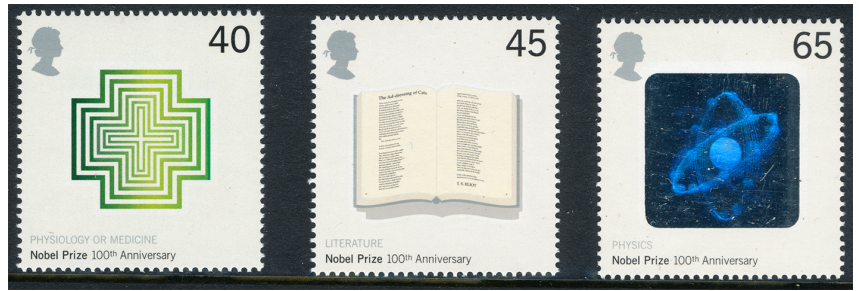


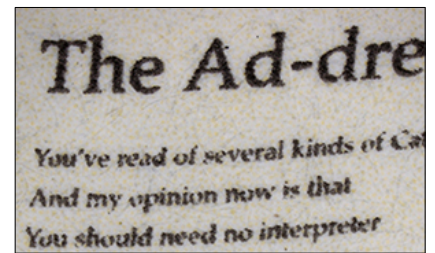
Magnify, heat, smell, illuminate: 'Interactive' stamps.

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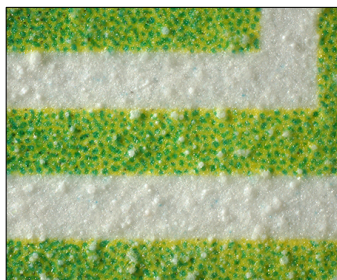
Examples are presented of stamps that require some form of user intervention to reveal aspects of their designs. The GB issues for the 2001 Nobel Prize 100th anniversary (three of the six right) and in 2016 celebrating the crime novelist Agatha Christie have designs that require some sort of interaction - examples from these issues are presented below.



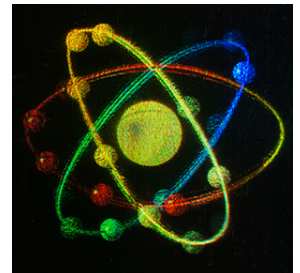
Magnify Stamps with microtext require the use of a lens or low power microscope to reveal the text. There are many examples issued worldwide and has become a thematic to collect in its own right. The example celebrates Literature and shows a poem by T. S. Eliot 'The Ad-dressing of Cats' in the open book. Right, detail from middle stamp above.



Heat Some stamp issues use thermochromic ink where gentle heat is required to reveal some aspect of the design. The GB 2016 Agatha Christie stamp 'Murder on the Orient Express' shows a figure hidden behind the black curtain in a train carriage when heat is applied.



Smell Stamps emitting a scent when rubbed have been widely used by many postal authorities. The example for the GB 2016 Physiology or Medicine Nobel Prize (smells of eucalyptus, left stamp above). Right, detail under a lens right showing the oil capsules broken on scratching.



Illuminate, directional light There have been many stamp issues worldwide showing a hologram when directional light is used. The GB 2001 stamp celebrating physics (top right in diffuse light) shows a hologram of a boron atom with a spotlight (right above). The classically depicted atomic orbitals are in different colours and the electrons 'spin' when the stamp is tilted.

Illuminate, UV light - fluorescent ink GB 2016 Agatha Christie: The stamp depicting a design based on the novel 'A Murder is Announced' reveals the clock face under near UV light.

