

July 2022

Volume 22 Number 7

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Local Stamp Shows

August 13 & 14

TOSAPEX 2022

St. Francis Lions Club Community Center
3476 East Howard AVE
St. Francis WI



September 16-18

MILCOPEX

Brookfield Convention Center
325 South Moorland Rd
Brookfield WI

September 24

SUPEX 2022

American Legion Hall
900 S. La Grange Rd
La Grange IL

October 01

Quad City Stamp Club Stamp Fair

Faith Lutheran Church Moline
1611 41st Street
Moline IL



November 18-20

CHICAGOPEX

Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Blvd
Itasca IL

Treasures Report —

\$2,950.30 after paying our \$10.00 yearly registration fee.



Last month, we saw *"Two for the Price of One."* by Jerry Nylander — examined a period when BEP quality control took a backseat to production cost and quantity.

This month, Tom Willer will present *"BULLSEYE - SOCKED-ON-THE-NOSE (SOTN) CANCELS."*



Tagging — As the use of the postal service grew it was noted that a lot of time and effort was in the cancelling process - manually requiring the mail piece to be upright and with the stamp in the upper right corner - before it could be either hand canceled or run through the automated cancellers. As a repetitive task, this was well suited for a technology solution - just like the electric-eye was introduced in the late 1930s to cut rotary press sheets from the continuous roll of stamps. The US Postal Service

Next Meeting:

7-PM Tuesday - 26 July

Grayslake Library and ZOOM

Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org



Dave Schenkel/Tom Willer – Copresidents

Ron Bruner – Vice President

Officers:

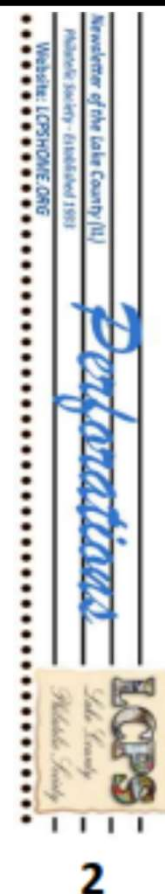
Dave Sadler – Secretary

Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

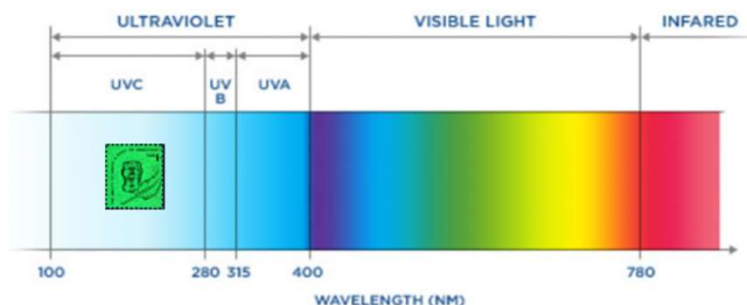
began experimenting with fluorescent compounds in early 1954; these compounds were primarily phosphor based and glowed when exposed to **ultraviolet (UV) light**. By applying these fluorescent compounds - “tagging” to the stamp, special equipment could then detect the corner the stamp was in and orientate the mail piece properly for cancelling – tagging is invisible to the human eye.

The 8c Airmail issue (#C64a) of 1963 was the first definitive US stamp with tagging and was quickly followed by the 5c Mail Delivery (#1238) commemorative issue. Since then, a great number of US stamp have been issued with tagging with issues in both tagged and un-tagged versions. This was sometimes due to a stamp first being issued un-tagged but later in the production run tagging was added. These were not ‘errors’ but rather just normal varieties of the same stamp issue. **Note: ‘tagging omitted’ errors do exist for stamp which were only issued in tagged form.**

The postal service used three basic methods for making a stamp tagged; tagging could be applied on top of the printed stamp, it could be mixed with paper pulp, or it could be mixed with the printer’s ink. Tagging also was applied to the stamp in several different ways. One method was a continuous tagging where the taggant was applied from edge to edge of the sheet of stamps. Another method is called block tagging where there are untagged gaps between the tagged areas. Block tagging was used to prevent the abrasive taggant from prematurely wearing the perforating pins.



Types of UV Light – Ultraviolet light (UV) is form of the electromagnetic spectrum that is adjacent to and greater in energy than visible light. The ultraviolet spectrum ranges from 180 to 400 nanometers (nm) and is divided into three categories: shortwave, mediumwave, and longwave as such, *it is best to wear some sort of eye protection (e. g. sunglasses) when working around a UV lamp*



Shortwave UV light extends from 180 to 280 nm with a peak in energy at about 254 nm. For best results the shortwave UV source should be appropriately filtered (not unfiltered). Ultraviolet equipment that produces light in the shortwave region is typically used for toxicology, fluorochemistry, and germicidal applications.

Mediumwave UV lamps are generally used in electrophoresis documentation procedures and to identify minerals by their fluorescent response.

Longwave UV light, or black light, extends from 320 to 380 nm with a peak in energy at about 365 nm. Longwave UV is often used in leak detection (in conjunction with fluorescent dyes) and is useful for mineral studies. This is best for identification of Great Britain Machins and for US papers.