

March 2024

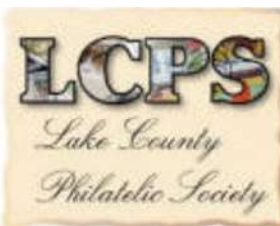
Volume 24 Number 03

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPShome.org

Perforations



Last month, Jim Bardo of Bardo Stamps gave a short talk on the hobby at large, gave a few collecting pointers and recommendations passing on of collections. The key point was go for the best quality you can afford as you fill in those empty holes.



We also voted to not collect dues for year 2024 and revisit the dues question next January.

This month, due to a scheduling conflict, **Kevin Kellermann of Rasdale Stamps** will speak at our April meeting. This month Dave Sadler will speak on **"US Stamp Tagging"**.



Scott 1238

Stamp Tagging – As the volume of mail increased, the United States Post Office Department became hard pressed to orient the envelopes for cancellation in the automated cancellers of the day. Since the stamp(s) were suppose to be in the upper-right corner of the piece of mail there should be a way of positioning the envelope so all were orientation to enter the cancellation machine.

In 1954, the USPOD began exploring the use of phosphor-based compounds that could be added to stamps that would glow under a UV light. By running these treated stamps on envelopes, these envelopes could be sorted into five bins, three of which could be "twisted" to ensure the stamps were located in the top-right corner and the last that had to have human intervention to get the piece in the right position.

In 1963, the first production of tagged stamps was introduced – the 8c Airmail, Scott C64a and the 5c City Delivery, Scott 1238 and following some minor tweaking, was expanded to include most stamp production.

There are three basic methods used in the production of tagged stamps: 1) *apply on the surface of already printed stamps*, 2) *mix the phosphor into the paper pulp* and 3) *mix the phosphor into the ink*.

In the first case, the tagging could be applied continuously over the stamps surface and block tagging where the tagging is applied so it misses the areas where the stamp was perforated (note: taggant was very abrasive to the perf machine pins).

March 24							April 24							May 24						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		
1																				

Meeting Schedule & Topics:

26 March - "US Stamp Tagging"
23 April - Kevin Kellermann of Rasdale Stamps
28 May - "Stamp Albums"
TBD June - Swap Meet

Next Meeting:

2:30-PM on Tuesday, 26 March 2024
Grayslake Library Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org (No ZOOM)



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

Now we can have some fun - looking for surface tagged stamps with a new **Detection Tool – 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**.

Shortwave UV light extends from 180 to 280 nm with a peak in energy at about 254 nm. It commonly used for toxicology, fluorochemistry, and germicidal applications. *For stamp collectors, It is also used for identifying US stamp tagging.*

Mediumwave UV light extends from 280 to 320 nm and 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 an is used for leak detection (in conjunction with fluorescent dyes) and is useful for mineral studies. For stamp collectors, it can be used for identification of Great Britain Machins and for US paper types.

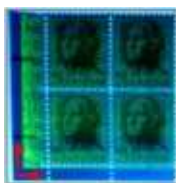
NOTE: UV light can greatly harm eye retinas - use protective (sun) glasses to lessen the damage.

Surface Tagging Types:

OVERALL TAG - where the tagging covers the entire stamp image with a great range of “glow” intensity. There are some five different varieties of this type of tagging - not that the Scott catalogue minds.



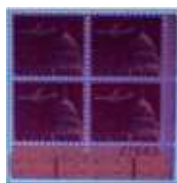
Overall Tag



Overall Tag- mat



Overall Tag - Roller



Overall Tag – Wide Roller



Overall Tag - Offset

The last is only found on the multi-color stamps from the Giori press recognizable by parts without Tagging in the Margins. Three types: OP 1) two-sides in Margins free of Tagging with a , round corner; OP 2) with one margin-free of Tagging and OP 3) Margins fully Tagged.

BLOCK TAG - as implied, is arranged in blocks about the perforation areas. It can vary in size and position on the stamp. This type of tagging is most commonly found are the “Large” and “Small” Block, Over Image, Vertical Bar (found on postal stationary) and one that combines Image and Large block tag called Dimensional Tagging.



Block Tag



Small Block Tag



Large Block Tag



Image Tag



Bar Tag



Wide block
19x21.5 mm



Narrow block
17.5x21.5 mm



Wide & Tall block
19.5x23 mm

Dimensional Tag

Next month we will look at the types of tagging involving the phosphors being mixed into the ink or paper prior to stamp printing.

New Issues:



March 09



March 15



March 16



March 27



March 22



March 22

A busy month:
\$12.48 individual
\$86.40 panes