

Stamping regulations of the Royal Prussian Army

(Source: Prussian clothing regulations for enlisted men - Part 1 - 1888)

§46 Acceptance and stamping

According to §46.1, the regimental clothing commissions had to inspect all self-procured and transferred items immediately upon receipt. Self-procured items not in conformity with the samples were to be rejected immediately. The commissions were responsible for any disadvantages caused to the unit by neglect in this respect.

According to §46.3, the pieces were to be stamped as follows:

1. Stamp (regimental no.): Pieces accepted by the Regimental Clothing Commission were immediately stamped with the acceptance stamp designating the unit.
2. Stamp (year): As soon as they have also been found acceptable at inspection, they were stamped with a second stamp indicating the year of inspection. In the years in which no inspection took place, the second stamp and the issue to the battalions could exceptionally take place, but the pieces in question were to be examined subsequently at the next inspection, as far as possible, and only then put into use (§46.4).
3. Stamp (battalion no.): From the battalions, they were stamped with a third stamp, showing the designation of the battalion, when they were received.
4. Stamp (year): When handed out to the companies, the pieces were stamped with the year, as a sign that they were in use.
5. Stamp (company no.): Finally, the pieces received the company stamp.
6. Stamp (set no.): The last thing the pieces received was the garniture stamp.

Cavalry regiments and independent battalions were accordingly stamped five times.

Whether the pieces received additional stamps to designate their size measure was left up to the troops.

Pursuant to §46.5, the items procured by the clothing offices were already given an acceptance stamp at these offices designating the clothing office in question.

However, minor items, such as saber tassels, coat straps, etc., did not require stamps.