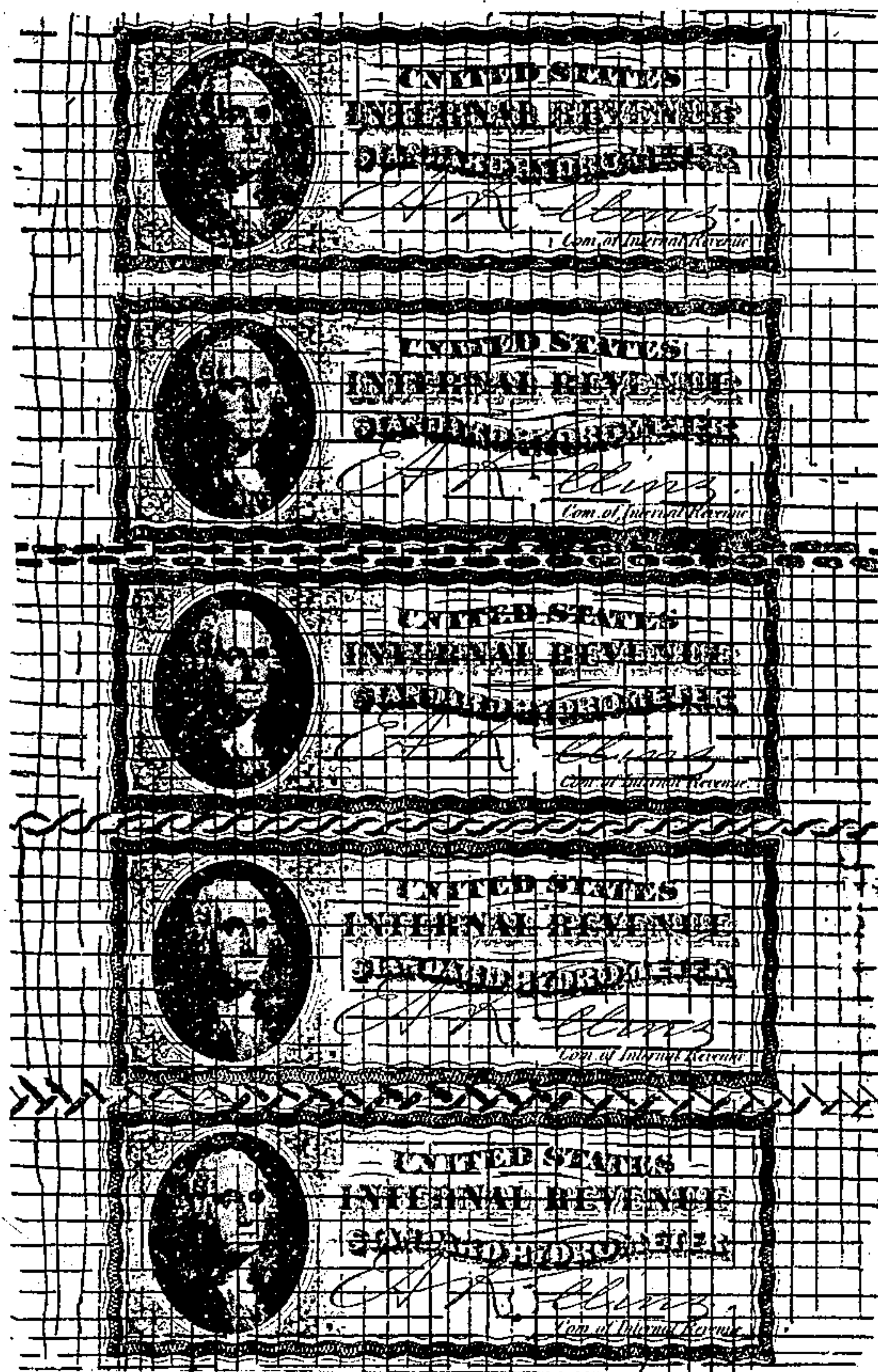


G. W. CASILEAR & W. C. MCINTIRE.

Revenue-Stamps, Checks, &c.

No. 167,987

Patented Sept. 21, 1875.



WITNESSES.

Myardner.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. CASILEAR AND WILLIAM C. MCINTIRE, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVENUE-STAMPS, CHECKS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 167,987, dated September 21, 1875; application filed August 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEO. W. CASILEAR and WILLIAM C. MCINTIRE, of Washington city, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revenue-Stamps, Checks, &c.; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this application.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in revenue and postage stamps, checks, &c. It has for its object to provide against a second use or alteration, and to provide a ready means of separation. With these objects in view our invention consists, first, of a stamp, check, or other evidence of value printed upon paper, having embedded in its face side an open woven fabric or warp, as fully described in a pending application of Geo. W. Casilear for Letters Patent for safety-paper. Our invention consists, secondly, in so cutting or perforating the paper above described between the marginal lines of the prints that the cutting of the embedded fibers or warp will be insured, while at the same time suitable sustaining-partitions exist to retain the stamps, &c., in proper relation to each other, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to more fully understand our invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawing, which represents a series of stamps printed upon the improved safety-paper, and so perforated as to be readily separable one from another.

The broken lines are intended to indicate the woven fabric or warp embedded in the surface of the paper, and in order to save one printing where more than one color is required, the fabric used should be of such color as is desired for the surface-tint, while the print proper may be in any other or contrasting color, and impressed upon or on top of the fabric or warp, so as to be partly on the paper and partly on the woven fabric. Any attempt to "lift" a revenue-stamp so printed from a barrel or other package would require the application of moisture, and the effect of such moisture would be to separate the woven fabric or warp from its foundation of paper, and

hence destroy the stamp, while with a stamp or check any effort to erase any canceling-marks or evidences of value by the application of acid would have a like effect, as above described, and render it impossible to avoid detection, while also any effort to cancel by erasure with a blade would result necessarily in the destruction of the colored fabric or fiber, and expose the paper beneath.

It will be observed that, in view of the properties described, it would not be necessary in the official cancellation of postage and other stamps to use any strongly-indelible inks or complicated mechanical tools, but ordinary ink or simple colored water may be used, and insure the stamp against reuse.

In order to provide for the ready separation of stamps, &c., embodying the fibrous character described, we perforate or cut the same, as shown, so that there shall be a space between the plane of each cut and the beginning of the next lower, to sustain the stamps in relation to each other, the partition giving away under the slight strain usual in the separation of the ordinary stamps.

The necessity of the peculiar cuts or perforations is due to the fact that the woven fabric or warp embedded in the face of the paper, lying comparatively in parallel lines, would not be necessarily cut by the ordinary perforation, as it would not unfrequently happen that a thread would lie between the perforations, and the act of separating one stamp from another would lead to the lifting up of such threads as were uncut, resulting in the destruction of one or more of the stamps. This is perfectly avoided by our improved method of perforation, as every possible line lying between any given points is necessarily intersected by one of the series of cuts or punctures. We have shown in the drawing several ways of accomplishing the result desired, and do not wish to be limited to any particular one shown, the gist of this part of our invention lying in the idea of so combining the cuts or perforations that one shall begin above the plane of the terminus of the preceding one, and at the same time leave sufficient stock to support the series of stamps or prints in proper relation to each other until final separation is desired.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A postage or other stamp, check, or other evidence of value printed upon paper composed of paper-stock and an embedded open woven fabric or warp, so that the impression shall be visible partly on the paper and partly on the embedded material, as hereinbefore described, as a new manufacture.

2. A sheet of postage or other stamps, checks, &c., printed upon a paper and textile surface, the individual stamps, &c., rendered capable of ready separation by perforations or cuts, so

arranged with reference to each other that any and every line between any two parallel points will be intersected by some one of the series of cuts or perforations, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness our hands and seals this 21st day of August, A. D. 1875.

GEO. W. CASILEAR. [L. S.]
WM. C. MCINTIRE. [L. S.]

In presence of—

D. M. COOPER,
S. D. CALDWELL.