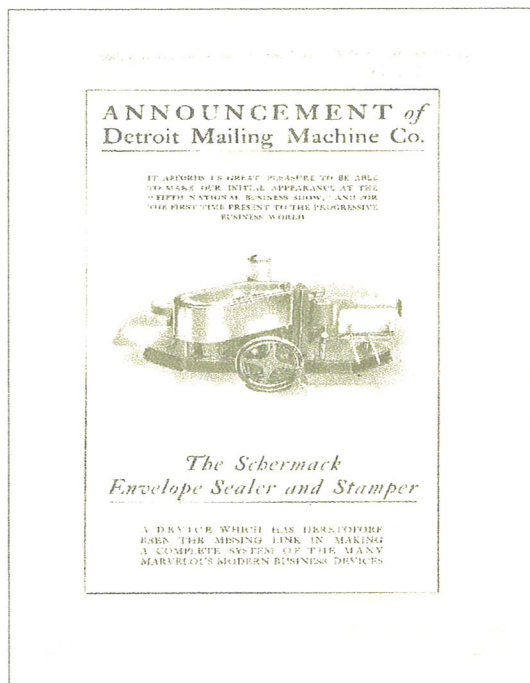


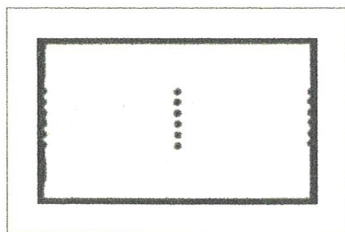
# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

The story of the Schermack Mailing Machine Company actually starts back in 1904 when Joseph Schermack co-invented an envelope sealing machine for the Thexton Electric Sealer Company of Chicago. Later in 1906 he applied for a patent for his own new machine to be used by a company he was involved in, the Detroit Mailing Machine Company. His own version of the affixing machine was one that applied a stamp and sealed an envelope at a rate of 150 to 160 per minute. In it he used regular issued 12 perforation stamps because imperforated stamps had not been produced yet. Imperforate sheets of stamp production started in October 1906.

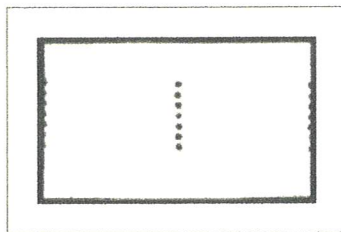
Schermack's second version came out later in 1906 still using regular issued stamps.



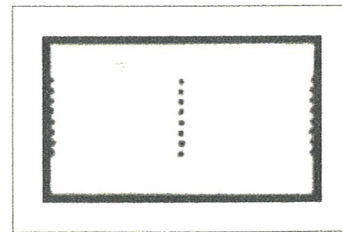
For his third model machine he starting using the imperforated Post Office stamps, perforating them with six, seven and eight holes, centered on the gap between the stamps, known as the Type I variety. This was tried because the 12 perforation regular issue stamps were too weak for the high-speed mechanism of the machine. High speed was necessary for the machine to be an economical success, but the Type I perforations also had problems with the feeding mechanism.



Type I-6 Hole

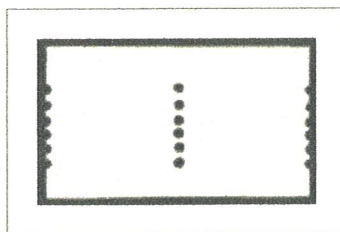


Type I-7 Hole



Type I-8 Hole

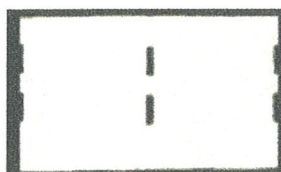
So a second perforation was tried for a short period of time. This was the Type II perforation which was similar to the first type.



Type II

# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

Finally, a Type III or hyphen-slot hole perforation was developed by an employee, Grover Cleveland in January 1908, with great success. Not only did it work but the device speed also increased to 250 per minute. In fact it was in use from 1908 till 1927. In 1908 the company changed its name to Schermack Mailing Machine Company.



Type III



1¢ Issue of 1906-1908  
with Schermack Type III perforation  
experimental over Type I 8 Holes perforation



2¢ Issue of 1906 Carmine Die I  
with Schermack Type III perforation  
experimental over Type I 6 or 7 Hole perforation





# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type III

Test Dummy Stamp used on an advertizing envelope

SCHERMACK MAILING MACHINE CO.  
TOWAR COURT  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



**Sealed, Stamped and Counted**  
BY THE  
**Schermack Envelope Sealer and Stamper**  
At the rate of 250 per minute.  
**CIRCULAR ENCLOSED.**

RETURN IN 5 DAYS, TO  
SCHERMACK MAILING MACHINE CO.  
TOWAR COURT  
DETROIT, - MICH. JUN 5  
CHICAGO OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BLDG.



*Mr. Wm. H. Lissou  
314 Pine St.  
St. Louis,  
Mo.*

THIS ENVELOPE WAS SEALED, STAMPED AND COUNTED BY  
A SCHERMACK MAILING MACHINE AT THE RATE OF 250 PER MINUTE

Schermack Type III Dummy Stamp with a Alaska-Yukon regular issue of 1909  
Chicago, IL to St Louis, MO  
June 5, 1909

Front only



Schermack Stamp Vending Machine Company

In 1909 Schermack was looking to expand the stamp vending machine business and he sent members of the American Philatelic Society looking for investors. The four page letter and his personal envelope are shown here. He was successful in his pursuit and the company had further successes.

Later on the machines were modified to use government coils.

Joseph J. Schermack Envelope



Two Singles of 1¢ Issue of 1906-1908 with Schermack Type III perforations  
Detroit, MI to Des Moines, IA  
May 31, 1909

This letter was to Mrs. T.S. Farquharson, who was member # 2661 of the American Philatelic Society since 1909.  
Laura Farquharson also received mail from F.H. Brinkerhoff from 1909 to 1911.  
both Laura and her husband Thomas did business with several companies who used Schermack Type III perforated stamps in their mailings.



JOS. J. SCHERMACK  
DETROIT

291 W. Kirby Ave.,

May 29, '09.

Mrs. T. S. Tarpharson,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:-



I dare say the origin of the stamp attached is now familiar to all fellow members of the A. P. S., the hyphen-hole perforation being the design of the writers. These stamps are now used at the rate of 40 million per year in Chicago alone by the many large commercial houses using my mailing machines.

The success attending the introduction of this mailing machine (which applies the stamps, seals the flaps and counts the envelopes at the rate of 250 per minute) had prompted the investigation of the STAMP WINDING OR SELLING PROPOSITION, with the result of having at last arrived at a solution of that problem also, as related in the enclosed confidential statement.

Believing you will welcome the opportunity, after careful consideration of the subject, I remain

Very truly yours,

*Jos. J. Schermack*



CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT

TO

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

STAMP VENDING MACHINES have long been desired by the public. Why haven't they come into general use? First, stamps were not being handled in the proper form, second, the government is entirely too slow to act on the matter.

With this in mind, I found it only necessary to use my specially prepared stamp to insure accuracy and certainty in feeding them to overcome the mechanical difficulty. The next problem was, how to place them in general use without depending upon "Uncle Sam" to adopt them, yet derive a revenue from them. The idea of using an advertising display in connection therewith was finally hit upon, after quite a little experimenting, the combination was worked out as shown on the enclosed illustration.

This handsome little device is only 9 inches in diameter and 12 inches high to the top of the postal scale, yet it holds 1000 stamps or an average weeks supply. A circular glass case encloses the advertising drum and all mechanism. Upon inserting a coin above and giving the crank a turn one stamp at a time is discharged, while doing so the advertising drum, which carries ten display cards makes a partial turn thus bringing a new card to the front.

In order to demonstrate the advertising value of space in the machines, a thorough canvass of the 220 Detroit Drug Stores was made to ascertain the average number of stamps sold, we found it to be about 800-1¢ and 400-2¢ per week for each store, knowing so great a number were sold by the drug stores it was an easy matter for an advertiser to figure out the amount of publicity he would receive especially from a device so novel as a stamp vender will be for a long time to come.

Location leases were then secured from Detroit druggists, we found they were very glad to allow the machines to be displayed in a conspicuous place in their stores for it would relieve them of all the trouble, annoyance, and expense they have always had in handling stamps.

Meanwhile 25 machines were made and quietly yet thoroughly tested. Now that I am satisfied the proposition is commercially practical and profitable, I am organizing "THE SCHERMACH STAMP VENDING MACHINE CO." to make and sell the machines on some one of several plans not yet definitely determined.

However the plan being carried out locally may be adopted in all cities of any size, it is this; 200 machines are now being made for use in Detroit only, a local company will be organized for operating these, to be known as.



THE DETROIT S. S. V. M. CO. It will have a capital stock of \$10,000, 60% of this stock is retained by the original parent company, the balance of \$4,000 or 40% will be sold at \$3,000 for treasury purposes. This will enable them to buy the 200 machines from the parent company at \$10 apiece and leave enough for three months operating expense by which time returns will have come in from the advertising.

The expense of operation, receipts and profits of the local company will be as follows:

Receipts.

Cash in treasury.....	\$3000.00
Cash from advertising on basis of 35¢ per space per month or \$3.50 per machine would realize for 200 machines \$700 per month or for the year....	\$8400.00
	<u>\$11400.00</u>

Disbursements.

200 machines at \$10.....	\$2000.00
Expense of operation for one year.....	<u>\$3600.00</u>
	\$5600.00

Leaving a balance of .....	\$5800.00
----------------------------	-----------

Keeping on hand \$800 for expenses, a cash dividend of 50% is possible at the end of the first year, making a net profit of 66 2/3% on the stock sold for cash.

Using the figures above as a basis we find 200 machines to earn at least \$5000 a year profit or \$25 per year for each machine, since the parent company receives 60% of this or \$15 from each machine per year, 5000 machines only placed in operation would make the annual earnings of the company 75% on a capital of \$100,000.

5000 machines in operation would be a very conservative estimate since we find Detroit can use at least 400 machines or one for every 1000 population, distributed among 200 drug stores, 200 more in confectionery, cigar stores, hotels, restaurants, and grocer stores. Having so small, simple and inexpensive a machine as this one, makes it possible to place them more universally for the public's convenience, than the government is ever likely to.

On the basis of one machine for every 1000 population taken in the largest cities only, would require about 12,000 machines, let alone all cities having from 50,000 population on up, all of these can afford to have some one man or company operate on the above method.

Considering all possibilities very conservatively, the prospects are unlimited, even tho we were to sell the machines out right at say \$25 or \$30 each in quantities depending upon the size of territory.

Obviously, no matter what plan of operation the parent company follows, no large amount of capital is required for the machines will be paid for on delivery at a slight profit, therefore.

THE SCHERMACK STAMP VENDING MACHINE CO. (the parent company) will have a capital stock of only \$100,000, to be organized under the laws of Michigan, 60% to be retained by myself and Mr. H. M. Fechheimer, a practical advertising man, of this city. The balance of 40% or 4000 shares at \$10 a share, fully paid and non-assessable, to be placed in the treasury, to be sold as needed to raise funds for carrying on the business.

Remember we already have a factory, patterns, special tools, etc., and 25 finished machines and are building 175 more for use in Detroit. Mr. Fechheimer and I having at our own expense carried the proposition through its experimental period and up to the practical stage, all of this property will of course be assigned to the company in exchange for our stock.

Believing that a great many members of the A. P. Society would appreciate the privilege of investing in one or more shares of the parent company's stock, I am setting aside 1000 shares of the treasury stock, until June 5th. for sale to them at 75% of its par value or \$7.50 per share.

How many shares do you wish to subscribe for?

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. J. Schermack". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Very truly yours,".



## *U.S. Private Perforations*

## *Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

Schermack Stamp Vending Machine Company

Joseph Schermack having started with his mailing machines decided to build a stamp vending machine which was also a goal of the Post Office Department.

In 1905 the Post Office Department started discussion on having a quality stamp vending machines for Post Office that were unmanned at certain times as well in other everyday facilities. In 1908 they decided to perform test from several companies.

Schermack's machine was built to vend his Type III perforated stamps, 1¢ and 2¢ denominations. The device was about 9 inches by 12 inches with a postal scale at the top. A picture is shown here.



**Schermack Stamp Vending Machine**

In later years the company use this type of test stamp.

Schermack Stamp Vending Machine Company  
10.5 gauge test dummy





*U.S. Private Perforations*

*Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

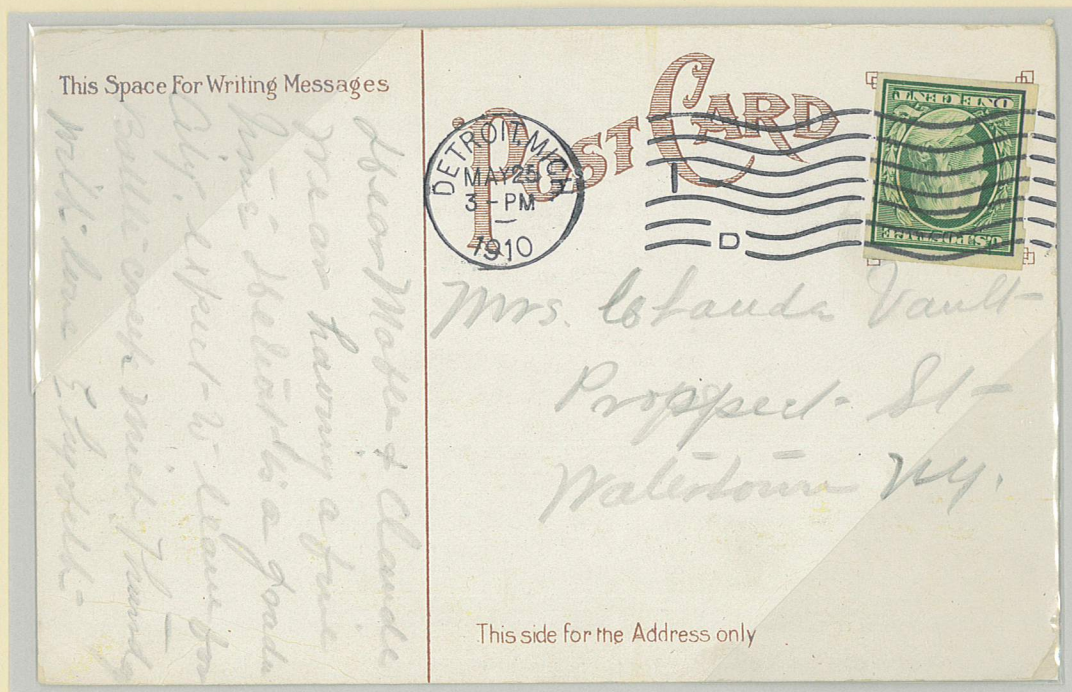
Company Mailing Envelope

THE SCHERMACK CORPORATION  
OF MICHIGAN  
1164 W. BALTIMORE AVENUE  
DETROIT

E.P. 3512

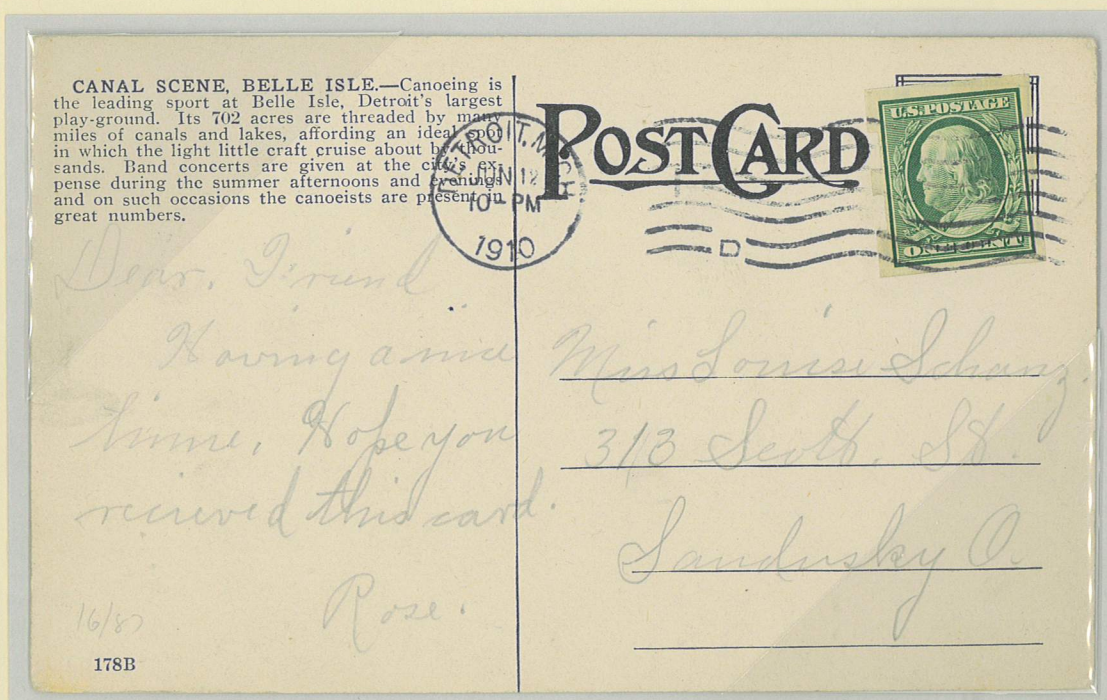


After Joseph Schermack left the company he built his own vending machines, under the name of Schermack Stamp Vending Machine Company, in Detroit around 1909. The two post cards shown below show no signs that they were from an affixing device. They may have the vended stamps from these machines used on them.



Detroit, MI to Watertown, NY

May 25, 1910



Detroit, MI to Sandusky, OH

June 12, 1910



In 1909 Joseph Schermack left the company, and the name of the company was changed to Mail-om-eter Company. While still producing the Type III perforated stamps for its existing customers, the company was experimenting with a different series of perforations. They were trying to convince the Post Office to produce coils of stamps using their new perforation design. When the Post Office made their own type of perforation, the Mail-om-eter Company made their affixing machine to handle these Bureau coil rolls.

During this period of automatic machines and mass mailing, companies wanted some sort of a security method to control their stamp inventory. Besides having a counting device on some of the affixing machines, the government in 1908 approved the applying of punched initials into the stamps as a method of control. These were commonly known as perfin. An employee of the company in 1909 developed a mechanism to punch the initials into the stamp as it was being affixed to the envelope. In general, each customer who wanted this control had a specific punch pattern, but some companies used the same pattern. There were many pattern designs; most common was the variation of the 9-hole layout. But there also was a 12 hole and 8 hole designs.

1¢ Issue of  
1908-1909



Perfin  
Pattern # 19

2¢ Issue of  
1910-1911



Perfin  
Pattern #37

3¢ Issue of  
1908-1909



Perfin  
Pattern #37

4¢ Issue of  
1908-1909



Perfin  
Pattern #0  
e

2¢ Issue of  
1908-1909



Perfin Pattern  
Diamond

4¢ Issue of  
1908-1909



Perfin Pattern  
12 Hole  
Open Square  
e



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

1¢ Issue of 1908-1909



Perfin Pattern # 4578

Hudson Term Sta, NY to Earleion, KS

1910

2¢ Issue of 1910-1911



Perfin Pattern # 48

Chicago, IL to Wayside, WI

May 23, 1911

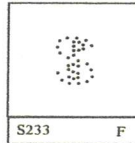


## U.S. Private Perforations

## Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Sixteen different commercial companies placed their distinctive perfin design on Schermack Type III perforated stamps. Several were on strips. Three of these are the American Book Co of New York, New York and Southern Pacific Steamship Lines of Galveston, Texas, New York and L. H. Keller & Co of New York, New York.

The Perfin Catalog number are # A40 and # S234 and # L93.



S234

Issue of 1916-1917  
Type I



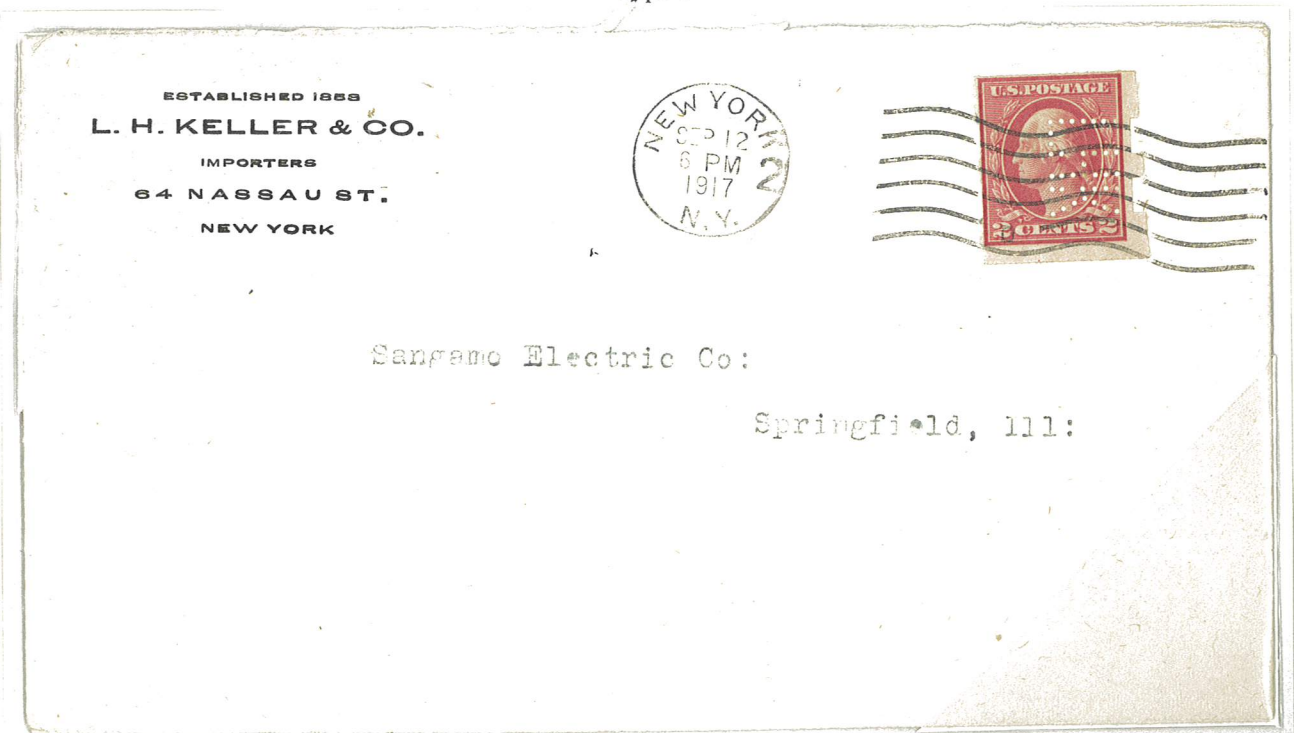
A40  
American Book Co  
of New York

Issue of 1916-1917  
Type II



S234  
Southern Pacific Steamship Lines of Galveston  
Pasteup Strip  
Some perforations not completely punched

Issue of 1916-1917  
Type I



L 93  
New York, NY to Springfield, IL  
September 12, 1917



# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

Examples of test dummies or demonstration stamps by the company are found and were used for many reasons. These were used for advertising purposes, as leaders on coiled rolls for starting in the machines and also for testing their own machines during production.

Test Dummy



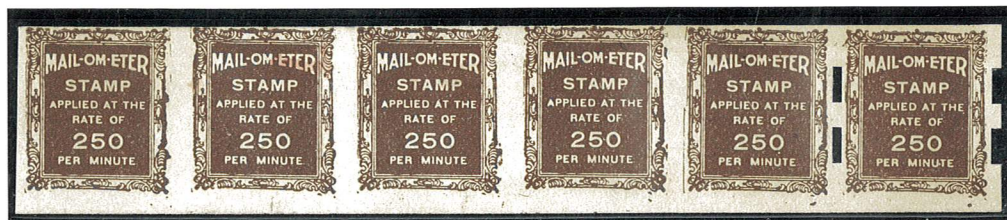
Blank Test Dummy



Mail-om-eter Brown Test Dummy



Mis-perforated



Not fully perforated

2¢ Issue of 1912

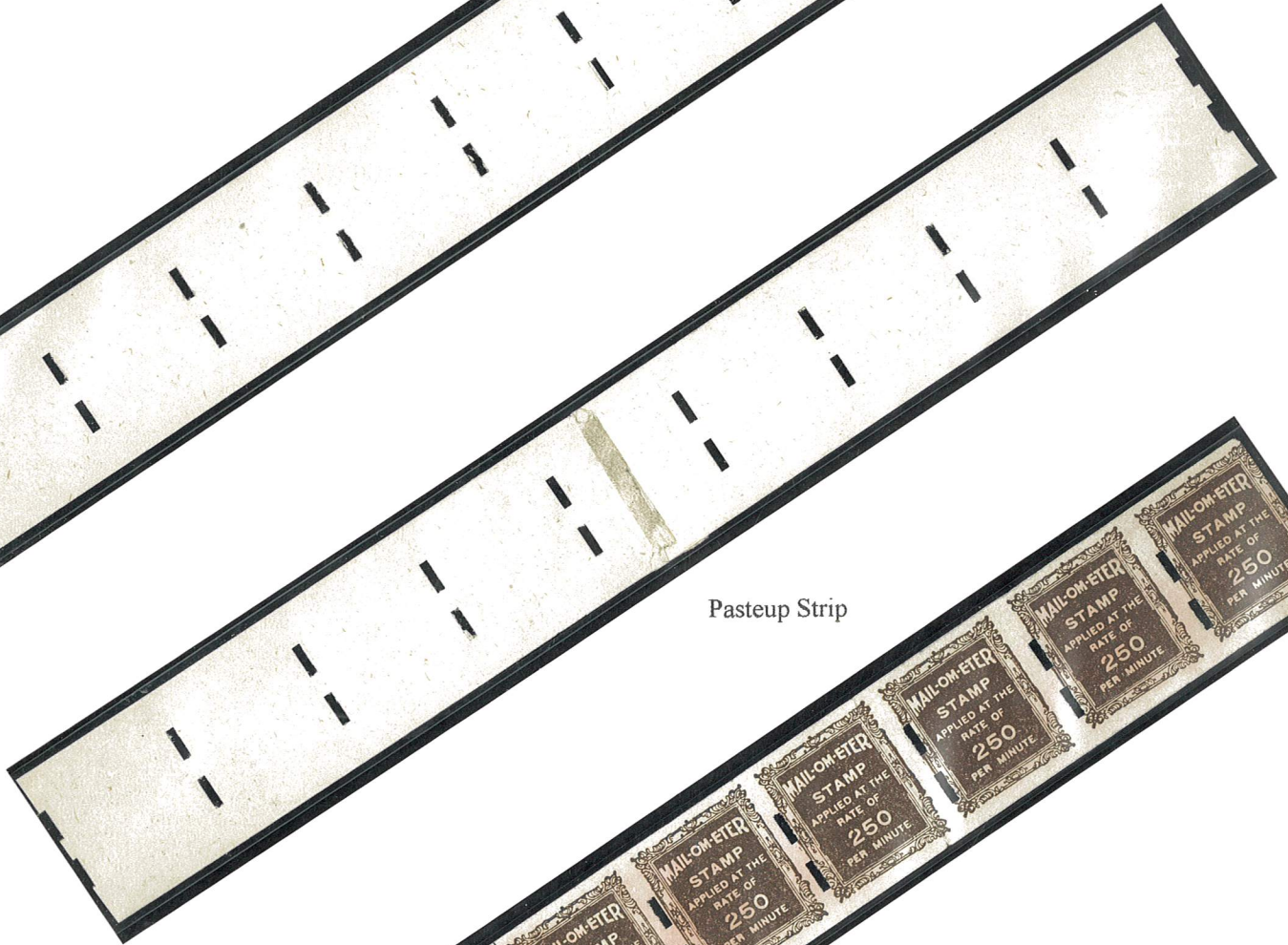
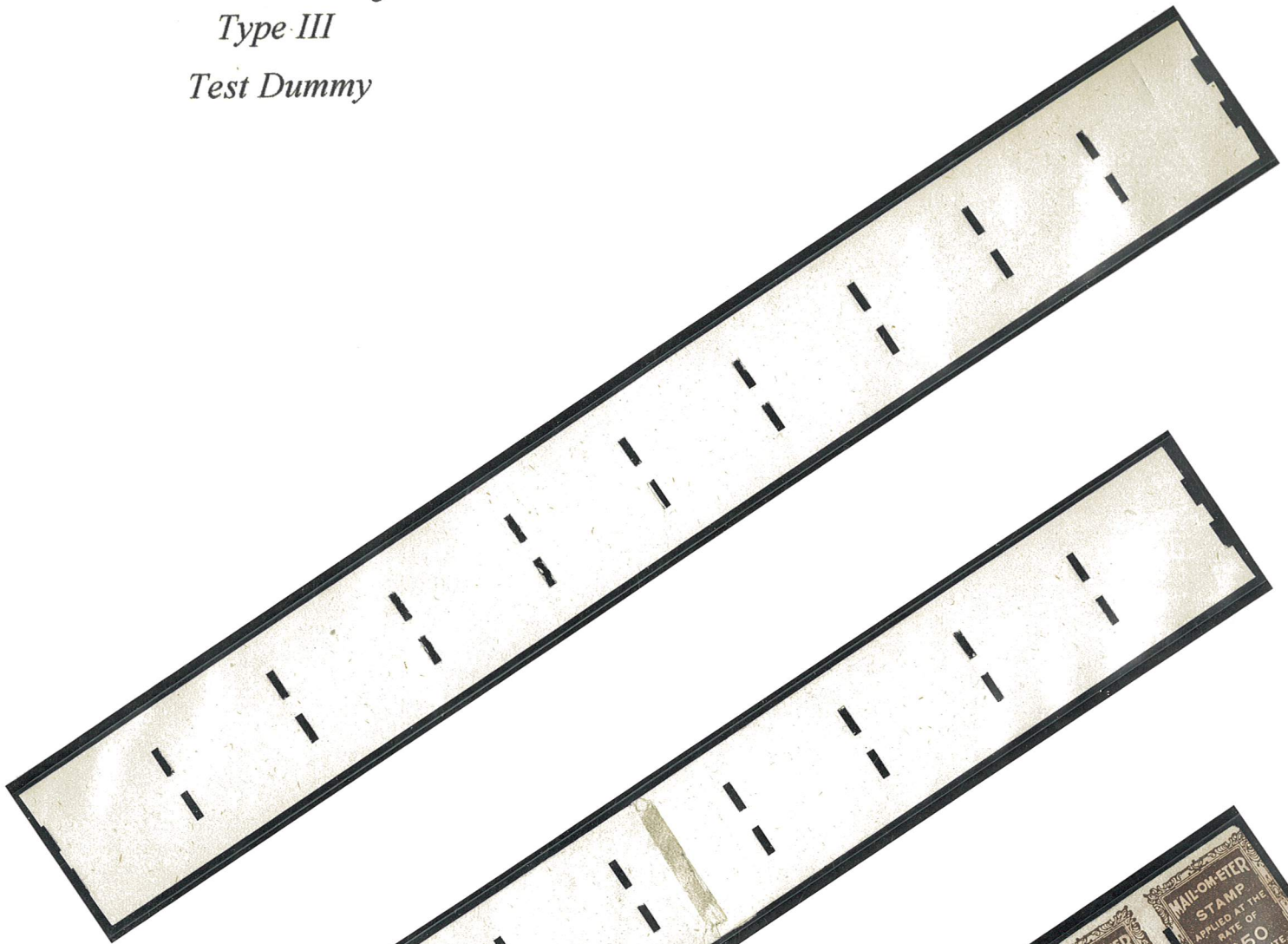


Strip with pasteup test dummy leader

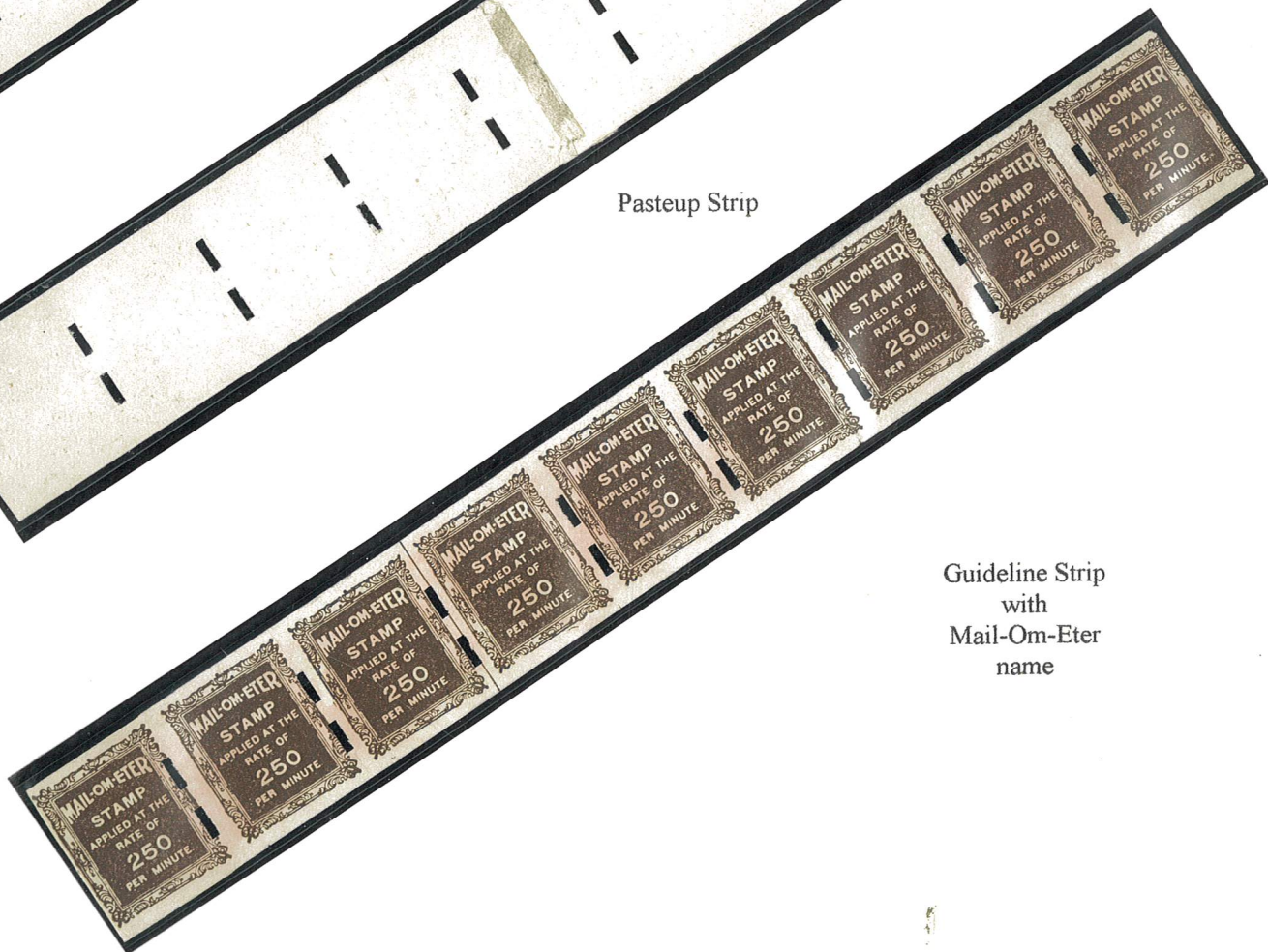
# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type III*

*Test Dummy*



Pasteup Strip



Guideline Strip  
with  
Mail-Om-Eter  
name



# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

Another area unique to Schermack is that of what is commonly called "double private perforations" or "compound perforated stamps". These, in general, are stamps that have multiple perforations on them; Schermack Type III and some other gauge perforations. These other perforations range from 12.25 to 13 gauge. Some also are with Schermack Type I perforations. There are several theories as to their existence but no one knows for sure why they exist.

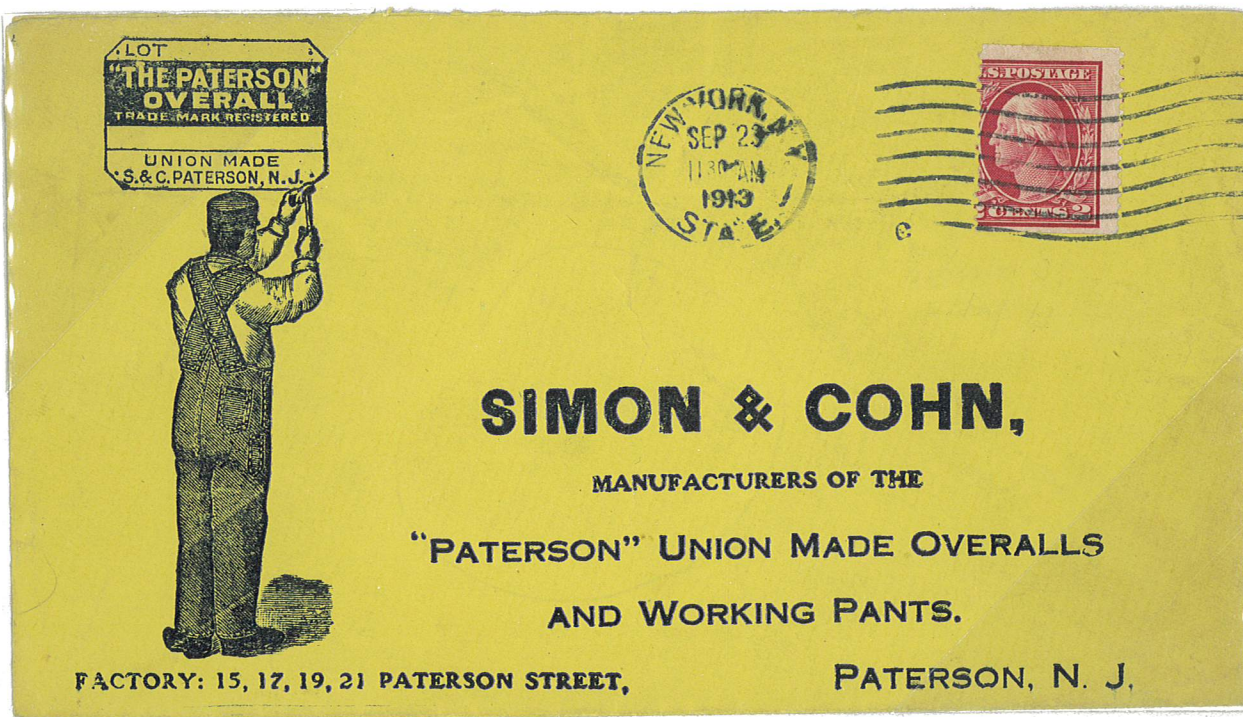
2¢ Issue of 1912



Pair

Schermack Type III perforation over 12.25 gauge perforation

2¢ Issue of 1912



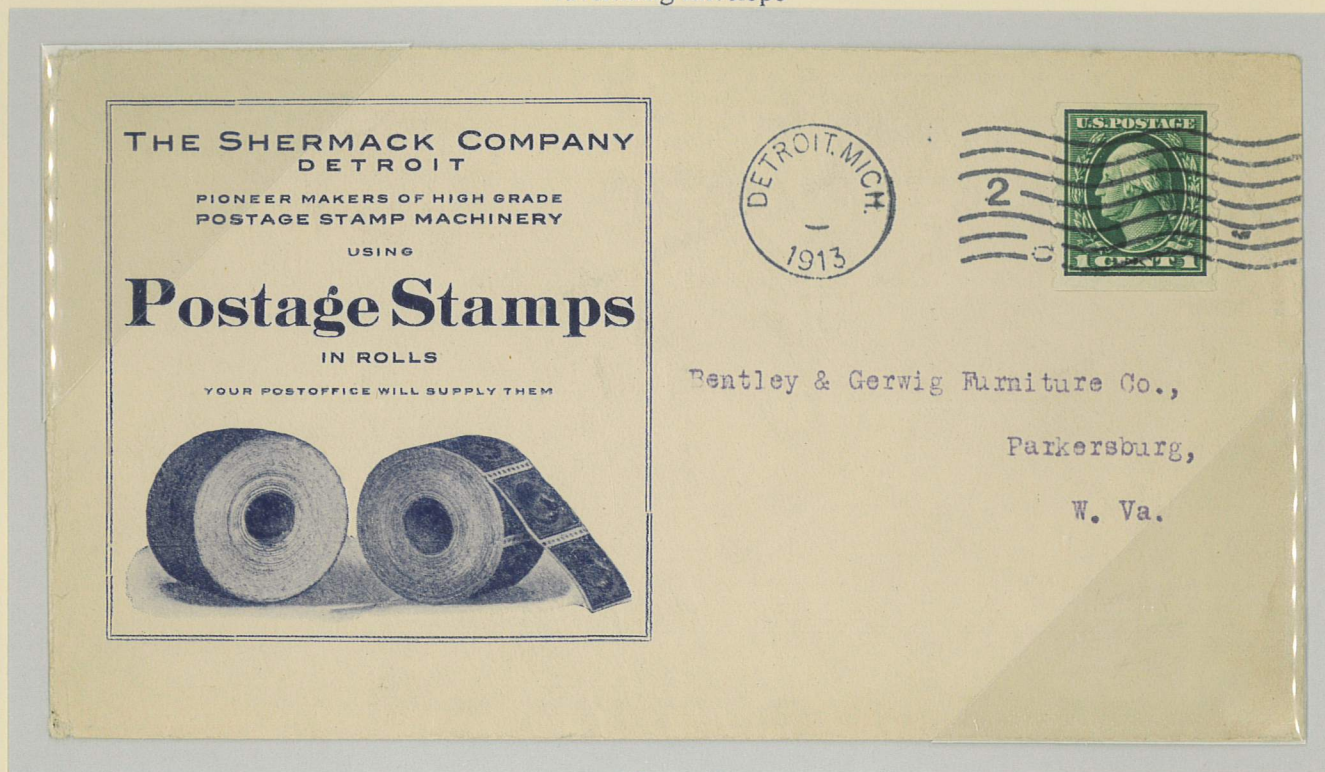
Schermack Type III perforation over 13 gauge perforation  
New York, NY to Paterson, NJ  
September 23, 1913



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Finally, when Joseph Schermack left his original company he formed the Schermack Vending Machine Company in Detroit. There he developed several types of stamp vending machines, first using his Type III hyphen-slot perforation and later the government Bureau coiled stamps. As far as we know the Type III usage might have been confined to Detroit, but the Bureau usage was nationwide and continued for many years.

Advertizing Envelope



1¢ Coil issue of 1912  
Detroit, MI to Parkersburg, WVA

1913



1¢ Parcel Post issue of 1913  
Detroit, MI to Dayton, OH  
Front only

1914



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

## *Plate Numbers found with different Types of Schermack Perforations and various P.O. Issues.*

Type I-8	Issue of 1902-1903	1 cent	3119	3120
	Issue of 1902 Lincoln	5 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Carmine Die I	2 cent	3454	4227
	Issue of 1902-03 Lake Die II	2 cent	4686	4704
	Issue of 1902-03 Scarlet	2 cent		
	Issue of 1908-1909	1 cent	4971	
		2 cent		
		3 cent		
		4 cent		
		5 cent		
	Issue of 1909 Lincoln	2 cent	4979	4982

Type I-7	Issue of 1902-1903	1 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Carmine Die I	2 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Lake Die II	2 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Scarlet	2 cent		
	Issue of 1908-1909	1 cent		
	Issue of 1909 Lincoln	2 cent		

Type I-6	Issue of 1902-1903	1 cent	3121	
	Issue of 1902-03 Carmine Die I	2 cent	3451	
	Issue of 1902-03 Lake Die II	2 cent	4704	
	Issue of 1902-03 Scarlet	2 cent		
	Issue of 1909 Lincoln	2 cent	4982	

Type II	Issue of 1902-1903	1 cent		
	Issue of 1902 Lincoln	5 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Carmine Die I	2 cent	3451	
	Issue of 1902-03 Lake Die II	2 cent		
	Issue of 1902-03 Scarlet	2 cent		
	Issue of 1908-1909	1 cent		
		2 cent		
		3 cent		
		4 cent		
	Issue of 1909 Lincoln	2 cent		
	Issue of 1910-1911	1 cent		
		2 cent		



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

## Plate Numbers found with different Types of Schermack Perforations and various P.O. Issues.

Type III	Issue of 1902-1903	1 cent	3119	3231	4498	4605	4712	4713
		1 cent	4729	4734	4742			
	Grant 314A	4 cent	4255					
	Issue of 1902 Lincoln	5 cent	4073					
	Issue of 1902-03 Carmine Die I	2 cent	3136	3452	3453	4245		
	Issue of 1902-03 Lake Die II	2 cent	4617	4697	4718			
	Issue of 1902-03 Scarlet	2 cent						
	Issue of 1908-1909	1 cent	4903	5084	5179	5639		
		2 cent	4831	4876	4879	4884	5072	5326
		2 cent	5366					
		3 cent	4925	4927	5121	5131		
		4 cent	4932	4934	4935	5212	5217	
		5 cent	4931					
	Issue of 1909 Lincoln	2 cent	4976	4977	4978	4979	4982	
	Alaska-Yukon	2 cent	5237					
	Hudson-Fulton	2 cent	5389	5394				
	Issue of 1910-1911	1 cent	5484	5489	5622	5631	5639	5651
		2 cent	5283	5300	5325	5512	5515	5516
		2 cent	5589	5608	5616	5835	5636	5686
		2 cent	5717					
	Issue of 1912	1 cent	5837	5867	5874	5878	5918	6007
			6121	6154	6282	6283	6301	6328
			6475	6608	6681	6777	6778	6793
			6958	7008	7301	7307	7326	7363
			7364	7485	7517	7541	7547	
		2 cent	5792	5802	5815	5861	5979	6024
			6051		6293	6304	6760	6818
			6979	7084	7184	7192	7195	7225
			7229	7245	7257	7311	7318	7328
			7352	7356	7390	7396		7424
			7447	7448	7450	7478	7450	7478
			7481	7486	7495	7517	7574	7582
			7590	7594	7603	7638	7698	



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

## Plate Numbers found with different Types of Schermack Perforations and various P.O. Issues.

Type III	Issue of 1916-1917	1 cent	7671	7674	7896	8040	8259	8929
			8930	9471	10075	10110	10121	
				10260	10264	10265	10278	10279
			10280	10282	10284	10285	10290	10292
			10352	10360	10580	10759	10800	
			11728	12494	12501	12611	13306	13308
		2 cent	7698	7699	7703	7778	7780	7809
			7868	7869	7930	7936	7944	7995
			8505	9206	9221	9420	9434	9437
			10199	10304	10378	12964	12977	
			13671	13726	13727	13885	13946	
	Type I	3 cent	8134	8139	8197	8209		
	Type II	3 cent	8319	8355	8358	9007		
	Issue of 1918-1920	1 cent	9817	9951				
	Type IV	2 cent	10918					
	Type V	2 cent	11260					
	Type Va	2 cent	11414					
	Type VI	2 cent	11641	11686				
	Type IV	3 cent	8837	9050	9333	9384	9394	
	Issue of 1923-1926	1 cent	14158	14159	14217	14218	15145	
			15146	15399	15409	15410	15453	
			15490					
		1 1/2 cent	16862	16864	16867	16870	16872	16917
			16939	16972				
		2 cent	14197	15690	15699	15700	15739	
			15836	16190	16208	16235	16238	
			16580	16651	16714	16722	16724	
			16739	16743	16755		17708	
			17876	18197	18220	18221	18228	
	Issue of 1923 Harding	2 cent	15025					



*U.S. Private Perforations      Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*  
*Type I 6 Holes*  
*Issue of 1906-1908*



e



Guideline Pair

e



***U.S. Private Perforations    Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 7 Holes  
Issue of 1906-1908*



e



Pasteup Pair

e

*ex-Agris*



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906-1908



e



*ex-Howard*



Margin Pair with Part Arrow

e



Guideline Pair



# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906-1908*



Arrow Guideline  
Vertical Pair

e



Shifted and missing perforations

e



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906-1908



Horizontal Guideline Block

e



Vertical Guideline Block

e



Centerline Block

e

# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906-1908



Imprint Plate Number 3119 Block

e

*ex-Belasco*



Imprint Plate Number 3120 Block

e

*ex-Belasco*



***U.S. Private Perforations    Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 6 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Carmine Die I*



**U.S. Private Perforations**

**Schermack Mailing Machine Co.**

*Type I 7 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Carmine Die I*



Pasteup Pair

e



Guideline Pair

e



e



Pasteup Strip with Schermack Type I-7 hole Perforations  
at left and Schermack Type I 8 hole Perforations at right

e

*ex-Belasco*

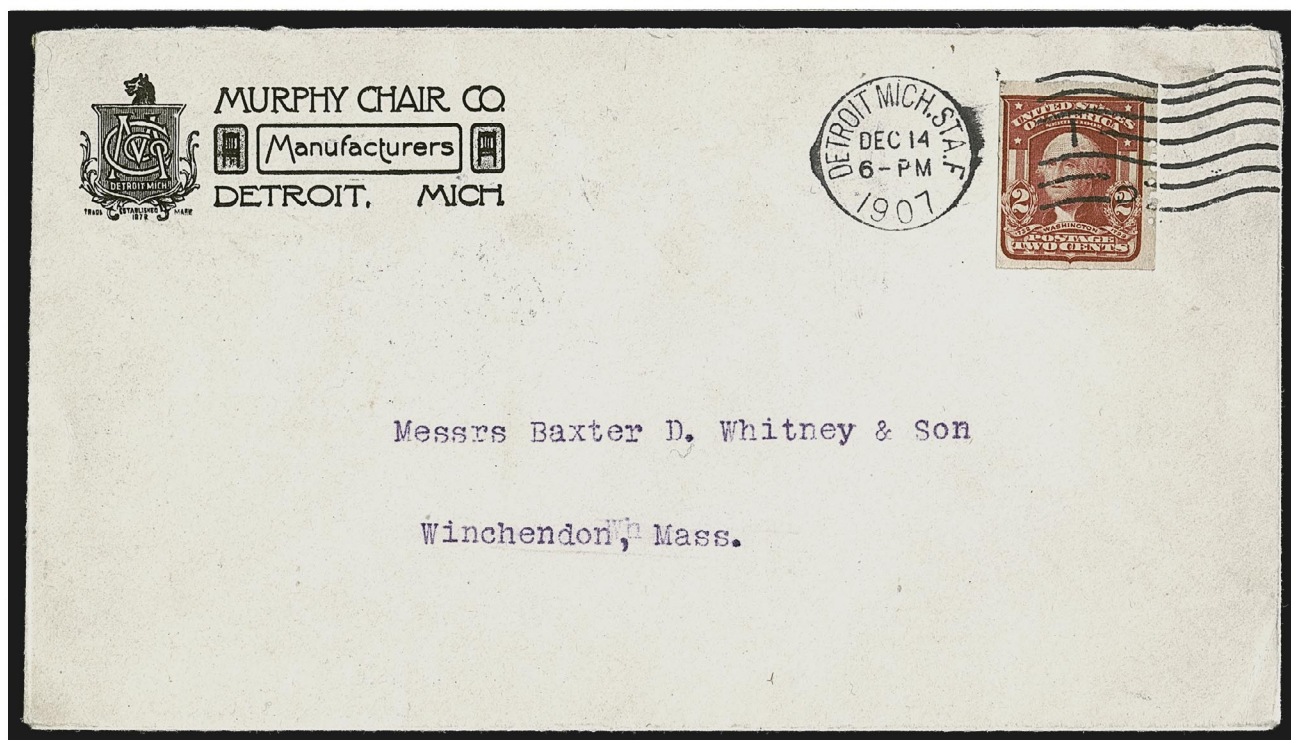


*U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 7 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Carmine Die I*



Detroit, MI to Winchendon, MA  
December 14, 1907

e

# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes

Issue of 1906

Carmine Die I



Pair with Guideline at right



Guideline Pair





# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906  
Carmine Die I



Margin Arrow Guideline Strip

e



Margin Block

e



e



Vertical Guideline Block



Imprint Plate Number 3454 Block

e

ex-Belasco

*U.S. Private Perforations*

*Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 8 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Carmine Die I*



Centerline Block

e



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906  
Carmine Die I

*Earliest Known Usage of Schermack Stamp*  
*Earliest Known Usage of any United States Coiled Stamp*

Return in Five Days to  
P R M MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
1-659 Bellevue Ave.  
DETROIT, - - MICH.



Travis Auto Co.,  
211 Upper Second St.,  
Evansville, Ind.

Detroit, MI to Evansville, IN  
Novemebr 22, 1907

e

Front Only

12957

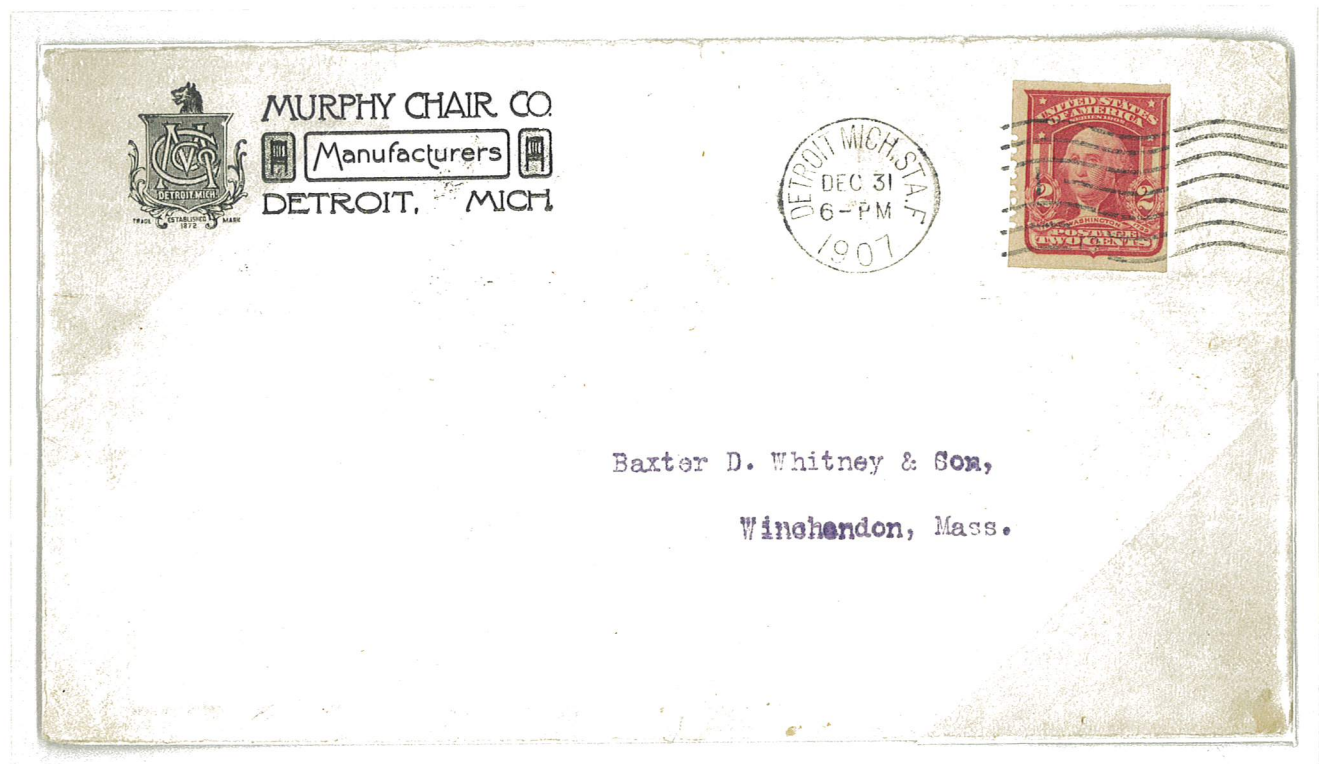
Inv. # 60000

**U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.**

*Type I 8 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Carmine Die I*



Detroit, MI to Winchendon, MA  
December 31, 1907

e



***U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 6 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Lake Die II*



e

*ex-Agris*

***U.S. Private Perforations    Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 7 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Lake Die II*



e



Guideline Pair

e



***U.S. Private Perforations***

***Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 8 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Lake Die II*



e



Strip

e

# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1906  
Lake Die II



Horizontal Guideline Block

e



Imprint Plate Number 4686 Block

e

*ex-Belasco*



Imprint Plate Number 4704 Block

e



***U.S. Private Perforations    Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 6 Holes*

*Issue of 1906*

*Scarlet Die I*



Guideline Pair

e

# U.S. Private Perforations

# Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1908-1909



Guideline Pair  
2.4 mm  
e



3 mm  
e



Pasteup Pair  
Plate Number  
4971  
e



Guideline Pair  
2.3 mm  
e



Guideline Strip  
2.3 mm  
e



# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1908-1909*



Guideline Pair  
2.2 mm  
e



2.4 mm  
e



2.6 mm  
e  
*ex-Agris*



Guideline Pair  
2.4 mm  
e

# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1908-1909*



2.3 mm  
e



2.5 mm  
e



Guideline Pair  
2.3 mm  
e

*ex-Agris*



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 6 Holes  
Issue of 1909



2.2 mm  
e



2 mm  
Shifted perforations



3 mm  
e



Guideline Pair  
2.1 mm  
e



Imprint Plate Number 4982 Block  
Siderographer's initials  
3 mm  
e

***U.S. Private Perforations    Schermack Mailing Machine Co.***

*Type I 7 Holes  
Issue of 1909*



2 mm  
e



2.7 mm  
e



# U.S. Private Perforations

# Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1909



2.7 mm



2.2 mm

*ex-Howard*



3 mm

e



Vertical  
Margin  
Pair



2.9 mm

Not punched thru



Guideline Pair  
2.1 mm

# *U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.*

*Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1909*



2.2-3 mm  
e



Guideline Strip  
2.2 mm  
e



# U.S. Private Perforations Schermack Mailing Machine Co.

Type I 8 Holes  
Issue of 1909



3 mm  
e



Vertical Arrow Guideline Block  
2.2 mm  
e



Imprint Plate Number 4979 Block  
2.1-2.8 mm  
One perforation not completely punched