PERFIN DIE CONFIGURATIONS – 1868 - 1880

Joseph Sloper applied for his first patent for the perforation of documents as a means of identification and security in 1858. For the next ten years he mainly produced machines for cancelling cheques and receipts. It was not until 1868 that Sloper was



Single headed machine S0010.07 - S - Used 1912 - 1940

granted permission to perforate postage stamps as a means of preventing theft. Although in general many customers were happy with a machine that would perforate only one stamp at a time, larger users of stamps such as the Great Western Railway needed larger machines. In this early period of perfins Sloper experimented with numerous sizes of machine.

During the early Victorian period stamps had four corner letters which means that the location of any variation of the perfin die can be determined. Using the location of pin varieties the size of

the machine can often be determined.

There are nearly 1370 perfin dies found on the line engraved issue. Many of these dies are very rare and there is no way that the configuration of the die will ever be known. However it has been possible to work out the likely configuration for over 40% of the dies in this period.



6 x 1 Machine with die B.E. - B2320.02aM. Used 1939 - 1946

The table below shows what has been found so far. You'll note that at this time Sloper had not developed his 12 die treadle perforator, so the largest machine was still only 6 x 1.

DIE CONFIGURATIONS – 1868 - 1880



Single headed machine S0010.07 – S – used 1912 - 1940





Cummins - 10 headed machines



Sloper 4 x 1 machine SM/C used 1947 - 1974 in Hong Kong



Single headed machine for producing advertising label JS/Co



6 x 1 Machine with die B.E. - B2320.02aM. Used 1939 - 1946



Hurlin – 12 headed treadle machine HM/SO – H5200.01M







140 (IG), 179 (JA), 179 (NG), 187 (IA), 190 (PG), 194 (NA), 203 (QA), 213 (MA), 216 (MA), 217 (MA), 217 (PG)

The large area occupied by the warehouse of Stewart & Macdonald between Buchanan Street, Argyle Street and Mitchell Street is shown in this 1880's engraving. At the time the warehouse had no fewer than thirty-four departments, mostly related to the drapery trade. The firm was established in 1826 by the partners Robertson Buchanan Stewart and John Macdonald, and by the end of the 19th century the company was exporting to markets worldwide. The First World War brought about a decline in trade and in 1922 it merged with J & W Campbell to become Campbells and Stewart & Macdonald Co, based in Ingram Street.

