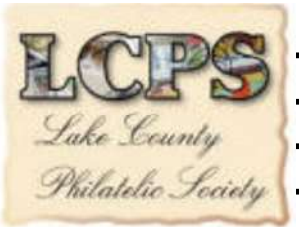


Perforations



Last month, Tom Willer gave us a quick look at what was available from the sent **"The APS Educational Library"** and some of the videos the APS has released to YouTube (www.youtube.com). *If we have time after this meeting, we can discuss using some of the topics in future meetings.*



This month's meeting will be a presentation on aerophilately by Bill Schultz. The air mail stamp set itself is both rich in history and affordable in top conditions, but what about an album home to let one take advantage of the riches? Our review will emphasize North American stamps growing from their international beginnings using homing pigeons.



Digging deeper we will discover a community of focused postal cover historians with interests as wide as topical collecting beyond just the Air Mail stamp set itself, and an international organization of zealots to support a deep dive into skymail. Come prepared to engage in a "flight of fancy". Diversions into hot air subjects like balloons (hear that Chuck?) and crashes will be encouraged.



That-a-way – Preserved Air Mail beacon in Ohio

Remaining Local Stamp Shows

September 23						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



September 22 - 23 MILCOPEX 2023

Brookfield Convention Center
325 S Moorland Rd
Brookfield WI
Fri 2pm - 8pm / Sat 10am - 5pm

November 23						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			



November 17 - 19 CHICAGOPEX

Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Blvd
Itasca IL

Watermarks, Laid and Wove Paper – Patents? We don't need any stinking patents ...

In 1798, the "assembly line" Fourdrinier papermaker was invented by Nicholas-Louis Robert (*who was working in the employ of French papermaker Francois Didot who gave the design to his brother-in-law, John Gamble, a British papermaker*). Gamble named the machine after brothers Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, the two key investors who sponsored the further development of the machine.

This process became a legal issue between Britain and France in 1819 over Patent/Copyright infringements. They were finally put to rest when it was decided that no one held a patent due to the "strained" relationship between the two nations between 1792 and 1815.

Knowing this, a used machine came to America sometime in 1827, when purchased by a Joseph Pickering. Pickering then took the machine apart with the help of two millwrights and then rebuilt it – in doing so, found their new machine was at least ten times faster than the cylinder papermaking machines. This new machine later led to another international law suit which ended up going nowhere given what happened earlier with the "older" machine - **now onto some stamps**

This improved/modified "Fourdrinier" paper making machine is composed of three main sections: the forming section, the press section, and the dryer section. The important part being the paper slurry is pumped into a box where it flows out through a slot *onto a moving wire belt*. Once on the belt the water is removed by draining and suction, leaving the fibers to form a very wet and weak paper.

Meetings 2 pm – 4 pm Grayslake Library

100 Library Ln
Grayslake IL 60030

September 23						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
				1	2	3
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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October 23						
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30	31					

November 23						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
						1
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Holiday Brunch – 11:30 am Dec 02
@ Golden Corral
1455 N Dilleys Rd / Gurnee IL



The LCPS will pony up \$20 per head!



Next Meeting:

2-PM on Tuesday September 26, 2023

Grayslake Library and Via ZOOM

Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org

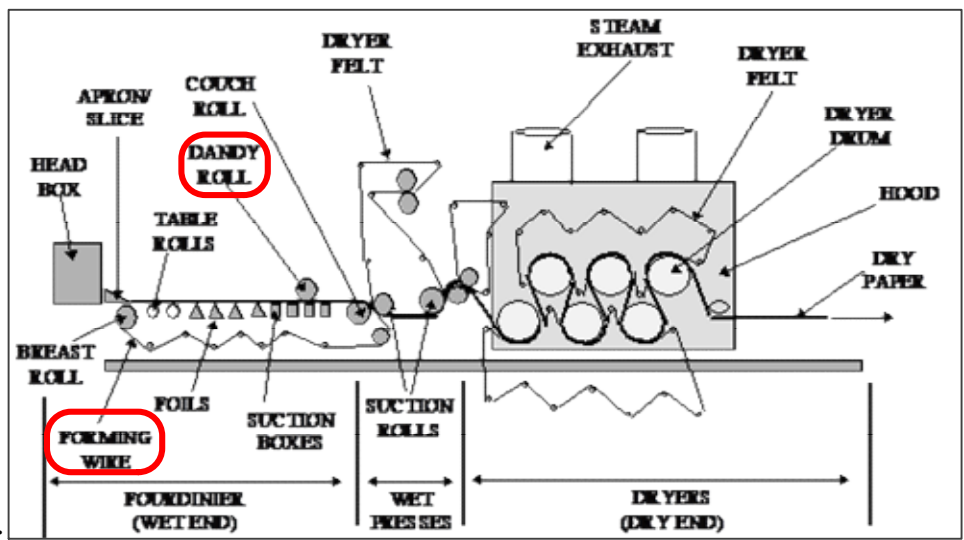


Dave Schenkel / Tom Willer – Co-presidents
Officers: Ron Bruner – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Gary Olson – Treasurer

The paper is then pressed, heated, dried, resulting in a continuous roll or "web" which can be further finished as desired or required

Above the first couple of suction boxes a skeleton roll covered with wire may ride on the top of the paper mat. This roll called a "dandy roll" compresses the paper which squeezed out any trapped air and improving the surface.

In doing so, Laid Paper is produced – which the appearance of parallel lines in the paper, which can usually be observed when the stamp is immersed in watermark fluid, with the lines appearing darker than the spaces in between the lines. This is caused by dandy role wire cloth used in the papermaking process. Laid paper usually cannot be detected outside of watermark fluid, at least on the few U.S. stamps. Some foreign stamps were printed on laid paper where the lines can be seen with the naked eye.



The Much More Improved (modern) "Fourdrinier" Paper Making Machine

When the dandy roll is covered with an additional wire pattern, which may simulate the forming wire and may have recessed/raised elements-designs imparting a Watermark onto the paper. In areas where the watermark elements, usually a wire design, are above the surface of the dandy roll, fewer fibers are allowed to settle, and the paper appears light. If the watermark elements are below the dandy roll surface, more fibers are allowed to settle than in the rest of the paper, and the paper appears darker in these areas.

In 18th-century Europe, the idea of covering the mould used in handmade paper with a tight metal mesh, which keeps the pulp from sinking between the wires, resulted in the invention of a paper with a smooth surface, free of chain or laid lines. Because of its even structure, this paper is called Wove Paper. This was introduced to the Fourdrinier process by replacing the dandy role with a solid role and the forming wire with a continuous meshed screen.

To create a Watermark on Wove Paper the dandy roll would either have the design engraved (raised watermark) into or attached to the roller (impressed watermark).

Postal Stationery: The United States used began using watermarked laid paper in 1853 with Scott U1 and continued until 1907 when the USPOD switched to wove paper with U400 and watermark 14.

Postal Cards were printed on card stock (wove process) with only four (UX1-UX4) being watermarked. Unlike Europe, Laid paper was rarely used in printing in the United States. Scott 24b, 63, 65b, 73g and 78b being the known examples.

Stamps printed on **Watermarked Wove Paper** first made their appearance with the 1895 BEP issue. This was a double-line watermark (Watermark 191) used until 1910 with some exceptions (Scott 264 - 374, 460 & 832b). A single line watermark (Watermark 190) was adopted for issues from 1910 until 1916 (Scott 375 - Scott 461)



The First 10 of 52 Postal Stationery Watermarks

New Issues: September
 Only Two more (Five designs) to go this year!



Scott U230 (1883)
Size 7
Red on Fawn
Watermark 6
Diagonal Laid Paper