

THE
METER STAMP
BULLETIN

Journal of the
Meter Stamp Study Group

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Hon.Sec: J.C.Mann, 11 Althorp Rd. London S.W.17.
Editor of Bulletin: A.A.Dewey, M.A., B.Sc.(Econ).

M.S.S.G. NOTES

MEETING. Members likely to be interested will already have received notice of another informal meeting, arranged for Saturday 20th September, from 6.30 p.m., at the "Crown and Sugarloaf", Garlick Hill, in the City of London (near Mansion House station). This Bulletin may not appear before that date, and if any other members would like to receive notice of future meetings, will they please notify the Hon. Sec.

MEMBERSHIP. Changes of address:-
Prof. Emer. J. M. Watt, now 25 Henley Road, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa;
Walter M. Swan, now P.O. Box 786, Corinth, N.Y., U.S.A.
H. Wasmer, Chicago, has resigned.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET. Since its inception at the beginning of 1955, this scheme, for G.B. material only, has been very ably conducted by Mr. K.F. Jennings, but the work has now grown to such an extent that a division has been found necessary. Mr. Jennings (359 Milton Rd., Cambridge) will continue to handle all Neopost and Midget types, while Mr. Jim Wilson (14 Dale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex) will deal with Universal MV, Simplex and P-B types. Exchanges are conducted on the basis of the "points" values devised by Mr. D.R. Burchell;

full information will gladly be supplied to intending participants by Mr. Jennings or Mr. Wilson.

It should have been made clear that the circulating box of duplicates referred to in our last issue is for material other than G.B.; members interested in this should apply to the Hon. Secretary.

G.B. TOWN LIST. This list, described fully in our Sept. 1957 Bulletin, is now ready for publication but it has regrettably proved that the cost of reproduction is likely to be higher than had been foreseen. If say 50 copies could be sold, the price might be in the region of 10/- a copy: higher of course for fewer and lower for more sold. Before the work is put in hand, will all members interested to purchase such a list please advise the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible, so that the demand can be estimated.

:: NEXT ISSUE. This will be dated November ::
 :: 1958, and notes and news should reach the ::
 :: Editor by 15th October at the latest. Brief ::
 :: items of interest are particularly needed. ::

METER COLLECTING: THE TOOLS

by D. R. Burchell

As with every other hobby or pastime, the collector of meter stamps must have his own tools. Just as the philatelist has to have his perforation gauge, watermark detector, magnifying glass, etc., so the "philametrists" must have his own more or less specialized implements.

(1) First of all, a small guillotine is needed. One as used in photography, with a 9-inch blade, is quite suitable. It is used for cutting down large envelopes, preparing cut-outs, cutting out cardboard in which to store meter stamps; and a thousand and one other uses. It is much quicker and makes a neater job than scissors or a knife. Essential!

(2) A large magnifying glass, either block or on a stand, to leave both hands free.

(3) A foot straight-edge and a millimeter scale.

(4) A copy of "Post Offices of the United Kingdom" published by the G.P.O. and H.M. Stationery Office.

(5) A very sharp knife. A razor blade in a holder does very well.

(6) A pen, pencil and eraser.

(7) A pair of large tweezers (stamp tongs) for dealing with cut-outs.

(8) If you have a comparatively small specialized collection of covers, a large standard-size stamp album (page about 11 x 9 in.) will be required. Each page will take two small covers.

(9) A good stamp-remover, to detach tapes and labels.

(10) Foolscap paper, on which to mount cut-outs.

(11) Good-quality stamp hinges, to mount cut-outs, and transparent photographic corner pieces for mounting entires.

(12) Loose-leaf book or a card index system, to enter particulars of the meter stamp - type, Die, slogan, user etc.

(13) A catalogue, as recent as possible. But here a word of advice - Do not follow your Catalogue too slavishly; use it as a guide, not as a Bible.

A G.B. "MYSTERY" ITEM

by G. R. Pearson

The 1940 edition of Harris's Meter Stamp Catalogue listed under "Great Britain" an item as follows: "Provisional. Owing to a breakdown, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. meter PB 81 was fitted temporarily with a Midget date-case (single-line rotary). In use one day only, Sept.-1937." The item was omitted from the B. & S. Catalogue, presumably because no copies had been seen; it also seems strange that although Harris knew it was in use for one day only, that day did not seem to be known.

Reading this information, I was dubious as to whether such an item could exist, until I bought the collection formed by the late Mr. A.G. Davis of Anerley; this contained a wealth of material, and when sorting through the hundreds of PB items I found, much to my surprise, an item similar to that described above!

It is of cipher GvIR (not GvR as listed by Harris) and with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d value although still on machine No. PB 81. The date is quite clearly -3 VI 39 with townmark LONDON S.W.1 in the Midget or Pitney-Bowes H type. I have checked with other copies of this machine in my collection and find that this machine was in use at this time with normal townmark of the Pitney-Bowes type; I do actually have a $\frac{1}{2}$ d value used on the same day (3 JUN 1939) which has the normal townmark.

The machine is normally with narrow setting to enable a slogan to be included, but this "mystery" item has a setting of 26 mm. between townmark and frank. What is the explanation?

Can it possibly be, as Harris stated, that a Midget date-case was fitted to the machine? This is ruled out, however, by a statement from U.P.F. Ltd. that such a date-case could not be fitted to a P-B machine on technical grounds.

Can it be that two envelopes together were run through the machine PB 81 and one missed the townmark, and it was put through a Midget machine somehow so as to get just the townmark? This does not seem very plausible as it would mean that the postal clerk would be very efficient and would seem to have had plenty of time to spare, as I feel sure that if an item missed the townmark a postal clerk would just run it through again or else just leave it as it was.

Members!

Any suggestions?

(Reference to this item was made in our Sept. 1954 Bulletin - Vol. III page 30 - without eliciting any further information at that time. We do not think the solution offered in Mr. Pearson's last para. is quite so improbable as he suggests; postal clerks may well have been

more meticulous in pre-war days than many of them now seem to be. The objection is however that, so far as we are aware, a Midget machine could not print a townmark without a frank - though frank without townmark is of course quite regular. - Editor.)

G. B. NOTES.

UNIVERSAL NZ TOWNMARKS. A member has submitted an example of the early Univ. N.Z. (as B-S/15/) with black wavy-line townmark "WATFORD", asking, firstly, Is it not very unusual for the town-name to appear below the date? and, secondly, is the omission of the county an error?

As this type, at any rate with TM other than of a London district, is probably unfamiliar to many of our members, the answers may be of general interest.

(1) When the town name is shown without county or London district letters, it invariably appears below the date (at least we have found no exceptions.) (2) At this period (1923-24), the P.O. regulations were apparently not so definite as they now are, and many towns are found without the county where this is now necessary; for example, we have, besides Watford, Berkhamsted, Bradford, Halifax, Kingston-on-Thames, Trowbridge. It hardly seems reasonable to class all these as "errors".

GvR DIES. Several years ago, we attempted to compile a list of GvR dies continuing in use, then a year after the introduction of the EiiR cipher (and 18 years after the supersession of the GvR by EviiiR). Although not many members responded, the number of such old dies was larger than anticipated, and no full list was published. Since then, a large proportion of these must have been replaced; Mr. D.R. Burchell has however shown us an example of U 235 (Hyde / Cheshire) used as lately as 19 III 58. (From the degree of wear it shows, it is long overdue for replacement!)

It would be of interest to make an up-to-date list of such old dies. Will all members

therefore kindly report all GvR dies found used during 1958? Please give type, No., town and date, also user if known.

PITNEY-BOWES MODEL "H". The last survivor of this make was still in use in June, copies having been received by Mr. G.R. Pearson. It is H 6, at Longton Stoke-on-Trent / Staffs., having values $1\frac{1}{2}$ d (GvR die) and 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. and 6d. (GvIR dies all with wide "H" and thick base-line.)

MIDGET ODD VALUES. Several unusual values, still in use in June this year, have been obtained by Mr. Pearson: GvIR dies, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Dumfries, M 11); $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Coventry, Warwickshire, M 10) - this amends the B-S Catalogue which indicates this value as occurring only on London E.C.3., M 104; EiiR dies, 8d. (Glasgow, M 212); 1/- (Glasgow, M 126).

NEOPOST ADAPTED TOWNMARK. Another of these varieties has been submitted by Mr. H.E. Hammond, "London - E.8 -" made apparently by removal of an "S" before the "E". Used with N 18 (EiiR die C) from V 58 or earlier.

NEOPOST NUMBERING ABNORMALITIES. Halesowen, Birmingham, N 453 is numbered in the Birmingham series; Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, N 229, likewise (the TM was originally Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham but a change was made in the postal arrangements a year or so ago.) Wythenshawe, Manchester, N 674 is in the Manchester series. The N 453 is found both in GvIR (B3) and EiiR (B) dies; N 229 is EiiR (E); N 674 is EiiR (B).

UNIVERSAL MV VARIETY. We have an example of UC 214 (GvIR die, London E.C.2.) dated 30 VI 58 which shows neither O nor = before the stroke / in a /4 value, the position of the figure as well as previous records showing it to be an "Intermediate" model. The omission does not appear to be due to a defective impression, though with only one copy it is impossible to be certain. Has any other member seen a similar omission?

BLACK IMPRESSION. Impressions in colours other than red are, of course, contrary to P.O. regulations in this country (though not in all

countries) and are very rarely found. One, used in 1929, has achieved mention in the B-S Catalogue, as /23a/; examples of a more recent one which was evidently accepted by the P.O. without comment have been shown to us by both Mr. K.F. Jennings and Mr. S.R. Steward. These were used by Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Publishers, Edinburgh, from their Neopost machine N 270 (EliR Die D), both 2d values, one on an envelope dated 22 IV 58 and the other on a postcard dated 24 IV 58; it was therefore used for at least three days. The colour is actually a brownish-black, due to the admixture of red and black inks; whether at any time it showed as a pure black, we cannot tell.

INCOME TAX OFFICE METER. Members in Great Britain hardly need telling that the Income Tax Offices send out their mail in envelopes bearing the printed black circular frank containing a large Crown and "OFFICIAL PAID"; but this privilege evidently does not apply to the Channel Islands, which, though coming under the G.B. Post Office, have their own tax systems. We have an envelope from Guernsey franked by Neopost Gvir die N 17 (var. B2), with townmark "GUERNSEY / CHANNEL ISLANDS" (-7 XII. 57) and slogan showing the oval badge of the "INCOME TAX OFFICE, GUERNSEY" with "PRIVATE" above it and at its right "If undelivered please / return to: / Income Tax Office / Guernsey" in script letters. This might be regarded as an "Official" use. Has any member a corresponding item from Jersey or the Isle of Man?

HIGHEST NOS. Very few reports have been received since our last Bulletin, with no advances for SB, PA and PB; the others are due to Messrs. Hammond and Lloyd Parton.

- NC 621; SB 786; SZ 732; UK 355;
- PA 86; PB 172.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

It is strange that only one member, Lt. Col. de Wailly (France) has written regarding the new Simplex die noted on page 28 of the March Bulletin. He possesses S 563 (Parow) in the new type. Surely they cannot be so scarce?

Dr. Fick reports that the Frank-Masters in use here all have a limit of $29/11\frac{1}{2}$, none going to $99/11\frac{1}{2}$ as given in our recent catalogue supplement.

FRANCE: SOME ODD VARIETIES

Noted by A.A.D.

(The Nos. given below between // refer as usual to the B-S Catalogue Nos.)

/23/ or /24/ "POSTES" design, value as 5^F00, with eight short vertical lines in place of the R.No. M.No. C 2424, with wavy lines above date and town: =10 IV 45=ST ETIENNE BAD GUILLERE=.

/88/ "POSTES" design, value as 137^F, late use on yellow "tape". (The Cat. states that after 1 XII 49 all adhesive labels had to be mauve; yellow, formerly used for registered mail, and other colours could be used up only until 1 IV 50.) M.No. G 3442 with slogan above date and town: =18 X 50=MULHOUSE-PRINCIPAL=.

/113/ "REPUBLIQUE" design, value as ≈ 00 .io, with Roman figure for month on 24 I 54, 30 XI 54 and 10 XII 54 but month in letters on 5 MAR 54 and -8 DEC 55. M.No. SC 0119, =PARIS 123=. All have the same slogan, "TECHNIQUE & DOCUMENTATION / La plus grande librairie technique" etc. above date and town, and an inverted star in the value.

/137/ "POSTES" design, value as 25.00, with inner (straight) frame lines omitted in top half of frank. M.No. K-2688, PARIS-13 / 25 FEVR 49.

NETHERLANDS: TWO FRANCO TYP QUERIES

When first introduced, in 1927, the Francotyp machines showed the No. below the frank die without any letter prefix, starting at 101; early in 1951, however, the prefix "F" was introduced,

and all Nos. from F 1724 have this prefix. The new Model Cc came into use in 1950 and was given Nos., likewise without prefix, from 5001 up; here again, a letter prefix, this time "FR", was introduced early in 1951. According to lists published in the Dutch journal "De Postzak" in that year, the highest No. in this series known without prefix was 5051 and the lowest with prefix FR 5057. Can any member tell us whether the intervening Nos., 5052-6, are without or with the prefix?

The second query is this: have there been issued any replacement dies of Nos. below 1724 and 5052-6 showing the letter prefix?

THE METER STAMPS OF POLAND

by Tadeusz Hampel

(Translation, slightly condensed, of two articles published in "Filatelista", Warsaw; by courtesy of G.R. Pearson.)

In spite of its economies, the franking machine was not introduced into Poland until 1927; the first official mention of meter franking was on 11th July 1927. This short announcement concerned the trial of a special machine for ordinary and registered mail used by the Anglo-Polish Bank in Warsaw. The machine was a "Midget" Model 3; the frank, in red, had figures in the corners and townmark "WARSZAWA 5" was provided; the licence No. was "A.2."

The use of the machines in general was made official on 5th October 1927. "Midget" machines, made by Universal Postal Frankers Ltd., were imported from England. Licence Nos. were placed in the frank and in the townmark and consisted of a capital letter and a number, thus: A.1 - 100, B.1 - 100, etc.

On 20th October 1928, "Midget" Model 5 machines were brought into use; the difference between Model 3 and Model 5 being that the former had three values fitted and the latter five.

On 20th June 1928, there was an official change in the design of the Polish eagle and

meterstamp designs were changed accordingly. This change occurred when the series had reached letter "B" and the majority of "B" machines were accordingly as #B-S type 1.B.

The next change was due to the fact that only the Polish Mint were allowed to make signs etc. bearing the Polish national arms. Universal Postal Frankers continued to manufacture the actual machines but the frank dies were made by the Polish Mint. At this time the "C" series was in use, and the new design as B-S type 2 was issued. Thus, the majority of type 1.A are of series "A", of type 1.B series "B" and of type 2 series "C" and "D"; but exceptions occur.

Before the second World War, there were altogether 327 different licence Nos. used for "Midget" machines, viz: A.1-100, B.1-100, C.1-100 and D.1-22, D.24-28.

The first competitors of U.P.F. Ltd. in Poland were Hasler A.G. whose machines were manufactured in Berne, Switzerland. The importers of these were Towarzystwo Techniczno-Handlowo "Polam" of Warsaw. The Post Office sanctioned these machines on 10th April 1930 and they were put into use late in 1930, the first machine being "H.1" used by Sp.Ake. Schicht of Warsaw. This type of frank, as B-S type 4, measured 37 x 41 mm. In 1933 the P.O. allowed the use of a smaller type of frank on Hasler machines, this being B-S type 4.B. This smaller type is known on machines H.11, 14, 16 and 17 only.

On 27th May 1931, the "System" machines manufactured by Francotyp G.m.b.H. of Berlin were sanctioned, the importers being Towarzystwo Handlowo-Przemyslowa "System" of Warsaw. These are as B-S type 3 and numbered FA.001 up and FB.001 up. Later machines, as type 3.B, have shaded eagle in contrast with the earlier machines which have outlined eagle.

References to the illustrations in the original articles have for convenience been translated into Barfoot-Simon Catalogue types.

On 14th March 1935, the firm of Emil Urich of Lwow obtained from the Post Office permission to introduce the "Midget Multi-value" machine (more correctly, "Universal M.V." - Editor.). These also were as B-S type 3. Licence Nos. are a continuation of the "Midget" series Nos., viz: D.23, D.29-88, and E.1-4.

The last type of machine introduced before the War was the "UKA" machine on 1st October 1937. The licence Nos. should have started from A.1, but in fact they started from U.1 and went on to U.9. These are the scarcest of Polish meter stamps.

The following table shows the numbers of machines in use on the dates indicated.

Date	: Total	: Midget:	Hasler:	System:	Univ.
:	:	:(3 & 5):	:	:	:M.V.
31.12.33	: 344	: 308	: 14	: 22	: -
31.12.34	: 419	: 319	: 16	: 84	: -
31.12.35	: 458	: 319	: 17	: 106	: 16
31.12.36	: 525	: 326	: 19	: 145	: 35
31. 3.38	: 576	: 323	: 19	: 183	: 51

The UKA machines are not mentioned as they did not come into use before 31st March 1938, and no figures are available later than that date. It is probable that there were 600 machines altogether in use before the War started.

(A further instalment will deal with the Post-War, 1945 - 1955, issues.)

UNITED NATIONS SLOGANS

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the W.H.O., the U.N. HQ at New York used on its meters from May 26 to June 13 the slogan "WORLD HEALTH / ORGANIZATION / 10th Anniversary / 1948 - 1958". So far seen only with meters P.B. -1- and P.B. -2- but the use also of P.B. -4- has been reported in "Stamps" by Col. Wm. V. Hannay. (Many thanks to Mr. Wm. E. Muenzfeld.)

and Dr. Detlef Schmidt for "First Day" covers.)

The U.N. Department of Public Information states that 17,281 covers received the first-day impression; it is interesting to compare this figure with the number of first-day covers of the cancellation "Visit U.N. Pavilion Brussels Fair 1958", which was 47,037, and of the new ordinary 8 cent postage stamp, 219,422.

Incidentally, the regular slogans "PEACE, JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR ALL" and "UNITED NATIONS FOR A FREE WORLD" - the former used immediately before and the latter immediately after the W.H.O. period (at least with P.B.-4-) - both show very considerable signs of wear of the dies, and seem overdue for replacement.

The meter used at Copenhagen, Denmark, by the Regional Bureau of the W.H.O. (No. 1331) also has used a commemorative slogan. The Regional Bureau for the Western Pacific in Manila, Philippines, is using PB Meter 189130. (Both as reported by Sammler-Gruppe "Vereinte Nationen", Hamburg.)

NEW U. S. "TAPES"

As is well known, the Pitney-Bowes meters have for many years used a pale pink "Tape" with a faint background of ovals containing the words "METERED MAIL" connected by curved lines. Mr. A.P.H. Overment (Chicago) has informed us that in mid-1957 the P.O. Department contracted with the Eureka Specialty Co. for a supply of "Tape" for the P.O. meters; this has a background very similar both in design and in colour to that produced by Pitney-Bowes, but the ovals omit the words "METERED MAIL" and have broken ends. A much easier distinction to see, however, is that top and bottom edges are straight instead of zig zag (the ends, cut as required by the meter machine, are of course still zig-zag.) Mr. Overment states that it came into use in Oct. 1957; the only example we have is from Yakima, Wash., P.O. (P.B.113226). It will presumably not be found on firms' meters.

Another new "tape" has been discovered by our Hon. Sec., on a "Commercial Controls" meter,

CC-8908 (New York, N.Y.); this shows the word "Friden" in a rectangular pattern alternating with groups of wavy lines, in greenish on yellow paper; the date of Mr. Mann's example is Apr. 23, 58. As reported two years ago, the Friden Calculating Machine Co. acquired the Commercial Controls Corporation in April 1956, but so far as we have heard, the Friden Company has not yet itself built any meters.

AMERICAN METERED POSTAGE EXHIBITION

On the occasion of the fourth General Assembly of the American Metered Postage Society and the Second International Metered Postage Exhibition, held on May 25 last at the Y.M.C.A. Hotel, Chicago, a special N.C.R. meter was used to frank souvenir covers. It is of B-S type E7, /115/, inscribed in three lines below the value "AMPS-NCR Meter 3231 / 2nd INTERNATIONAL METERED / POSTAGE EXHIBITION", the town name at the bottom reading "CHICAGO 5, ILL." - the first time we have noticed the inclusion of the postal zone No. in a meter townmark.

To make it more attractive, the frame and date were printed in violet and the central line of figures in red, on the usual orange label.

RUBBER SLOGAN DIES (U.S.A.)

The January 1940 Bulletin of the now defunct American "Meter Slogan Associates" reported that the National Postage Meter Co. was experimenting with the use of synthetic rubber slogan dies, which, if proved practical, would replace the electros. Several had been put into actual use, and could easily be recognized as they had the "rubber stamp" look and stood out prominently in contrast to the meter impression. The M.S.A. Bulletin for Nov. 1940 stated that the idea had been abandoned owing to difficulty in making the rubber adhere to the "slug", though one firm was continuing with them. The type of meter stamp involved appears to have been B-S type G1 (M. Nos. 6000 series.) Such slogans should be an interesting and probably scarce addition to a U.S. Collection.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

The following lists are again due mainly to Mr. S.D. Barfoot. The meter stamps of Italy are among the most difficult of any country to classify, and, as indicated in the Catalogue (see for example notes following /108/ and /213/), it is not even always possible to distinguish the makes of machine.

The items listed under the newly-recorded Design AA were received some years ago by the Editor from a correspondent in Jugoslavia; does any other member possess any examples?

I C E L A N D

Type 1 (Francotyp): amend to "6 machines (1-6) known". Should read "Ar.", not "Rm." MF in date.

Type 2 (Neopost).

/3/ Add 15a.(No.10), 25a.(No.15).

Type 3 (Universal MV). The illustration fails to show the R.No. above the TM.

/4/ This has a slightly different die with ISLAND in narrower and thinner letters, and is a P.O. machine. It was also used as a surcharge on Aerograms, #090 on 60a. and #065 on 85a.

/5/ M.No. seriffed or sans-serif.

Add:

/6/ VN. 4S-AT. F.of V. 0001 (Ov.)

/7/ VN. O. " 0001 (Ov.) TM DC

centred, date-figs. large.

/8/ VN. O. " 00oi (Ov.) TM as last.

/9/ VN. 4S-AT. " 000oi (Ov.) TM as /4/.

(L.No.1, replacing the Francotyp.)

Type 4 (Simplex). This was catalogued from proofs and was not issued as early as 1951, but has now come into use. Change /5/ to /10/.

I T A L Y (A)

DESIGN A

Type A4. The width of the settings is here measured between right of TM and left of frank.

Add:

/A16/ N.(OS) + 001 (A), decimal point missing.
(Banco di Napoli, Salerno)

Type A5. Delete /23/.

Type A6. TM should read "SC without stars",
not "without stops".

/46/ "0.2 + FO" should read "0.3" or 0.001,
to provide for $\frac{1}{2}c$. thus $0.075 = 7\frac{1}{2}c$.

Type A7. /54/ should read "As 55" not "As 51".

Type A8.

/63a/ Name should read "Francesco Parisi".

/66/ "0.2 + FO" should read "0.3" or 0.001,
as for /46/ above.

/67/, /68/ "Torino" should read "Trieste".

DESIGN AA

As Design A but the Fasces have the axe-heads at the top instead of part-way down the bundles of rods. Apparently used in the area under the Fascist Republican Government in Northern Italy after the Allied Occupation of Southern Italy.

1944. Type AA1. Sima (MV).

/A68/ N. F. of V. 0.01 (Ov.)

/B68/ N. " 0.01 (A)

/C68/ W. " 0.01 (A)

1944. Type AA2. As type AA1 but with border.

/D68/ W. F. of V. 0.01 (Ov.), border b.

DESIGN B

Type B1. /70/ should read TM SC, date in rectangle; sl. L close to TM. Value 3.00 (882, Roma)

Type B2. /71/ Existence is doubtful.

Type B3. Add:

/A86/ W. 001 (A) + FO (Ov.) (AGIP, Roma)

/A88/ W. (OS)+00.01 (A), inner frames lines
removed.

Type B4. Add:

/A94/ W. (OS)+0.01 (A), border b.

Type B5.

/103/ Delete "CB".

Add:

/A107/ W.TC. \approx 001 (A, CE), dec. point missing.

/A108/ W. O. ?0.01 (A, CE) (? = star or zero?)

/B108/ W.TC. \approx 00.10 (A, CE), right inner
frame removed.

Type B6. Add:
 /A118/ W.T.C. (Maltese Cross)+0.10 (A), border c.
 /A124/ W.T.C. \neq 0.10 (A,CB), border c.
 /A127/ W.T.C. \neq 0.10 (A7), border c.
 (? = star or zero ?)

DESIGN BB

Frame removed, leaving figs. of value only.

Date ? Type BBL. Sima (MV).
 /B127/ N. \neq 00.10 (A)

DESIGN C

Type C3. Add:
 /A131/ N. (Maltese Cross)+01= (A)

DESIGN D

Type D1. Add:
 /A150/ N. 000.1 (A) with final 0 missing.
 /A165/ VN(2) \neq 001.= (A)
 /A168/ N(26) 0001.= (Ov.), TM as for /208a/.
 /A169/ N. \neq 001.= (A)
 /B169/ W. 001.= (A)
 /171a/ Variety, date only.
 /172/ This is probably a Lirma machine.
 /174a/ Variety, with "REGISTRATORI DI CASSA"
 and firm-name below TM.
 /174b/ Variety, with "FATTURA COMM." below TM.
 /A175/ W. \neq 01 (with = missing) (? initial 0)
 /A178/ W. \neq 01.= (Ov.) (initial 8-pointed star)
 Type D2. With border. Add:
 /A179/ W. \neq 0.01 (A), border b.
 (? = star or zero ?)
 /A184/ As /184/ but border e.
 /A186/ As /186/ but with new F.of V. 5 mm.
 high as for Hasler.
 /A187/ W. (Maltese Cross)+01.= (Ov.), border b.
 /B191/ W. (OS)+00.01 (A), border b.
 /C191/ W. 000.01 (Ov.), border b.

(Many more to follow.)