965
 7-4 Notes & Correspondence; 1966
 7-5 " ; 1966, Termination
 7-6 to 7-8 Correspondence; 1967-1969
 7-9 Advertisements; (ca) 1966

BOX 8 8-1 to 8-4 Lab notebooks; 1956-1963

BOX 9 9-1 to 9-11 Photocopied work sheets; 1955-1956
 9-12 to 9-14 Work notes & correspondence; 1955-1964
 9-15 to 9-18 Expense memos; 1959-1962
 9-19 to 9-21 Photocopied expense memos; 1963-1965

BOX 10 10-1 Correspondence; 1965
 10-2 Transcript of testimony; 1964, Mitchell Foods
 10-3 Court decision; 1965, Mitchell Foods
 10-4 " ; 1952, California-whipped topping
 10-5 " ; 1961, Kansas-"Coffee Rich"
 10-6 Transcript of testimony; 1962, Indiana-Virginia
 10-7 Court decision; 1964, Massachusetts
 10-8 " ; 1964, Michigan
 10-9 " ; 1962, Virginia
 10-10 " ; 1963, Wisconsin
 10-11 " : 1963, Wisconsin
 10-12 Publications; 1963-1968

BOX 11 11-1 to 11-5 Correspondence; 1965-1970
 11-6 Court forms; 1966, Diamond vs. Rich
 11-7 Affidavits; 1966
 11-8 Agreement; 1967
 11-9 Injunction; 1967

BOX 19 19-1 Chemical samples; (ca) 1969
 Size C 19-2 Advertisement literature; (ca) 1958, "Rich Whip Top"
 19-3 to 19-5 Advertisements; 1960-1966, "Coffee Rich"
 19-6 Notebook; n.d., "Rich's Whipped Topping"
 19-7 Photographs; 1960, NAFFP Convention
 19-8 " ; 1960, Frozen Food Distributors
 19-9 " ; 1957, Vacations
 19-10 Sales literature; n.d., Rich Products

Series III
 Patents & Consulting
 Boxes 12-15

Contains Diamond's work with obtaining his six patents and notes relating to the chemical experiments of those patents. Also included are records on his consulting business, Rex Diamond Laboratories and correspondence with other companies related to non-dairy products using soybean emulsions. Records on his continued experiments with different foods and food machinery are documented.

BOX 12 12-1 to 12-3 Correspondence; 1966-1968, Diamond Lab
 12-4 to 12-5 " ; 1966-1968, Tenco
 12-6 to 12-8 " ; 1967-1968
 12-9 to 12-11 " ; 1966-1968, Table Talk
 12-12 " ; 1967, Reddi-Whip
 12-13 to 12-15 " ; 1967-1968, n.d.
 12-16 to 12-17 " ; 1968-1970, Beatrice Foods
 12-18 Misc. notes; 1970

BOX 13 13-1 Correspondence; 1969
 13-2 Diamond Lab by-laws; 1966
 13-3 Experiment notes; 1950-1952
 13-4 " ; 1967-1971
 13-5 " ; 1967-1968, "Fry-Clean"
 13-6 " ; 1969
 13-7 " ; 1969-1970
 13-8 Drawing; n.d., "Spiral Barrel Gun"
 13-9 Notebook; (ca) 1969, "Coffee Disc"

BOX 14 14-1 Notes; 1966
 14-2 Report; 1954-1955, Vegetable Whips
 14-3 Correspondence; 1955, Vegetable Whips
 14-4 Report; 1960, Whipping emulsions
 14-5 " ; 1962, Observations on whipping emulsion
 14-6 " ; n.d., Whipped topping
 14-7 " ; 1967, Profit potential of whip topping
 14-8 Correspondence; 1967
 14-9 Report; 1955, Presented to Gyro Club of Buffalo
 14-10 " ; (ca) 1968, Beatrice
 14-11 " ; 1950, American Maize

14-12 " : n.d., Profit potential (edited)
14-13 to 14-14 Experimental work sheets; 1963-1964

BOX 15 15-1 Patent agreements; 1947-1969
15-2 to 15-3 Patent proposal; (ca) 1940-1949
15-4 Correspondence; 1944-1949, Patent 2,476,358
15-5 " ; 1947-1953, Patent 2,487,698
15-6 " ; 1951-1952, Patent 2,649,422
15-7 " ; 1950-1953, Patent 2,649,423
15-8 Articles; (ca) 1954, n.d., Related patents
15-9 Correspondence; 1956-1959, Patent 2,868,653
15-10 Patent 3,433,651; 1969
15-11 Articles; 1965-1968, Ice cream
15-12 to 15-15 Correspondence; 1959-1970

BOX 11 11-10 Articles; 1968-1970, patent rights
BOX 18 18-4 Article; (ca) 1953, patent laws

Series IV
Manuscripts and Publications
Boxes 16-18

Contains a manuscript created by Diamond after his dismissal from Rich Products and meant for his lawyers for the case against Rich. Records include magazines, journals and books related to soybean emulsions and developments in foods.

BOX 16 16-1 to 16-14 Manuscript; n.d., pgs. 1-439

BOX 17 17-1 Chemists Club yearbooks; 1969, 1971
17-2 Book; 1951, Soybeans & Soybean Products Vol. II
17-3 Personal address book; n.d.
17-4 Publication; 1963, Frosted Food Field
17-5 " ; 1962, American Society of Bakery
Engineers Annual Meeting
17-6 " ; 1970, Food Technology
17-7 " ; 1964, Food Processing
17-8 " ; 1962, Buffalo Business

BOX 18 18-1 Publication; 1969, Dairy Science Abstracts
Size C 18-2 " ; 1970-1974, Dairy Industry News
18-3 " ; 1967, Ice Cream World

Series V
Audio-Visual
Boxes 20-21

Contains audio and visual material in the form of slides, microfilm, tape cassettes, and 16mm film. The information from the tape cassettes relates to conversations on the state court

trials against Rich Products, statements regarding Diamond's dismissal from the company and work on his later experimental inventions. The slides document laboratory work with whipped topping and the microfilm has photocopied documents of laboratory sheets from Rich Products and from his work at the George Washington Carver Laboratory. This microfilmed material is also within series I and II in folders 1-14 to 1-15 and folders 9-1 to 9-11. The 16mm film document the state court trials against Rich Products and a company picnic.