



BRITISH MATCHBOX LABEL & BOOKMATCH SOCIETY

www.phillumeny.com

Glossary

We have created a Glossary which defines terms used in Phillumeny and points out occasionally misused terms.



ABC brand Belgium Label

Click [here](#) to access this alphabetical list of terms. We will start you off with 'ARTB label', then you can use the A to Z glossary links to search for other phillumenic definitions.

ARTB label



An example of an ARTB

Taken from the acronym “All Round The Box” to mean a continuous matchbox label that wraps around all four faces of an outerbox, both ends overlapping to hold the outerbox in shape. ARTB labels consist of five panels. They are typical of many British matchbox labels but were used in other countries. After an ARTB label was affixed to the outerbox the striking surface was applied. For safety matches a compound was “painted” on one or both sides. For strike-anywhere matches a striking surface was affixed on one or both sides. Evidence of the striking compound usually remains on used ARTB labels for safety matches.

Banderole

A tax seal applied to a matchbox long enough to seals both ends to demonstrate it has not been previously opened and that tax has been paid. When each end is sealed with separate labels they are termed tax seals. See also tax seal and tax stamp.



Base matchbox label

A base matchbox label is intended to be placed on a matchbox at a match factory for later relabelling with a sticker in another place.



Bengal matches

Bengal Matches are a special type of pyrotechnic match that generally burn for a longer time than ordinary matches and give off a brightly coloured flame when burning. They have a wooden splint and two composition parts : one at the tip to initiate combustion, and the other adjoining the head along a long length of the splint. Bengal matches are still manufactured today that flare either green, red or silver, and most are made in India.



Block

Mint matchbox labels arranged in a pair, a single row or column or several rows or columns cut from a printer's sheet (q.v.), often comprising a set and usually being originally sourced from a match factory. It is recommended that a block remain uncut unless you can arrange to have it accurately cut into separate matchbox labels using a guillotine. Badly cut labels, especially with scissors can be made worthless. Note that some dozen labels have the appearance of a block of two. Sometimes the only difference between such dozen labels and their matchbox label counterparts is the absence of crop marks in the apparent block.

Booklet

Alternative but now rarely used term for bookmatch (matchbook). Probably still in use because of its inclusion in the original name of our Society, which was the 'British Matchbox Label and Booklet Society'. The founder members agreed to this title in 1945.

Bookmatch

A match from a matchbook. Matchbooks are often incorrectly called bookmatches. The term is still frequently used by British collectors. North American collectors preferring the term matchbook.

Bookmatch cover

A variant to the preferred term matchbook cover. See matchbook cover.



An example of a bookmatch cover

Caddy

A box or carton holding typically 50 matchbooks.

Capsule

A capsule is a term used in Swedish factories and by collectors to describe a bundle of matches wrapped in paper. This type of packaging was often found on early Swedish matches.



Capsule

Case

A wooden crate or cardboard box intended to safely contain for transportation more than one gross matchboxes. Typically used to transport 12 gross packets or 10 hundred packets.

Case label

A label intended to be put on a case.

Club size

See parlor size.

Collectors' labels

Labels primarily intended for sale to, or exchange with, phillumenists and not intended for use on matchboxes though some may be affixed to matchboxes in an attempt to legitimise them. They cannot be considered to be matchbox labels.

Colour proof

A test printing of an single colour or way taken prior to a multicoloured item being printed. Items cut from colour proofs are sometimes offered to collectors as genuine items. Any mint examples cut from colour proofs might be collected as a curiosity but they should be considered as waste from the printing process having no value.

However, used examples from colour proofs can be an indicator of prevailing economic constraints or quality standards and their brevity in production can make them sought after. See also printer's proof and printer's pull.

Colour shift

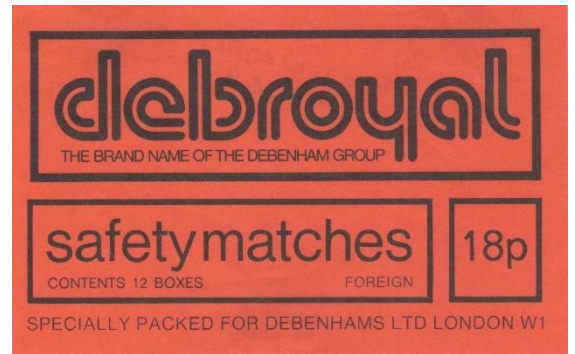
Registration is the alignment of the printing plates as they apply their respective colour portion of the image being printed. Colour shift occurs when one or more printing plates are out of alignment. Where designs involve printing plates with areas of dots or lines close to dots or lines of differing colours are misaligned then seemingly dramatic colour variations and design variations can be produced. Such variations cannot be considered as a different design.

Contact proof

See press proof

Dozen label

A packet label intended to be affixed on a dozen packet.



Dozen label

Dozen packet

A packet containing several matchboxes. The term is derived from a packet containing a dozen (12) matchboxes but is also used to describe packets containing ten (10); a half-dozen (6); or three (3) matchboxes.

Dozen wrapper

A printed sheet intended to wrap a dozen packet. Use the term dozen wrapper (rather than just wrapper) to avoid confusion with match wrapper; matchbox wrapper; or gross wrapper.

English language matchbox label

A proposed term to describe a matchbox label where all words on it are found in English dictionaries.

English written (sic)

An term supposed to describe a category of matchbox label with English words only. Its use is, in itself, a travesty of English because of its appalling bad grammar. It would not be considered correct in any of the variants of English found throughout the world unless it is meant to mean labels written by an English person – in this case it would include labels designed by an English person writing in a foreign language and exclude labels incorporating only English words but designed by a non-English person. A better term would be English language matchbox label. It should be noted that many English written (sic) labels have titles that cannot be found in English dictionaries and strictly should not be considered as collectable by those seeking this category.

Essay

An essay is an item representing or incorporating or comprising a matchbox label or skillet or outerbox or matchbook cover or matchbook that has been hand-drawn or cut and pasted or trial printed or mocked-up or prepared in any way for the purpose of being considered for production.

Factory flat

See [flat](#).

Firelighter Matches / Firestarter Matches / Strikeable Firelighters

Firelighter matches (Firestarter Matches / Strikeable Firelighters) are made of a mixture of wooden chips and paraffin wax, and have a [match](#) composition head. Typically 40% wood and 60% wax. The carton or box having a safety match striking surface. Recent innovation, c1980s.

These packs are not yet thought of as in the mainstream by [matchbox](#) collectors, but there is likely to be an increasing interest in these cartons by collectors. They could form an interesting specialist collection. Collectors could arrange them in two categories, the firelighter/firestarter packs themselves and matchboxes that have included in their design advertising for "Firelighter/Firestarter" matches.



Firemaking appliance

Strictly any device designed to make fire. However, the term is used in [phillumeny](#) to categorise any firemaking appliance that is not a [match](#), [matchbox](#), [matchbook](#), [match holder](#), [matchbox holder](#), [matchbook holder](#) or [match striker](#) and therefore is used to categorise firemaking appliances outside the scope of phillumeny despite some phillumensists will possess some firemaking appliances for their inherent interest.

Flat

A [matchbook cover](#) before bookmatches are attached and formed into a [matchbook](#). Flats can have a striking surface and score lines for folds. If there is no evidence of it being formed into a matchbook nor having bookmatches attached it is considered a flat. The majority of phillumensists do not keep flats and consequently are considered to have little or no financial value.



A Flat

Fliptop

A type of matchbox, made of card, where access to the matches is achieved by pulling back the top that is attached to the box.



A flip top box

Friction match

A Friction [match](#) is either Strike-anywhere or Safety.

Grip

A type of slide covering three sides of a matchbox whilst exposing one of its strikers.



Grip (to hold a matchbox)

Gross label

A packet label intended to be affixed on a gross packet.

Gross packet

A packet containing several packets of matchboxes. The term is derived from a packet containing a total of 1 gross (1 gross = 12 dozen = $12 \times 12 = 144$) matchboxes. The most common configurations are: gross packet – twelve dozen packets ($12 \times 12 = 144$); hundred packet- ten ten packets ($10 \times 10 = 100$); half-gross packet – twelve half-dozen packets ($12 \times 6 = 72$).

Gross wrapper

A printed sheet intended to wrap a gross packet. Use the full term gross wrapper (rather than just wrapper) to avoid confusion with match wrapper; matchbox wrapper; or dozen wrapper.

Half-dozen label

A type of dozen packet label intended to be fixed to a half-dozen packet.



Half-dozen label

Half-dozen packet

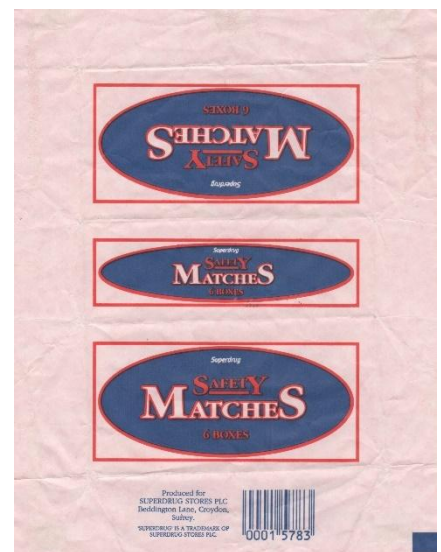
A type of dozen packet containing half-dozen (6) matchboxes.



Half-dozen packet

Half-dozen wrapper

A type of dozen wrapper intended to wrap a half-dozen packet.



Half-dozen wrapper

Half-gross label

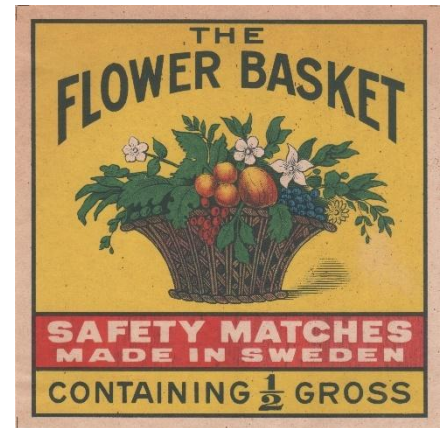
A type of gross label intended to be fixed to a half-gross packet.

Half-gross packet

A type of gross packet containing 72 matchboxes in six dozen packets or twelve half-dozen packets.

Half-gross wrapper

A type of gross wrapper intended to wrap a half-gross packet.



A half-gross label

Hardware

A non-descriptive collective term for matchcases, matchbook holders, matchbox holders and match holders.

Harlequin Match

The Harlequin match is essentially an ordinary wood splint friction match, where the match head is made in various colours and packed in decorative containers. These containers and matches give a visual multi-coloured impact. Although mostly associated with Bryant & May, similar matches and containers were first produced in Germany.

In 1927 Bryant & May started to produce what became an extensive range, sold in decorative card containers, and registered the 'Harlequin' as a Trademark in 1928. In 1956 Bryant & May launched Harlequin matches in Plastic containers, of round and square shape with fitted lids. In 1969 their Harlequin matches were sold in flip top rectangular plastic containers.



Harlequin matches in casket style card container

Hearth size

See parlor size.

Household size

See parlor size.

Inner

An abbreviated term for innerbox.

Innerbox

The match industry term for the open top box containing matches that fits inside the outerbox of a matchbox. Some phillumenists call the innerbox the tray.

Insert

Insert is a term given to any item placed within a matchbox, other than the matches themselves. Usually they are separate pieces of card or paper placed within a matchbox by the manufacturer. Their purpose was perhaps to reduce their movement in transit or to hold the matches in place during the opening of the matchbox. In many instances they are printed with advertising messages and are often also enhanced with illustrations. In other cases they were included as “picture” cards, to be collected into sets. The maker hoping that this would encourage repeat sales.



Spanish Inserts from Series 1 to 6

The most well-known of the Inserts are those used within Spanish springflap matchboxes, issued during the period 1898 to 1929 where they were issued to form sets. These are known as the “fototipias” series in Spain. But Spain was not alone, South Africa, Belgium, Columbia and Mexico are also known to have issued collectable “picture cards” within their matchboxes. Britain has also used a card Insert within matchboxes. Swan Vestas was one such brand, where some cards gave details of an insurance policy operating during WWI. “Match-head Papers” are a type of Insert. Typically used in Swedish matchboxes. These are small rectangular pieces of paper, usually part printed and part plain, and folded into an “L” shape and placed within “sliding drawer” matchboxes, at one end of the inner and cover the match heads.

Inserts are treated by many Phillumenists as a matchbox label.

Intended

Used in many of the terms in this Glossary to indicate that an item was intended to be used with matches. This implies that both used and mint examples can be found. The majority of matchbox labels in collections are mint, and most were printed with the intention of being used to label matches; though some were printed in excess to supply phillumenists. However, some labels were printed solely for phillumenists with none being applied to matchboxes or a very few to try to validate them as matchbox labels. See also collectors’ labels and sticker.

Labels

See separate entries for : ARTB label, base matchbox label, case label, collectors' labels, dozen label, English language matchbox label, gross label, half-dozen label, half-gross label, matchbox label, matchlabel, packet label, pillbox label, saloon label, single panel matchbox label, two-panel matchbox label, three-panel matchbox label.

Match

A splint with a match-head.

Matches

A piece of rigid material (splint), such as wood or card, tipped with a pyrotechnic composition that can be ignited by friction. There are many types of match such as Lucifer (an early friction match), Congreve (an early friction match), Vesta (a small size of match usually with a wax stem), Fusee, Vesuvian, Flamer (these have a larger head to provide a longer burn time outdoors in windy or other adverse conditions, these include Storm match, Windproof match, Waterproof match, Bengal match, Incense match, Smoke match.



Match striker

An item which is neither a matchbox, matchbook nor match holder but incorporates a surface designed to allow the striking of matches. The term is not to be confused with a striker.

Match wrapper

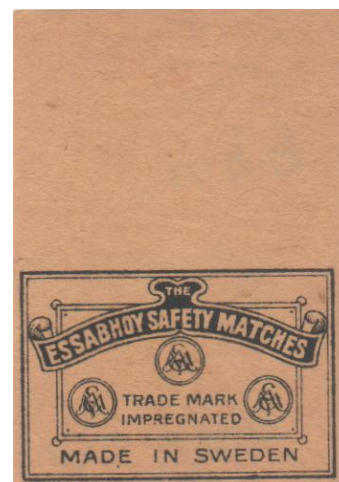
A printed paper used to wrap a number of matches. Such labels are very old and rare. Most match wrappers contained matches that did not need the special striking surface on a matchbox such as sulphur matches. Some match wrappers enclosed a piece of striking surface with the matches. Use the full term match wrapper (rather than just wrapper) to avoid confusion with matchbox wrapper; dozen wrapper; or gross wrapper.

Match-head

The dried chemical mixture on the head of a splint.

Match-head paper

Match-head paper (label) are a type of Insert. Typically used in Swedish matchboxes. These are small rectangular pieces of paper, usually part printed and part plain, and folded into an "L" shape and placed within "sliding drawer" matchboxes, at one end of the inner and cover the match heads.



Match-head paper (label)

Matchbook

A folded card enclosing a comb of bookmatches fixed to it. See also matchbook cover.

Matchbook cover

The part of a matchbook that contains bookmatches. The commonly collected part of a matchbook with bookmatches and staple removed and unfolded flat.



Matchbook cover

Matchbook holder

The standard term for a device to hold or encase a matchbook whilst allowing its use within the matchbook holder.

Matchbox

A term for any type of box that was intended to contain matches and last long enough for the matches to be used. The most common type of matchbox consists of an outerbox and innerbox.

See also fliptop, pillbox.



Matchbox, complete with its original matches

Matchbox holder

The standard term for a device to hold or encase a matchbox whilst allowing its use within the matchbox holder.

Matchbox inner

See innerbox

Matchbox label

The standard term to describe a label intended to be fixed to a matchbox, usually the outerbox.

Matchbox outer

See outerbox

Matchbox top

The part of an outerbox with a single panel matchbox label attached.

Matchbox wrapper

A printed sheet intended to wrap a single matchbox. Use the full term matchbox wrapper (rather than just wrapper) to avoid confusion with match wrapper; dozen wrapper; or gross wrapper.

Matchcase

A match holder for strike-anywhere matches incorporating a permanent striking surface and designed to be carried safely in a pocket.

Matchcover

A name often used for the standard term of matchbook cover.

Matchlabel

A label intended for labelling matches. Hence this term includes: matchbox labels; dozen labels; dozen wrappers; gross labels; gross wrappers; and case labels.



Example of an Austro-Hungarian Matchbox Wrapper

Matchsafe

An American term for matchcase.

Mint

A mint matchlabel is one that has never been put on a matchbox or packet. A mint skillet is one that has never been formed into an outerbox. A mint matchlabel or skillet may have come direct from the printers rather than a match factory. A matchlabel or skillet described as mint implies that used ones do exist. See also collectors' labels.

Mint is not to be confused with mint condition which applies to matchbooks and matchbook covers.



Mint

Mint condition

A mint condition matchbook cover or matchbook has to be in pristine condition with the striker unused and unmarked. See also flat.

Mint condition is not to be confused with mint which applies to matchlabels.

Neighboured

Neighboured describes the condition of a skillet that has been thinned by paring away the cardboard backing.

This treatment of skillets was heavily practised by Peter Neighbour. Other collectors have also adopted the practice.

Neighboured skillets are considered to be rendered damaged and incomplete. It is on a par with cutting or trimming matchbox labels.

This term was coined by Kevin McCarthy.

Outer

An abbreviated term for outerbox.

Outerbox

A match factory term for the outer rectangular tube of a matchbox that houses the innerbox. Some phillumenists call the outerbox the sleeve.

Packet

A package containing more than one matchbox or more than one packet of matchboxes, usually in quantities of 6 matchboxes (half-dozen packet); 10 matchboxes (ten packet); 12 matchboxes (dozen packet); or 12 packets of matchboxes (gross packet).

Packet label

A matchlabel intended to be affixed to a packet.



Packet label

Packet wrapper

A piece of paper or cellophane or other material intended to package several matchboxes or several packets of matchboxes. A packet wrapper may have a packet label affixed to it. Packet wrappers that are printed are collected. See dozen wrapper and gross wrapper.

Parlor size

A standard term for a matchbox approximately 7 – 13 cm long, 6 – 9 cm wide and 1 – 5 cm deep typically containing 100 to 500 matches. Popular in USA. Note American English spelling of parlor.

Phillumenic

Appertaining to phillumeny.

Phillumenist

A person who engages in the hobby of phillumeny.

Any modern comprehensive English dictionary will include a definition of phillumunist though few list phillumeny. Even authorities such as Encarta include a definition of phillumunist. The etymology is from the Greek philos (love) and Latin lumen (light). The word was coined by Mrs Marjorie S Evans in 1943.

Some phillumunists attempt in vain to reject this appellation on the grounds they are not “light lovers”. In this they fail to grasp the construction of this English word.

Consider the etymology of a similar English word philately from the French philatélie which is constructed from Greek philos (love) and Latin ateleia (exemption of toll). No one uses the term philatelist for a tax evader. The exemption of toll recognises that the introduction of postage stamps made the sender responsible for the cost of carriage freeing the receiver from a charge (exemption of toll) that had been the practice before postage stamps. A collector of stamps “likes” (philo) carriage paid receipts (ateleia). So why don’t stamp collectors just call themselves stamp collectors? Some do, but philatelists collect other items associated with stamps such as first day covers, booklets, etc.

Now consider “matchbox label collectors” who call themselves “matchbox label collectors”. Few if any confine themselves to collecting matchbox labels alone because they will include in their collections other items such as skillets, packet labels (these are match labels, not matchbox labels), complete matchboxes, matchbook covers. It is disingenuous for these “matchbox label collectors” to declare that phillumunist doesn’t describe their activity just because they don’t fully appreciate the derivation and accepted meaning of the word.

As well as many English dictionaries recognising the word phillumunist, we must acknowledge that phillumunist has entered many other languages in forms English speakers will readily recognise such as:

philuméniste, fillumenista, Filumenist, филуменист. Phillumenist is a truly international term. Phillumenists should be proud to call themselves Phillumenists. No other one word better describes their hobby.

Phillumeny

A hobby that includes the collecting of: matchbox labels, skillets, matchboxes, and their packaging; matchbook covers, matchbooks, and their packaging; and match holders, matchbox holders and matchbook holders. Margery Evans is credited with coining the term “Phillumeny” in 1943 – she was a prominent pre-war collector and President of the British Union of Match Box Collectors. The etymology is from the Greek philos (love) and Latin lumen (light).

The collecting of firemaking appliances is not considered to be part of phillumeny despite some phillumenists also collecting them.

Pillbox

A cylindrical matchbox in the fashion of boxes used for pills common in the 19th and early 20th century. See also pillbox label and saloon label.



Pillbox

Pillbox label

A circular label affixed to the top of a pillbox.



Pillbox label

Posting matches – sending matches by postal carrier

See [Sending Matches in the Post](#)

Press proof

A press proof is a printer's proof printed using the same plates, same inks, but possibly a similar rather than the same type of press as the proposed print run. A contract proof is a printer's proof printed using the same plates, same inks and same machine as the proposed print run.

Printer's proof

A printer's proof in phillumeny is usually a press proof (q.v.) or contract proof. A printer's proof can not be produced at the beginning of a print run but only some time before a print run. The printer's proof will always have the function of being the clients approval of the content of the print. The printer's proof may also be used as a standard for the print run to match. Each printer's proof will be signed or stamped or otherwise marked by the client to indicate their approval. There are usually two printer's proofs, one for the printer and one for the client. There may be additional copies for archiving and head office functions but it would be most unlikely to produce more than perhaps six printer's proofs for any print

run with a tendency to have fewer. So every printer's proof is a rare item, but it does not necessarily make them collectable. If a printer's proof is unmarked for approval it is not a printer's proof.

N.B. Many modern uncut sheets of labels are often described as printer's proofs when they are in fact just print samples taken from the print run Today many modern so called printer's proofs the initial prints that are produced at the start of a print run whilst the printer makes adjustments to achieve acceptable prints. They can be produced with one, more or all colours, too much or too little ink and can be on different paper. Items cut from printer's pulls are sometimes offered to collectors as genuine items. Any mint examples cut from printer's pulls might be collected as a curiosity but they should be considered as waste from the printing process having no value. However, used examples from printer's pulls can be an indicator of prevailing economic constraints or quality standards and their brevity in production can make them sought after. See also colour proof.

Printer's pulls

Printer's pulls are the initial prints that are produced at the start of a print run whilst the printer makes adjustments to achieve acceptable prints. They can be produced with one, more or all colours, too much or too little ink and can be on different paper. Items cut from printer's pulls are sometimes offered to collectors as genuine items. Any mint examples cut from printer's pulls might be collected as a curiosity but they should be considered as waste from the printing process having no value. However, used examples from printer's pulls can be an indicator of prevailing economic constraints or quality standards and their brevity in production can make them sought after. See also colour proof.

Printer's sheet

A sheet of labels as produced by the printer before it is converted (cut) into separate blocks (q.v.) or matchlabels.

It is recommended that a printer's sheet remain uncut unless you can arrange to have it accurately cut into separate matchlabels using a guillotine. Badly cut labels, especially with scissors can be made worthless.

It is possible that whole printer's sheets can be more valuable than the sum of the individual labels in the sheet.

Pullmatch

A type of friction match provided with a special container such that when the match is pulled from the container, the match head is dragged over a surface coated with match striker composition and ignites.



Pullmatches

Pyrogène

The French term for a porcelain match or matchbox holder with a striking surface. Pyrogène were to be commonly found on tables in hotels, bars, restaurants and cafés on the continent during La Belle Époque circa 1870-1941

Safety Match (SAF)

A type of friction match where the match composition is in part contained in the match head and the other part coated on a special striking surface on the match container. This makes them “safe” because combustion can only occur when the two surfaces are rubbed together.

Saloon label

A label pasted on the side of a pillbox, usually in two pieces: one for the removable top part and one for the bottom part containing the matches. Sometimes the top of a pillbox needs to be turned in register to the bottom to create the overall design. See pillbox label for a circular label on the top of a cylindrical box.

Why were they called saloon labels? Let us know if you know?

Sending matches in the post

In the UK the Royal Mail puts restrictions on sending matches and flammable materials (solids, liquids and gases) in the post. The regulations specifically state that matches (including safety matches and windproof matches) are not allowed in the mail. Other countries have similar restrictions.

The Society reminds members of their obligation in respect of these regulations and does not support any member in breach of them.

Single panel matchbox label

A conventional term to describe a label intended to be fixed to one side of an outerbox of a matchbox.



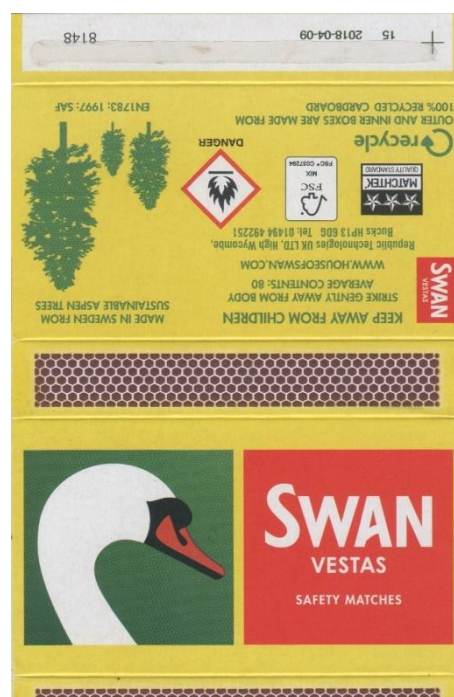
Single panel matchbox label

Six packet

See half-dozen packet.

Skillet

Phillumenists use skillet to describe a pre-printed, pre-cut, pre-scored, piece of cardboard intended to be formed into an outerbox of a matchbox. However, the match industry uses skillet in a more general sense to mean any pre-cut piece of veneer or card that is a part of a matchbox. Therefore skillet can mean a pre-cut piece of flat card or wooden veneer that is folded into the outerbox of a matchbox whether or not it has been printed or whether or not it will have a label affixed. Skillet can also mean the single flat cut piece of card or pieces (rim and bottom) of veneer or card that an innerbox is made from.



Skillet (direct printed card outer)

It is not possible to unfold a skillet, for as soon as a skillet has been folded it can never revert to being a skillet. Therefore there can be no such thing as a flattened skillet.

Sleeve

Some phillumenists refer to the outerbox of a matchbox as the sleeve.

Slide

Usually metal and designed as an external sleeve over the outerbox of a conventional matchbox whilst allowing normal operation of the innerbox and partially obscured strikers. Used to prolong the life of a fragile wooden matchbox or change its appearance. See also grip.



Slide (to hold a matchbox)

Springflap

A type of matchbox where, when the innerbox is pulled from the outerbox with one open end, and a flap energised by an elastic band flips out such that the innerbox can be returned by flipping back the flap.



Springflap outer opened out flat



Springflap – complete matchbox

What should we call this type of matchbox when there is no elastic band fitted? A flap box?

Stand

Usually ornamental and designed for use on tables and shelves, it is shaped to allow an outerbox of a matchbox to fit on it vertically with the innerbox partially pushed up. The stand is usually heavy enough to take a match and strike it on the matchbox single handed.

Stick

A stick that has a matchhead applied.

Sticker

A label designed to be put on a matchbox after it has left a match factory. See also base matchbox label.

Strike-anywhere match (SAW)

A type of friction match designed to ignite when struck (scraped) against almost any abrasive surface. Matchboxes which contain Strike-anywhere matches are usually provided with a coarse striking area such as “sand paper”.

Striker

The part or portion of a matchbox, matchbook or match holder that provides a friction surface for matches to be struck against and ignited. But see also match striker

Tax seal

Either extensions to a matchbox label or separate additional labels that act as seals on each end of a matchbox to demonstrate it has not been previously opened and that tax has been paid. When a single tax seal is long enough to seal both ends of a matchbox it is termed a banderole. Mint and complete used tax seals are rarely seen. See also banderole and tax stamp.

Tax stamp

Either a part of a matchbox label design or a separate revenue stamp affixed to a matchbox to indicate a tax has been paid. Mint tax stamps are rarely seen. See also banderole and tax seal.

Ten packet

A type of dozen packet containing ten matchboxes.

Thinned

Thinned describes the condition of a skillet that has been reduced in thickness by paring away the cardboard backing. This treatment of skillets has been heavily practised by some collectors and such items are considered to be rendered damaged and incomplete. It is on a par with cutting or trimming matchbox labels. Some skillets have been printed on the inside face and when a skillet is thinned this information is lost. Some collectors also consider the type and colour of card a variation and again this information is lost on a thinned skillet.



Tax Stamp (match revenue)

Three-panel matchbox label

A continuous matchbox label intended to be placed on the top, one side and the bottom faces of an outerbox leaving the remaining side for the striker. Another type of three-panel matchbox label was intended to be placed on the top and both sides of an outerbox. Of the complete matchboxes seen, the striker material was placed on the back of these matchboxes. See also two-panel matchbox label and ARTB label.

Tray

Some phillumenists refer to the innerbox of a matchbox as the tray.

Two-panel matchbox label

A continuous matchbox label intended to be placed on the top and one side of the outerbox leaving the remaining side for the striker. See also three-panel matchbox label and ARTB label.



Two-panel label

Uncut sheet

An imprecise term that can either mean printer's sheet (q.v.) or block (q.v.).

Used

A matchlabel that has been used on, and removed from, a matchbox or packet or case.



Used

Vesta

A type of match where the splint is made from cotton strands coated with wax or from waxed tightly rolled paper common in Italy and Spain as well as other countries. Matchboxes of the brand 'Swan Vestas' may have once contained this type of match. However, since at least the early 1900s, Swan Vestas matchboxes have held short length wooden splint matches.

Vesta case

A matchcase for containing and striking vestas.



Vesta case

Wrapper

To avoid confusion, wrapper should not be used alone but used appropriately in one of the following terms: match wrapper; matchbox wrapper; dozen wrapper; or gross wrapper.