

Washington & Franklin Rotary Press Coil Waste 1919-1922

The intent of this exhibit is to define what coil waste is and why it was produced. It will also show production varieties with domestic and foreign uses on cover.

Key Items Are Matted In Deep Red

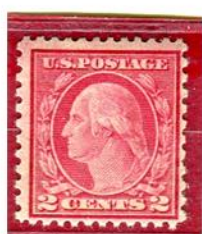
Exhibit Plan

- I. Production of Coil Waste
 - A. Plate Layout
 - B. Imprints & Marginal Markings
 - C. Perforation Varieties
- II. Uses By Denomination & Perforation
 - A. 1 cent: 11x10, 11x11
 - B. 2 cent: 11x10, 11x11
 - C. 3 cent: 11x10

Perforated 11x10



Type II



Type III



Perforated 11x11



Type III

Coil Waste is defined as: Stamps produced from existing stock intended for coil stamp production.

It was produced by the Bureau in an attempt to save money and use up the left over pieces that came from the long rolls of paper used to produce the 500 and 1,000 roll coils. Coil waste was only produced from the excess horizontal coil stock.

Perforation Varieties

The 11 x 10 perforated issues were produced from sheets that had already been perforated gauge 10 vertically while the 11 x 11 perforated issues were produced from sheets that had not been perforated during coil production. The gauge 11 perforations were applied by a flat bed perforating machine.



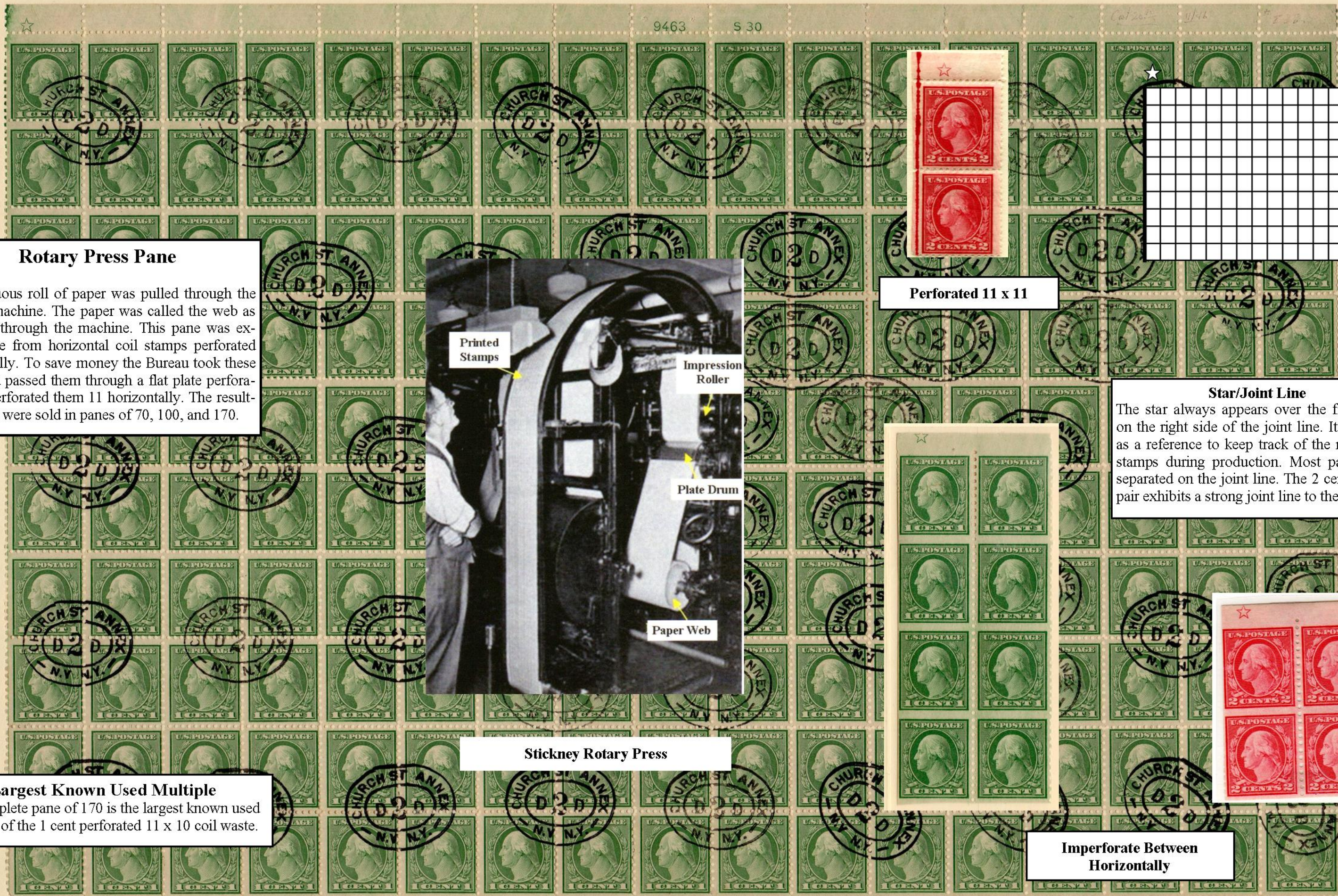
First Plate



Last Plate

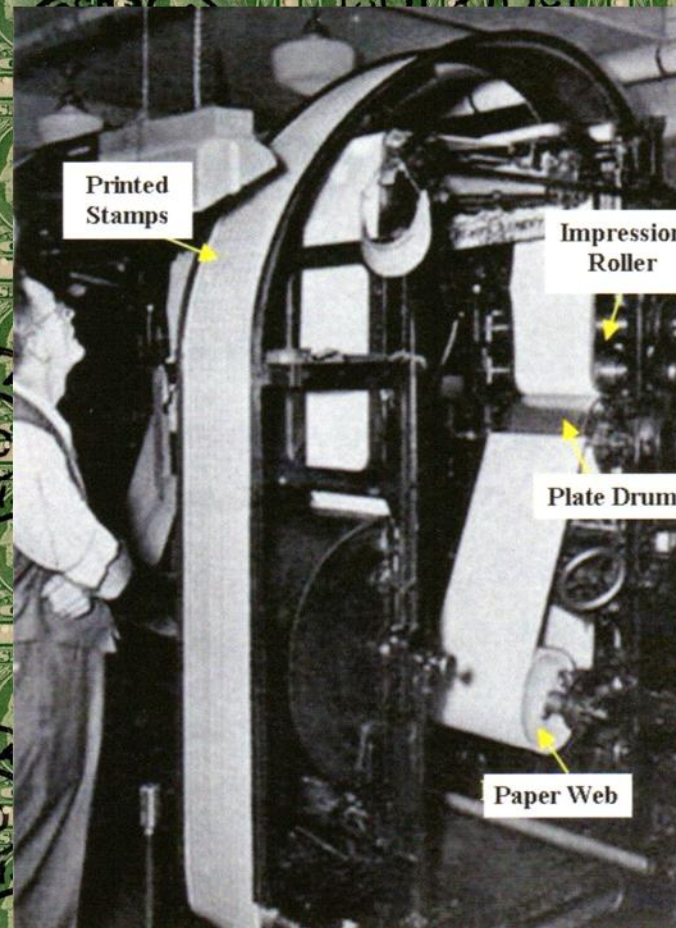
Rotary Press Coil Waste Plates

The first coil waste, perforated 11 x 10, were issued June 14, 1919. These plates were the earliest and latest plates used to produce the first coil waste issue.



Rotary Press Pane

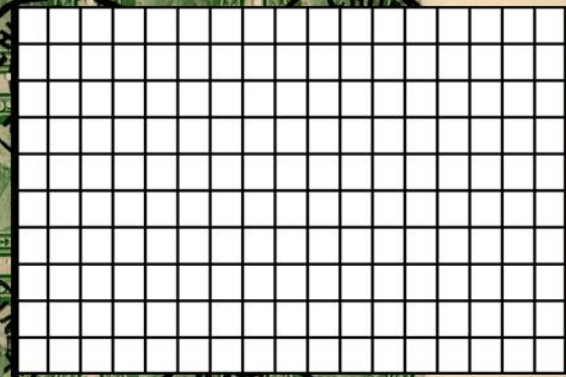
A continuous roll of paper was pulled through the printing machine. The paper was called the web as it passed through the machine. This pane was excess waste from horizontal coil stamps perforated 10 vertically. To save money the Bureau took these panes and passed them through a flat plate perforator and perforated them 11 horizontally. The resulting sheets were sold in panes of 70, 100, and 170.



Stickney Rotary Press



Perforated 11 x 11



Star/Joint Line

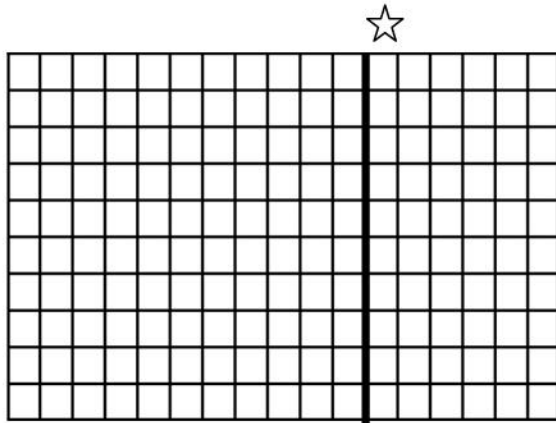
The star always appears over the first stamp on the right side of the joint line. It was used as a reference to keep track of the number of stamps during production. Most panes were separated on the joint line. The 2 cent vertical pair exhibits a strong joint line to the left.



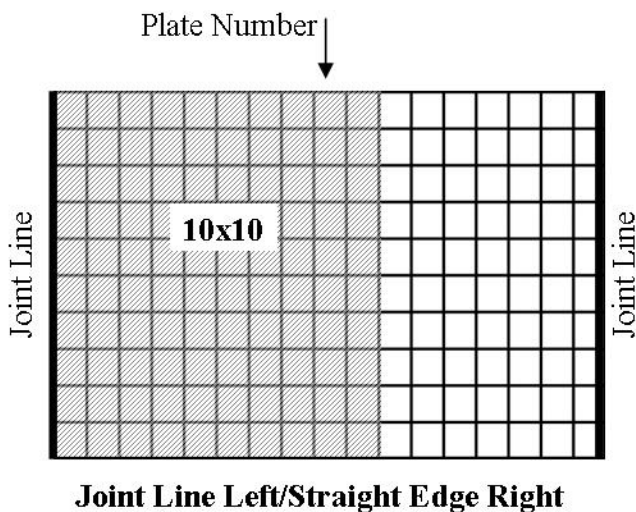
Imperforate Between Horizontally

Largest Known Used Multiple

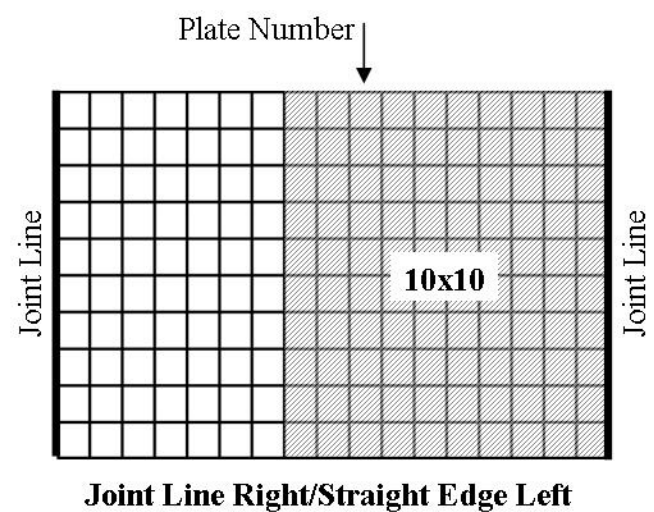
The complete pane of 170 is the largest known used multiple of the 1 cent perforated 11 x 10 coil waste.



In some cases the panes were not separated on the joint lines. These blocks of four illustrate this procedure. These type of blocks are much scarcer than the regular blocks with the star in the upper left corner.



Joint Line Left/Straight Edge Right



Joint Line Right/Straight Edge Left



The straight edge can be on either side of the stamp next to the plate number. It just depended on how the 170 subject pane was separated into panes of 70 and 100.

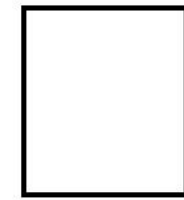


Coil Waste Panes

- Coil waste panes were first issued in 17 by 10 format, or 170 subjects.
- These panes were the same size as one of the plates used on the Rotary Press.
- Later, the panes were divided into smaller panes of 70 and 100 to make them easier to handle.
- The straight edge identifies these blocks came from panes of 100.



Perf-11



Perf-10

The first coil waste issues were made from part perforated sheets. They had first been perforated 10 vertically for coil production on the rotary press. They were then perforated 11 horizontally on the flat bed perforator.

The **first type** of marginal marking, **plate number and S30**. The S30 marking indicated the strength of the frame line around the stamp design.

S30 Lower

This plate is the only one found with the S30 marking closer to the stamp design.



Perf-11



Perf-11

The second coil waste issues came from imperforate sheets. These sheets were perforated 11 vertically and horizontally on the flat bed perforator.



The **second type** marginal marking, **plate number only**, was placed over the ninth subject from the left of the 170 subject plate.

Inverted S30

Out of 271 plates used to print the 2 cent horizontal coil, only plate #10471 is found with the inverted S30 marking.

Coil waste issues are found with three types of vertical perforations in the top and bottom margins. The earlier issues had vertical perforations all the way, and part way through the margin. Later, the perforations stopped before the margin. This was done to strengthen the paper on the edges so it would not separate during production.



Marginal Markings

- The three different types of marginal markings occur on both 11x10 and 11x11 perforated coil waste issues.
- The second marginal marking was a result of the Bureau dropping the S30 marking.
- When the Bureau moved the plate number over the first stamp on the left they created star blocks.

The **third type** of marginal marking, **plate number and open star** was placed over the first subject on the left side of the 170 plate.



All The Way Through



One or Two Holes



None At All

Imperforate Horizontally

The previous imperforate margin varieties created a great deal of collector demand for more of this variety. An order was placed and it was misunderstood. Instead of full panes being imperforate in just the top and bottom margins, the result were full panes that were completely imperforate horizontally in every margin.



There were two plates used for the 1 cent denomination from previous coil waste issues, #13611 and #13612



There were two plates used for the 2 cent denomination from previous coil waste issues, #13740 and 13741



Imperforate Vertically

One of 25 documented pairs of this error. There is little known as to how this error occurred. It is believed to have been caused by a worker at the Bureau not paying attention to the perforating machine.



Top Left Fold Over

The black line indicates where the sheet was folded over. The sheet was fed into the perforator left to right. Note the open star in the upper left corner.



Top Right Fold Over

The black lines indicate where the sheet was folded over three times. Note the excess paper to the right side of the pair. This example came from the end of the large roll of paper. It was fed into the perforator left to right.

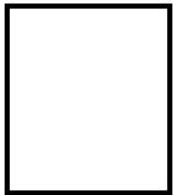


Bottom Left Fold Over

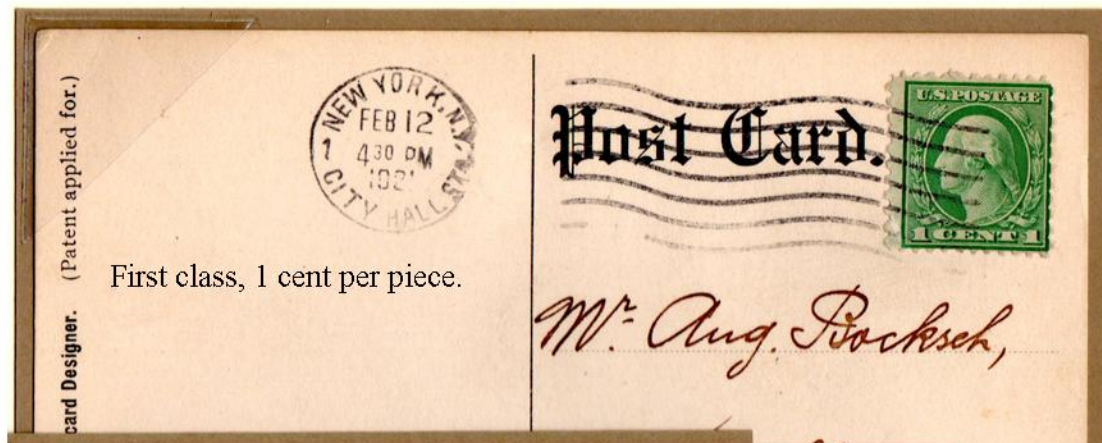
The black indicates where the sheet was folded over causing the misperforation. The sheet was fed into the perforator left to right.

Perforated 11 x 10

Perf-11



Perf-10



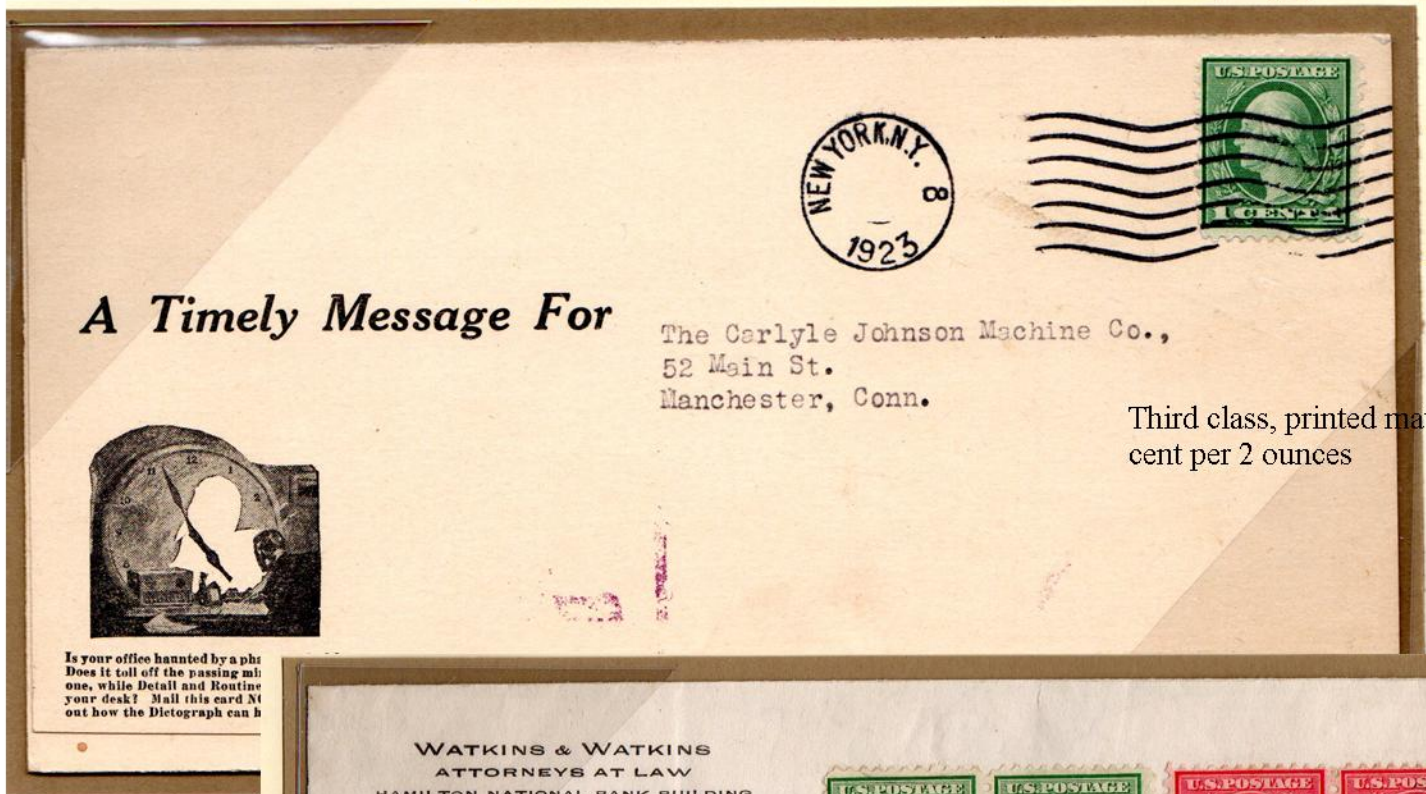
card Designer. (Patent applied for.)

First class, 1 cent per piece.

Post Card.



Mr. Aug. Fockesch,



A Timely Message For

The Carlyle Johnson Machine Co.,
52 Main St.
Manchester, Conn.

Third class, printed matter, 1 cent per 2 ounces



Is your office haunted by a ph
Does it toll off the passing mi
one, while Detail and Routine
your desk? Mail this card M
out how the Dictograph can h



WATKINS & WATKINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



REGISTER
Return Receipt Required
7016
REGISTERED

W. H. Watkins
Chattanooga,
15827 Tenn.

Combination 11 x 10 One Cent and Two Cent Type III

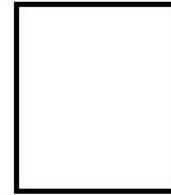
First class letter, 2 cents per ounce plus 10 cents registry fee. New York Times Square station back stamp, December 16, 1919.

Perforated 11 x 11

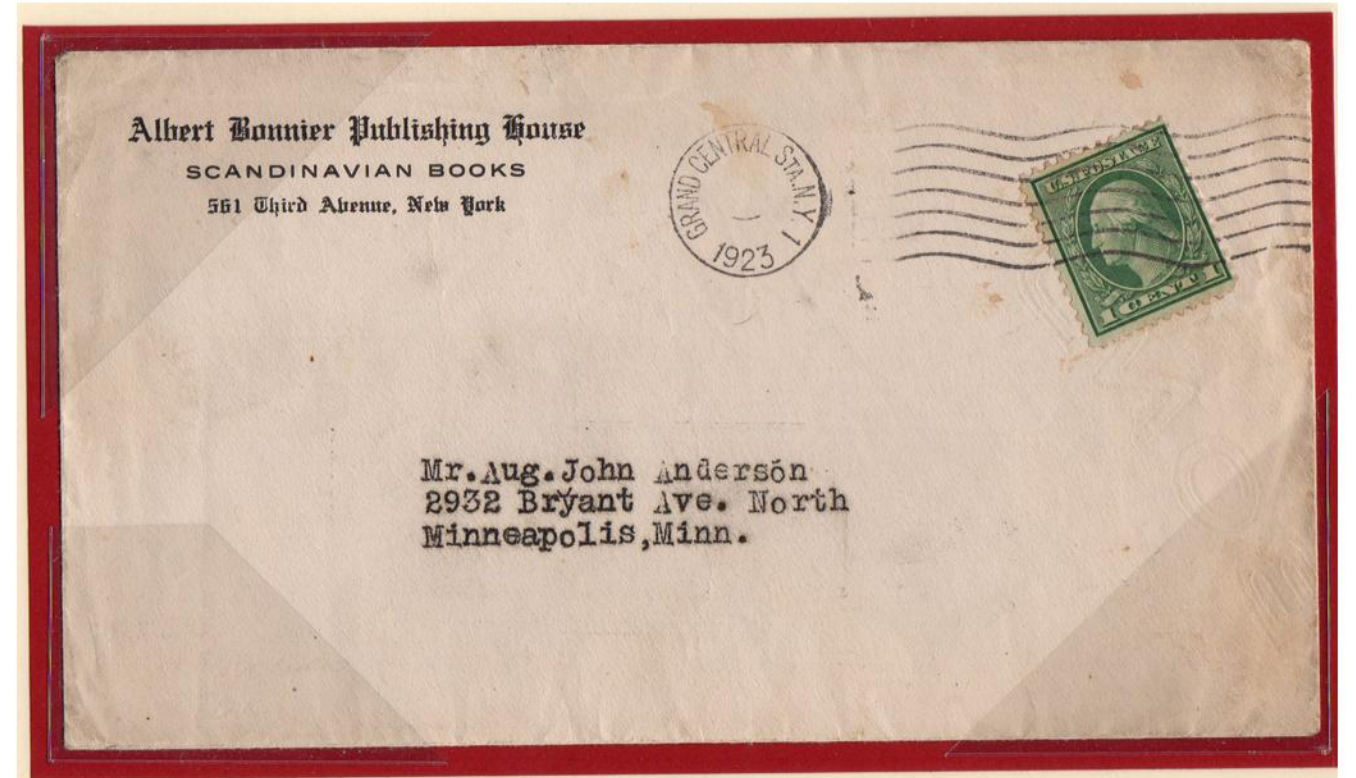


First class, 1 cent per piece.

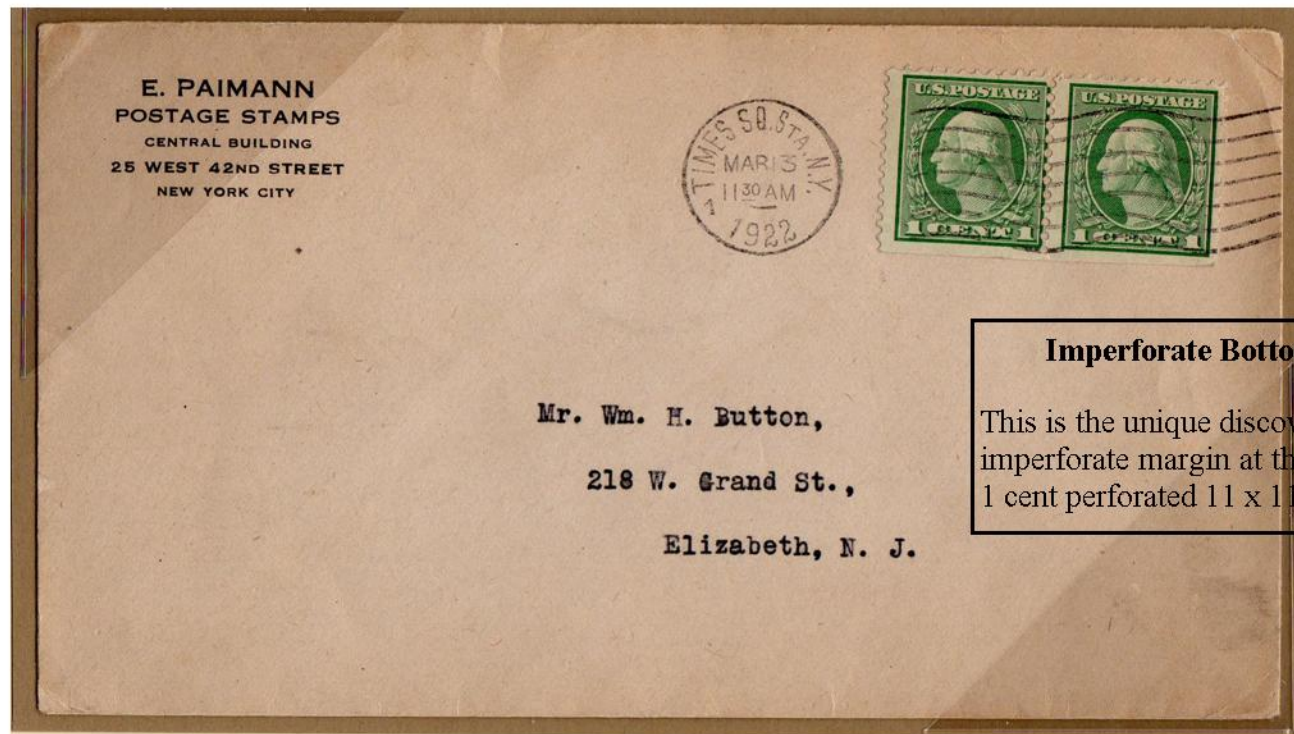
Perf-11



Perf-11



Third class, printed matter, 1 cent per 2 ounces.



First class, 2 cents per ounce.

Imperforate Bottom Margin

This is the unique discovery copy of the imperforate margin at the bottom of the 1 cent perforated 11 x 11 variety.

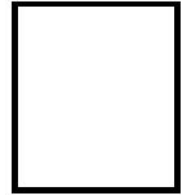
One Cent Coil Waste Perf. 11 x 11

There are 10 certified examples of this scarce issue. Of those 9, three are on post card, four pairs on covers, one local use, and only 1 third class use known.

Perforated 11 x 10



Perf-11

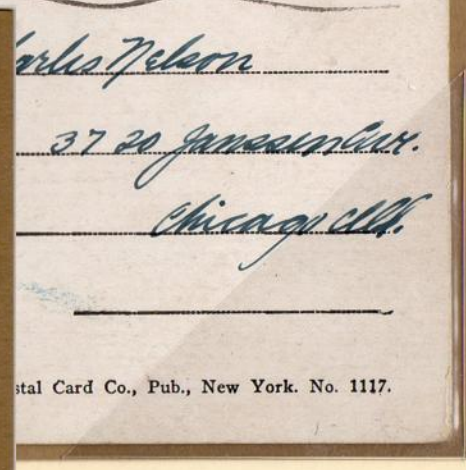
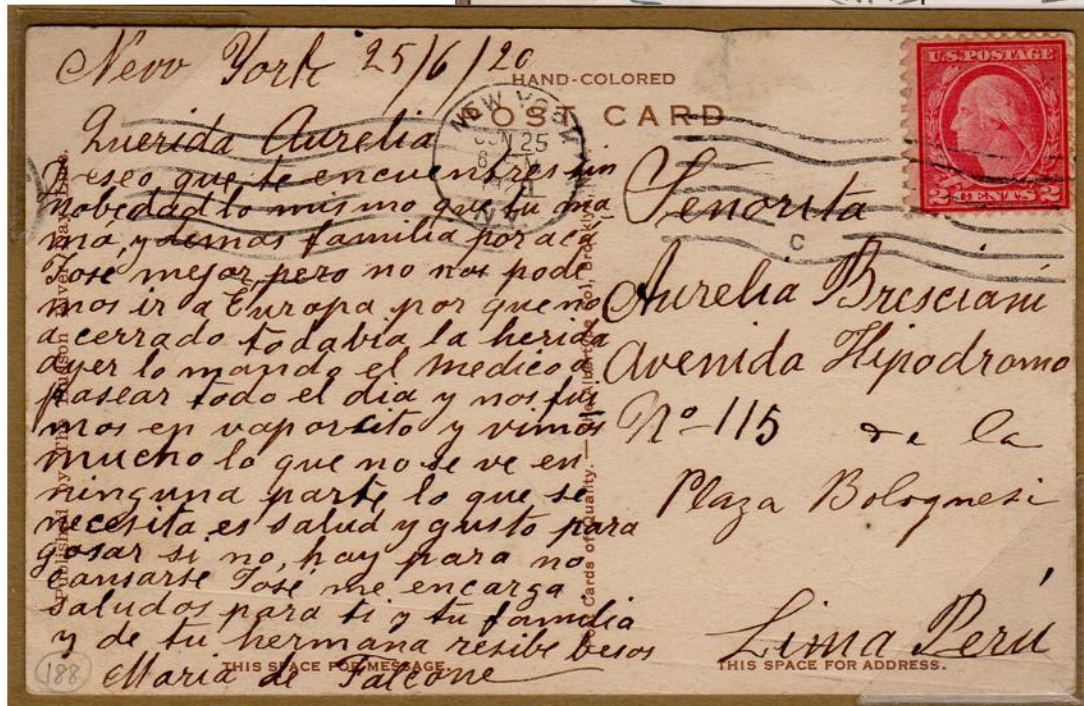
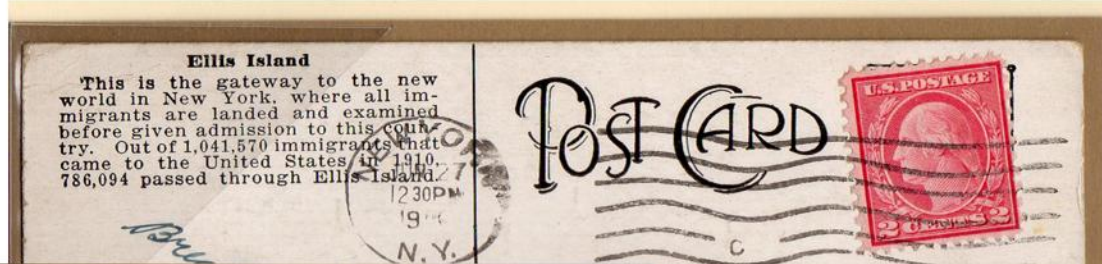


Perf-10

United States Possession: Virgin Islands

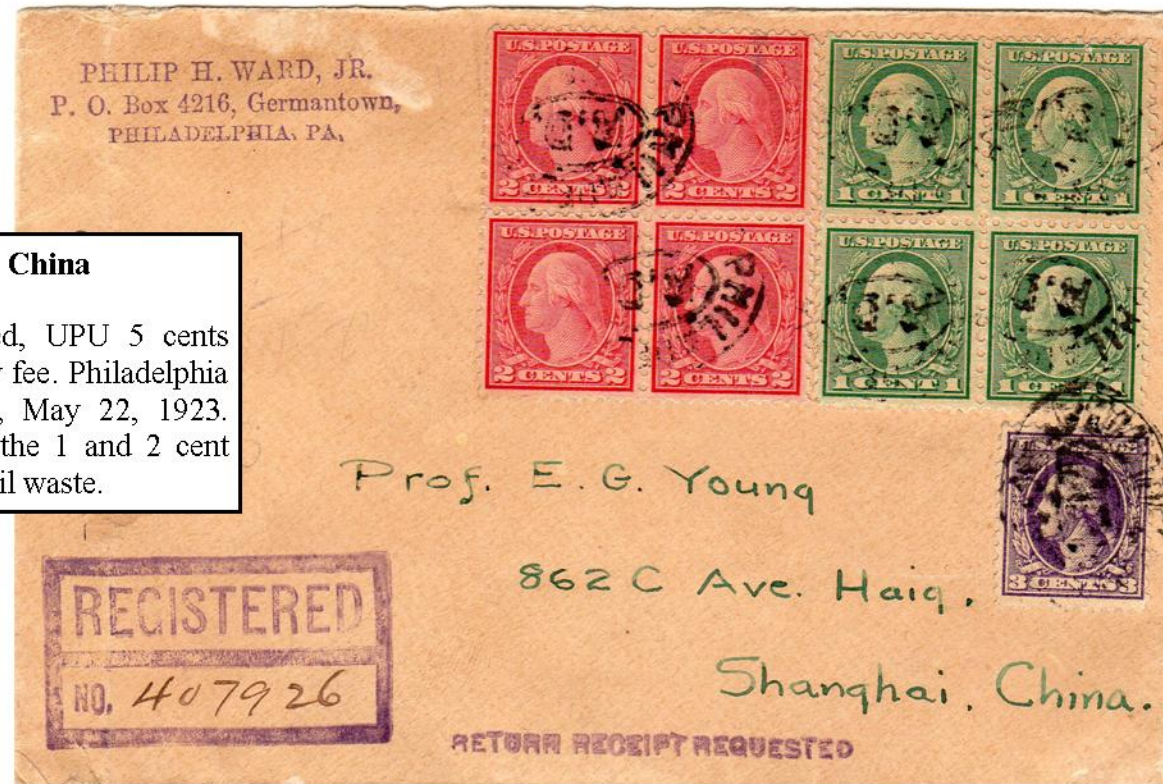
First class, 2 cents per ounce.

First class, war rate,
2 cents per piece.



First class, UPU, 2 cents
per piece.

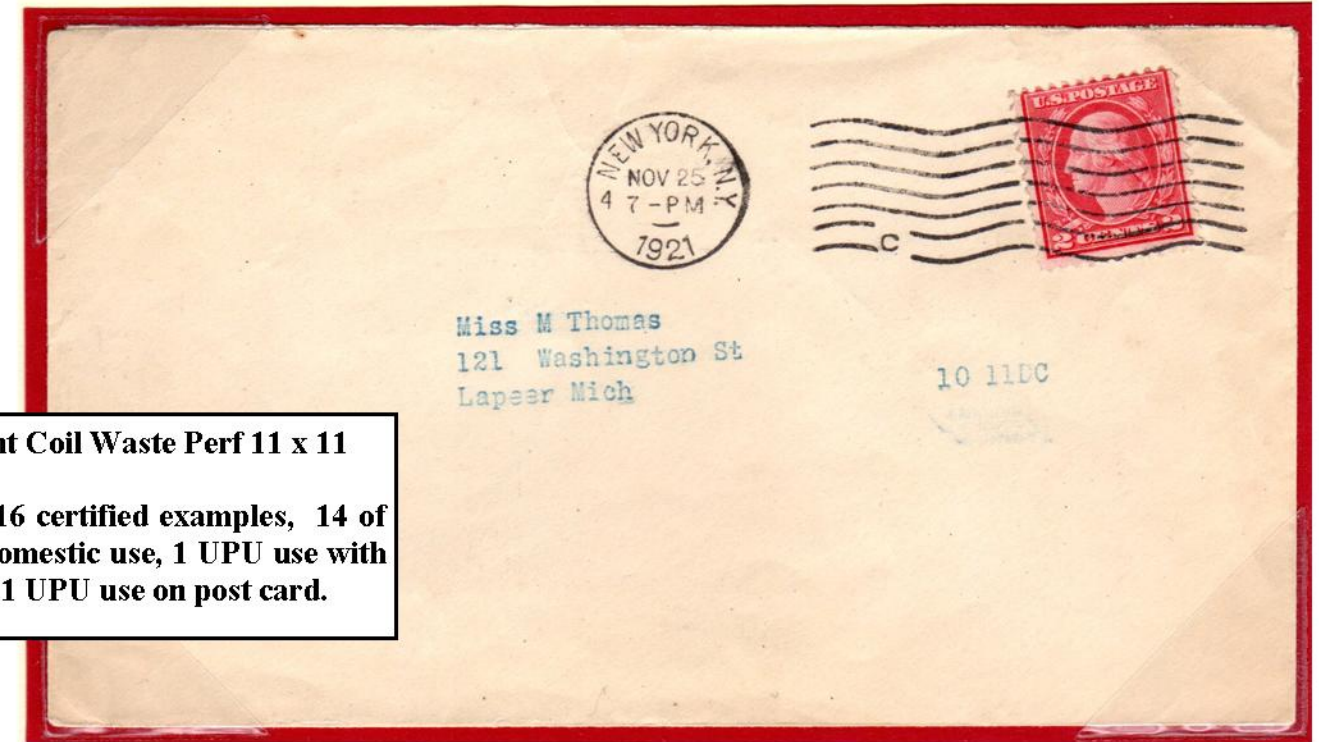
Perforated 11 x 10



Shanghai, China

First class, registered, UPU 5 cents plus 10 cents registry fee. Philadelphia registry back stamp, May 22, 1923. Mixed franking of the 1 and 2 cent perforated 11 x 10 coil waste.

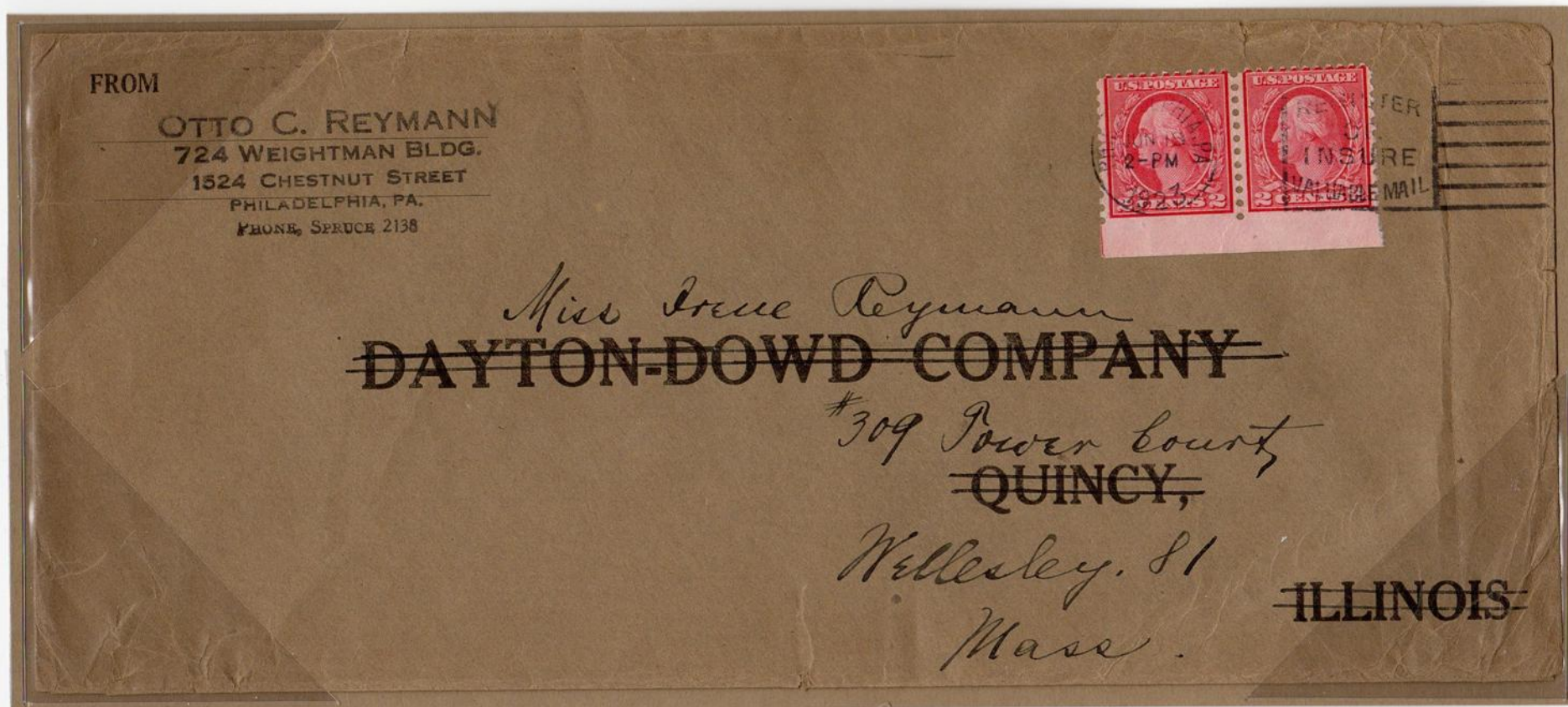
Perforated 11 x 11



Two Cent Coil Waste Perf 11 x 11

There are 16 certified examples, 14 of those are domestic use, 1 UPU use with a pair, and 1 UPU use on post card.

First class, 2 cents per ounce.

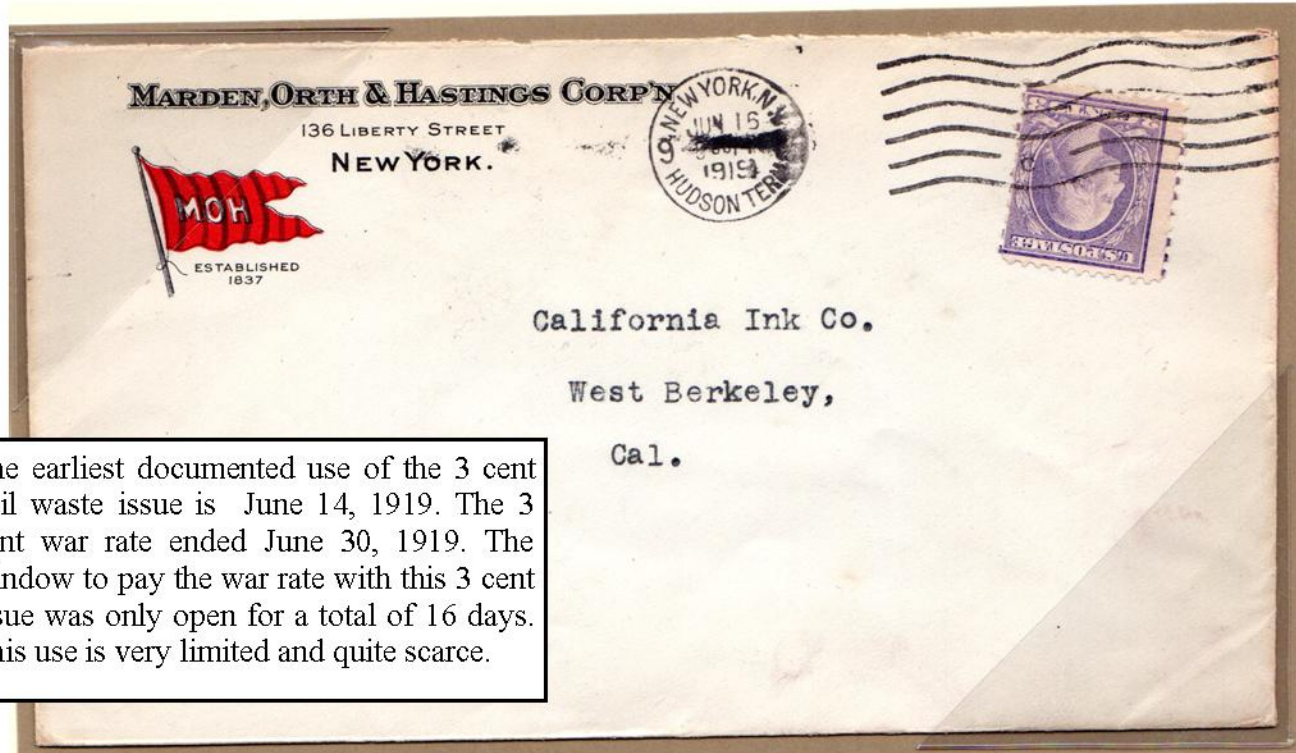


First class, double weight, 2 cents per ounce.



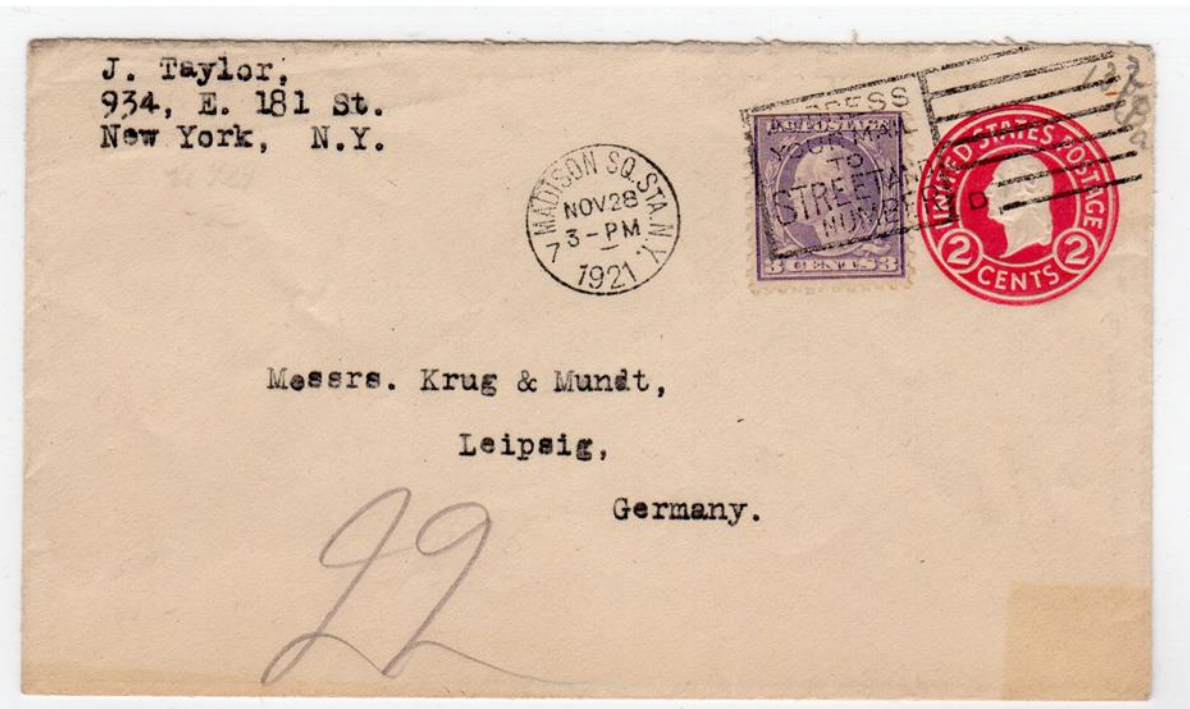
First class, local use, 2 cents per ounce.

Perforated 11 x 10



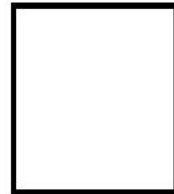
The earliest documented use of the 3 cent coil waste issue is June 14, 1919. The 3 cent war rate ended June 30, 1919. The window to pay the war rate with this 3 cent issue was only open for a total of 16 days. This use is very limited and quite scarce.

First class, war rate, 3 cents per ounce. Early use, second day, EDU June 14, 1919.



First class UPU, 5 cents per ounce.

Perf-11



Perf-10



First class, 2 cents per ounce plus 10 cents registry fee. Washington, D.C. registry cancel December 16, 1920, returned to writer unclaimed January 2, 1921.



Largest Known Multiple
First class, airmail, 10 cents per half ounce