

HON. SECRETARY AND  
TREASURER :

John C. Mann.  
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#### SECRETARY'S NOTES

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Membership. No new members for listing this time, but we do have two changes of address :-

Mr D. H. Fletcher, 24 Tyler's Acre Avenue, Corstorphine,  
EDINBURGH EH12 7JE.

Mr C. H. Smith, Apt 1, 8727 Tobias, Panorama City,  
California 91402, U.S.A.

One of our earliest members, Mr J. E. Cope, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has written to advise us that because of his age he feels he must give up the Group and "leave it to the younger ones". I know members will join me in wishing him well in the future.

Next Bulletin. This is expected to be in September, notes by the end of August please.

#### THE METER MANUFACTURERS

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As this issue of the Bulletin was being prepared it was announced by Pitney-Bowes that they were making an offer of some £3,000,000 of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Convertible Loan Stock. The usual prospectus was issued in connection with this and as usual included a history of the Company, in this case both the U.S. parent and the U.K. part. Most of this is well known to meter collectors but should any of our members have missed it and wish to see a copy then we have one they may borrow.

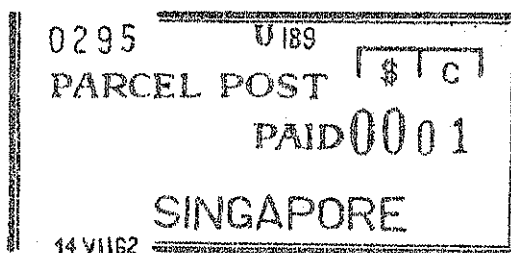
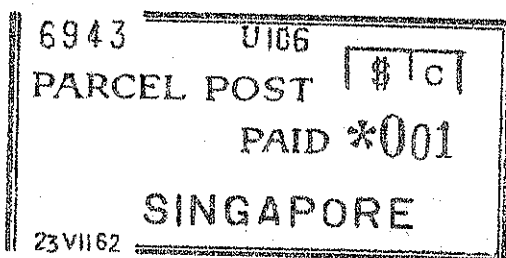
In connection with this announcement, made in London by Mr Nicklis, a new edition has been published of P-B's "Speeding the Mails", which gives details not only of their products and the use of metered mail in general but also details and pictures of their competitor's products as well. Later in this bulletin we reproduce an advertisement by the Friden part of Singer and in this too, friendly competition is mentioned and welcomed. With the advent of decimal currency in this country it looks as if we will see a good deal more of this than in the past.

SINGAPORE - The Change to Distinctive Dies.  
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(These notes have been collated from several that have appeared before in the Bulletin but additional help has also been given by Messrs E. S. Lapham, S. D. Barfoot and G. R. Pearson.)

Meters were re-introduced in a general design for all parts of the former Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements in 1947, inscribed "MALAYA", these were also used in the former Crown Colony of Singapore.

As far as Singapore is concerned the only identifying feature was the name in the townmark, apart from the two Universal Parcel Post machines introduced in 1950.



Singapore became a self-governing State in 1959 but continued to use the MALAYA dies and even after the formation of the Federation of Malaysia continued to use the "mainland" dies.

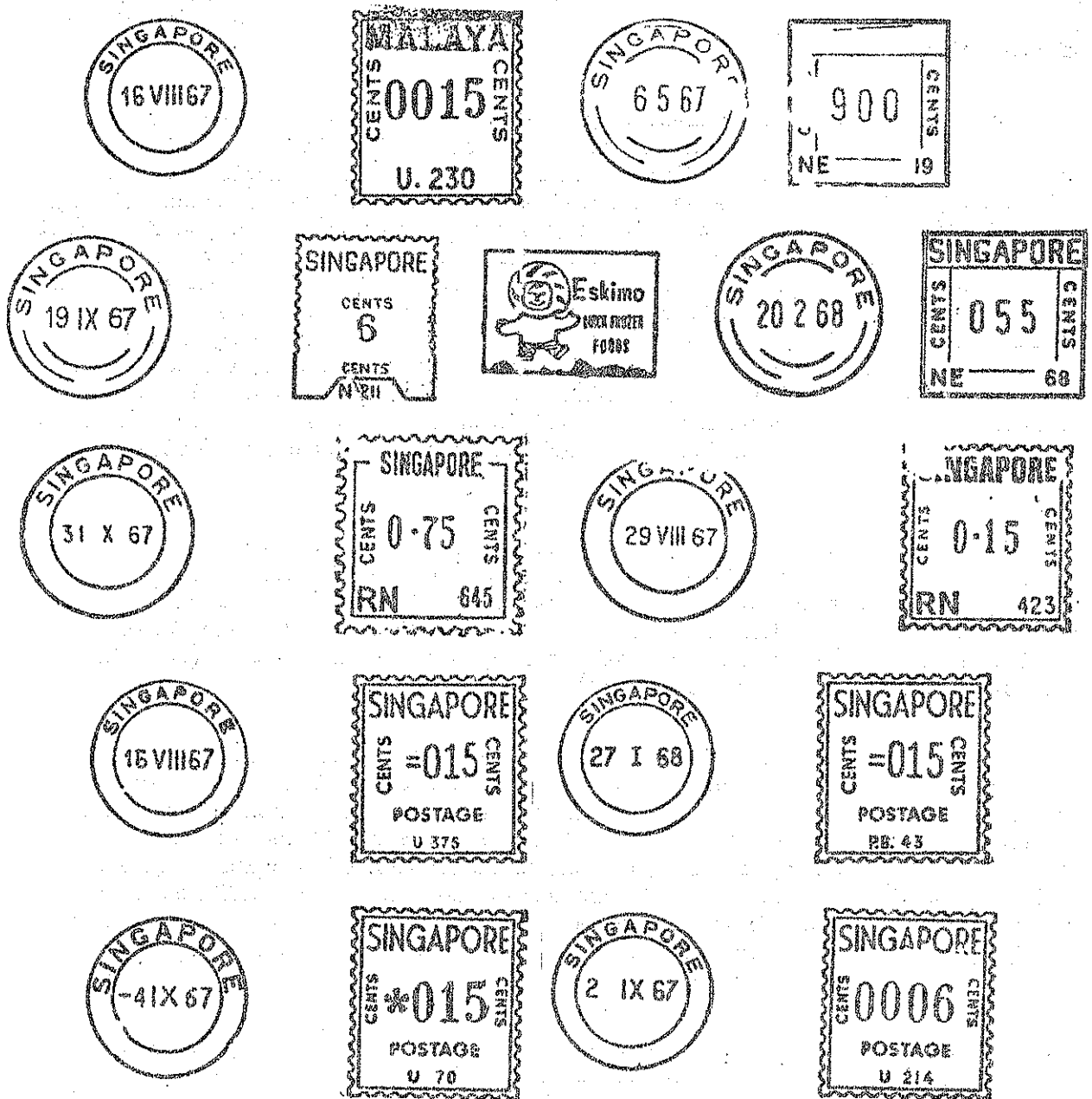
The final break was caused on the 12 Jun 1967 when separate currencies were introduced for Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei to replace the "Straits Dollar" they had used before. Such a change of currency often speeds up a change in meters as well as with adhesive stamps because in many cases the meters are used for fiscal purposes and the legal basis of these may change. In the case of Singapore it is interesting that although the old Malaya dies had only the name and the value, the new Singapore dies have had "Postage" added.

At the time of this separation several provisional arrangements were used.

Impressions from Universal MV U 230 with a MALAYA die had the name obliterated with a rubber stamp. The word "MALAYA" was removed from Roneo-Neopost Model 105 number N 453, Universal MV's U 94 and U 95 and Automax U 375. Roneo-Neopost Model 205 number NE 19 had already been fitted with a "MALAYSIA" die and this too had the name removed and was used with a blank space.

SINGAPORE - The Change to Distinctive Dies (Contd.)

Later on "SINGAPORE" dies were gradually introduced and in addition to some of the provisionals we show a number of them :- R-N Model 105; R-N Model 205; R-N Model 305 in two types, one showing the name SINGAPORE larger than the other; Automax, numbered either with a "U" or a "PB" prefix; Universal MV, figures of value either \*001 or 0001.



BRAZIL - The Fiscal Machines converted for Postal Use.

by Sr. Ernst Muhr (Sao Paulo)

Brazil, as is well known, for many years used meters for the payment of certain taxes which were normally collected by means of adhesive stamps. One NZ meter must have been used for amusement tax purposes (machine number 817, see Bulletin No. 59, page 67). This tax was collected, until the end of 1966, by means of stamps. Under another name it is now collected by means of pre-printed tickets.

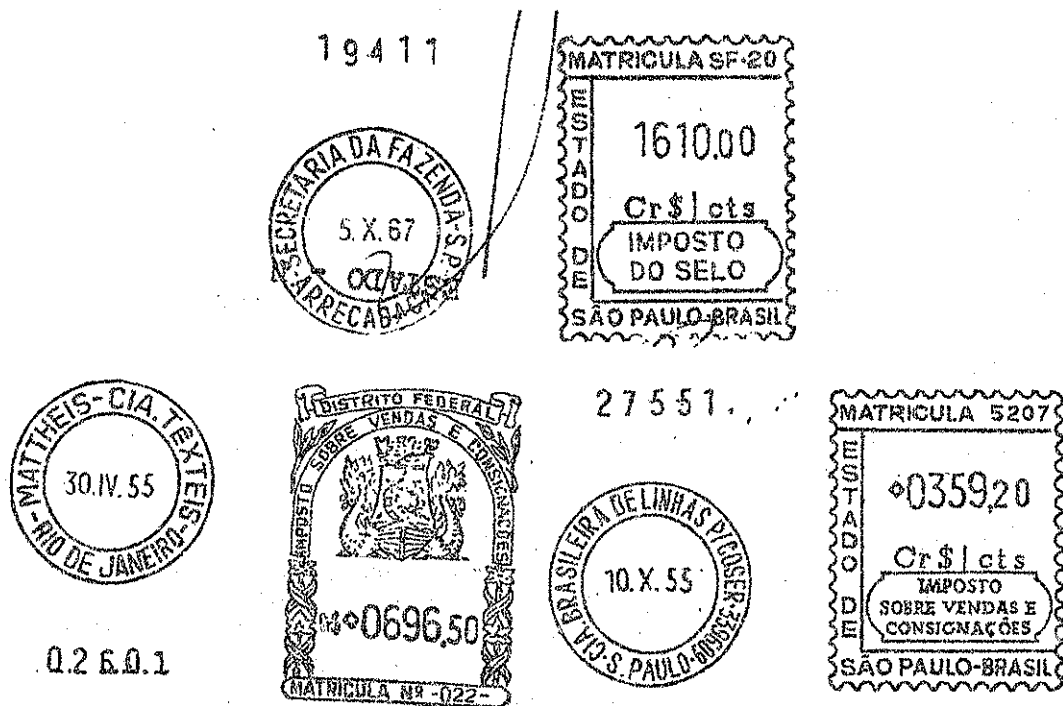
The other two taxes collected by stamps (and therefore also collected by meters) were the stamp tax and the sales tax. The Federal stamp tax actually represented four different imposts: payment for services rendered (since 1967 collected by means of receipts), a document tax (reduced slowly between 1959 and 1964 from many to only a few documents), a tax on financial transactions such as receipts and promissory notes (which is now collected by the Central Bank, only on financial transactions in which a bank or some similar institution is involved) and finally a tax on insurance premiums (which since 1967 is collected through the banks which are charged with collection of the premiums). For all these purposes meters existed, used until the end of 1966, printing IMPOSTO DO SELO. Privately owned meters disappeared around 1963 when most of the documents became tax-free. There is the well known case of one Postalia machine which was used for postal purposes without the die being changed.

The individual States had a similar system for documents presented to authorities and payment of services rendered (such as issuing declarations and registering contracts etc.) In most of the States adhesive stamps are still used, including the interior of Sao Paulo State. For Sao Paulo Capital most of these taxes are collected by State-owned meters (see the illustration of machine number SF.20)

As for the Sales Tax, it is collected by the several States. Since 1934 there exists in Brazil a "duplicate" of the invoice, which has all the trappings and wordings of a Bill of Exchange, being negotiable. The Sales Tax used to be collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed to these duplicates and later by meters (see the illustration of machines numbers -022- and 5207). In the case of cash sales the stamps were affixed or a meter impression glued into the books. Around 1960 the system was changed and firms began to pay the tax directly to the collectors each fortnight so the meters became redundant.

Whilst still in Rio I suggested, and the Post Office accepted the idea and incorporated it into the regulations, that the conversion of stamp and sales tax meters were permitted. The following series were set aside to be used for this purpose :-

BRAZIL - The Fiscal Machines converted for Postal Use (Contd.)



Universal MV	2001 - 2499
Hasler	4501 - 4999
Postalia	20001 - 20500
Francotyp	13001 - 13999

Hasler impressions are quite common, but I do not remember any MV or Postalia actually used. I do know of two Francotyp's. Apparently the amount the Agent's charge for changing the dies does not make the change worth while in many cases, even Arno (the Company I am associated with) has a Universal MV machine with figures of value as \*000io (if I am not mistaken) lying around, while using 1515 for postage, and this latter is only a three-bank machine !

It is worthwhile to note that early in 1967 the sales tax was replaced by an added-value tax, Brazil being thus one of the first countries adopting such a tax.

BACKING BRITAIN  
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We have some additions to the list of slogans associated with this campaign which we published earlier (MSB X/28).

FB 066C FBT 530C	)	Maningtree, Essex.	Bexperts Ltd.	BEXPORTS BACK BRITAIN
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PA 90		London, E.C.4.	Daily Express and/or Evening Standard	ITS YOUR JOB BUY BRITISH
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It has often been said that there is nothing new and in sending us these additions Mr A. H. Ehreich mentions one used as long ago as 1.IV.1948

N 6		Huddersfield	? ?	BUY BRITISH MADE AND HELP BRITAINS TRADE
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G. B. NOTES.  
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fml 88 We have previously recorded the "7000" group of meters as being used for the South-West of England. Mr A. H. Ehreich shows us fml 7007 used in London, E.C.2. on the 13.IX.68

In our original report on these machines we noted that the tapes were described as "self-adhesive" and unperforated, and in our last issue we reported a plain white tape 41mm wide. Mr Ehreich describes the self-adhesive tape as being 41mm wide and 145mm long. 8mm from one end is a vertical slit and using this to get a start the whole label (now of course only 137mm long) can be peeled from its backing sheet. Once on a parcel or cover it would appear the same as any normal label with conventional adhesive. The backing paper is light brown with the manufacturers name repeated on the reverse.

Roneo-Neopost Model 305. It would seem possible that a batch of machines between Nr-673 and NR-951 have larger identity numbers than normal. Mr A. H. Ehreich adds NR-673, 683, 691, 735, 742, 746 and 951, but 766, 810 and 820 are the normal size.

A similar occurrence was the group of ND machines that appeared without the hyphen between the letters and figures.

"Decimal Numbering" In our last issue of the Bulletin we posed some questions on the numbering of decimal machines and Members have responded with a large amount of information.

Roneo-Neopost tell us that "the user of a machine converted from £sd to £p retains the same identity number as before but with a new machine a new number is allocated."

Pitney-Bowes tell us that suffixes from the beginning of the alphabet are being used for new machines and those from the "tail end" for converted ones. This explains the reports of Simplex machines with "X" and "Y" suffixes and the "Y" suffix for the Series 5000.

Pitney-Bowes also tell us that the suffix "D" was not used for the Series 5000 as this is used for "Continental" machines and that "G" is specifically allocated to German meters. We have already noted that "O", "I" and "Z" will not be used and this additional information explains also the "D" suffix we have already noted for Australia and Italy. German machines do not normally show a number in the impression.

"G. B. Notes" (Contd.)

"Highest Numbers" Thanks to reports from Messrs G. V. Eltringham, S. D. Barfoot, D. H. Fletcher, E. G. Longbottom, A. H. Ehreich, T. M. Richards and the Hon. Sec. we now have :-

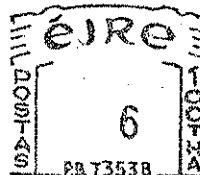
<u>*SG 737</u>		<u>*N 383 G</u>
NT 661		<u>*J 8036</u>
<u>*PB 877L</u>		<u>*RT 2456</u>
<u>*PC 176</u>		TN 178
fml *1090	*2001 *3039 *4019	*6009 *7007
	*PBS 024B (ii)	FBA 161C PBT 527F (i) (ii) (iii)
	(FBR 001A)	(PBC 001A)
AC.A 15	JC 637	RN 235

- (i) Suffix "D" not used, see above under "Decimal Numbering".
- (ii) For the moment we have left out the end-of-alphabet suffixes until we see how they progress, but we expect them to work the same way as with the old Simplex, i.e. ---1Y to ---999Y, then ---1X to ---999X, ---1W, etd.
- (iii) As with the £sd machines, the £p machines in Eire seem to be numbered in the same series as machines in Great Britain.

As on previous occasions, we have underlined the "obsolete" groups of numbers and have indicated with an asterisk those series in which we can report no advance. We have still not seen or had any reports of either the Pitney-Bowes Models C and RT in £p versions or the missing groups in the fml but this latter regional numbering system may have been abandoned.

IRISH NOTES.

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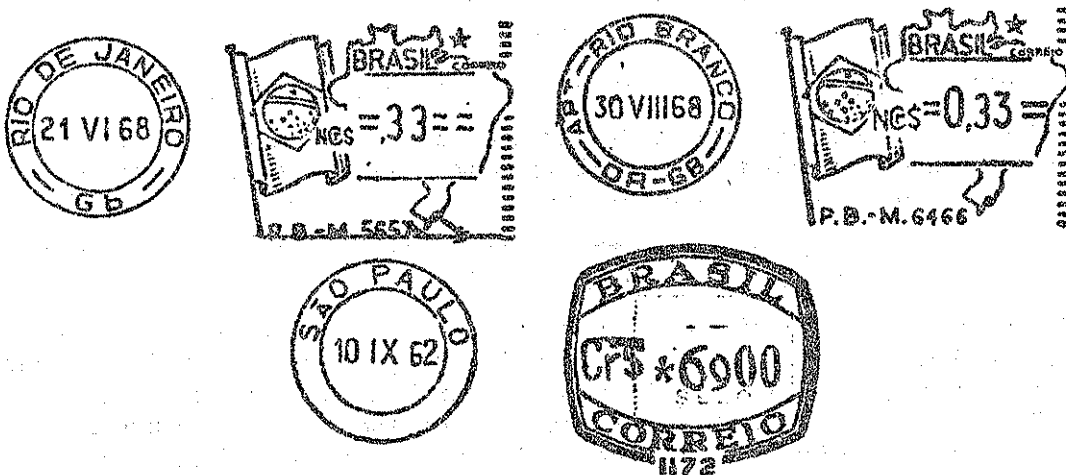


Mr O. M. Richards and Mr A. H. Ehreich have both reported the Pitney-Bowes Series 5000 in this new design, for the £p machines. As we mention above, they seem to be numbered in the same series as Great Britain but we must wait and see whether the same rules regarding the suffixes from the beginning and the end of the alphabet apply, and for other machines and makes whether numbering systems different to those being used at present are introduced.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS

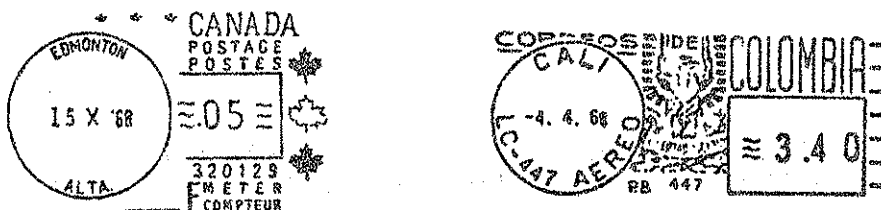
As usual, we have to thank several of our members for reports and when necessary we have indicated them by their initials. At the moment we are in the happy position of having to hold over some items, but please do not think that we do not want reports as the more we get the better picture we can obtain of events in different countries.

ANGOLA. What may be an official machine is shown us by Mr E. S. Lapham. An Automax used on the 3 XII 68, townmark reading "ESTACAO DE / LUANDA CENTRAL" and value as =06.50 this has a solid block at the bottom left of the usual circular frank die instead of the "No" and a single "F" at the bottom right instead of a number.



BRAZIL. We have often mentioned the seemingly endless variety of the figures of value on recent machines, in a letter some time ago our member Sr Ernst Muhr remarked "the usual hodge-podge will no doubt come up for the next 25 years". Mr E. S. Lapham, in sending us the two Automax's illustrated above comments that "they are certainly the masters of improvisation".

It will be seen that on P.B.-M 5657 both of the "3" figures have rounded tops whereas on P.B.-M 6466 the second "3" has a flat top. The old Universal MV number 1172 appeared some time ago with angular figures of value and two oval fixed zeros so could be considered a forerunner.



CANADA. The smaller Friden, the Model 9222, is now in use. (ESL)

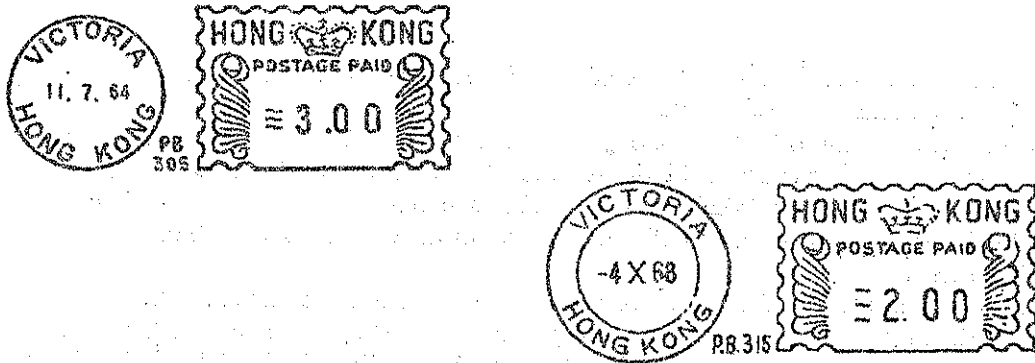
COLUMBIA. Pitney-Bowes (US) Series 5000. (ESL)



NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.)

COSTA RICA. There are two designs for the Postalia. The first is in a similar form to B & S Type 1 and the second is a long rectangle including an SC townmark and a statue of a soldier. Mr E. S. Lapham shows us P 200 in the first type and ? P 201 in the second.

GHANA. Roneo-Neopost Model 305, number N 125 (Legon/Ghana) has a die with a straight edge frame instead of the usual "imitation perforations" (ESL)



HONG KONG. The numbering of the Series 5000 machines does not seem to be as we suggested. The two impressions illustrated above show PB 305 as a USA made model and P.B.315 as British made. Note apart from the number and the size of the figures of value the date figures themselves, which vary.

INDIA. Relief machines with special numbers are a peculiar feature from this country. A more recent one is reported by Mr S. D. Barfoot as the Roneo-Neopost Model 305 with RN at left and a solid block at the right. Our type 14.2 with townmark reading Calcutta/XXXX - C.1609.

Mr E. S. Lapham shows us various new values :-

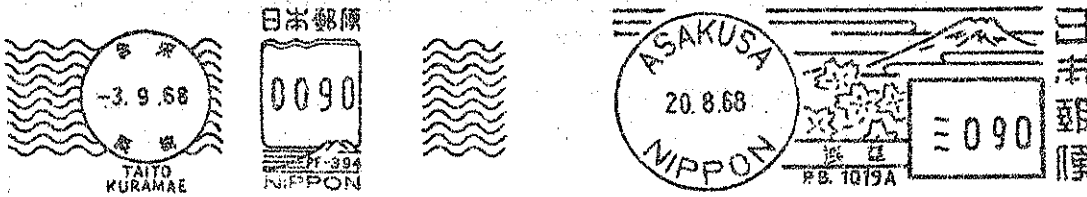
Type 4.1	11r used on B-61	on 7 I 47
Type 10.1	0.20 used on C-605	on 31 III 58 (The 0.40 previously noted as Type 4.1 should also be Type 10.1)
Type 10.2	0.45 used on C-1757	on 14 I 66

MAURETANIA. Lt. Col. de Wailly shows us an example of N 3204 (presumably numbered in the main French series) used on -7 I 69, value shown as \*001 and inscribed at the top "REP. ISLAMIQUE / DE MAURITANIE".

NEW ZEALAND. Values not apparently recorded before are the 4d for Rotex (numbered with "G" prefix, not "H" as we stated recently), 10c with sans-serif figures for the Simplex and 1/9, 2/-, 6c and 10c for Neopost. (SDB)

PANAMA CANAL ZONE. Pitney-Bowes (US) Series 5000 number P.B.62, used from "BALBOA HEIGHTS/C.Z." on 25.9.68 (ESL)

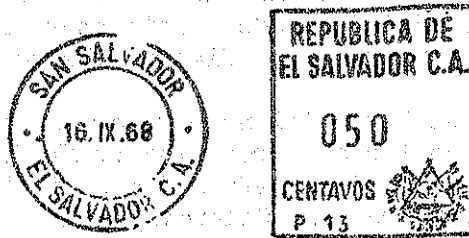
NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.)



JAPAN. We show the "Nippon" version of the Postalia and the (British) Pitney-Bowes Series 5000 (ESL)

A recent issue of the "Essay Proofist" (published in Japan and which deals with meters) gives a list of the Satas Post Office machines. These range from S.G.0001 to 0029, the earliest date recorded is -4 2 63 and S.G.0009 is known with "JAPAN" in the townmark and also, from -1 4 67 with "NIPPON".

Also illustrated in this publication is an impression from Satas machine (presumably for private use) number R 0148, with "SATAS" just above the number. Used on -1 10 68 from "KASUMIGASEKIBLDG" (all in one word!) "JAPAN", value as \*001.



SALVADOR. Postalia, as illustrated. (ESL)

SOUTH AFRICA. There are three types of die for the Satas :-

- (a) 26mm x 25mm Figures of value as 01- large date, townmark BIC.
- (b) 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm Figures of value as R0.01- small date, townmark SC, DC or BIC.
- (c) 26mm x 25mm Figures of value as =.01- large date, townmark DC, BIC.

(SDB and ESL)

The Roneo-Neopost Model 205 now has Roman month figures, as in Great Britain. (SDB)

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In our last issue we mentioned the new Pitney-Bowes "Touchmatic". We are now able to illustrate this on the next page and the arrangement of the keys we described can be seen.

Following this, thanks to Mr E. S. Lapham, we show the Friden Model 9200 "Minimeter". This illustration is taken from an advertisement and the wording that appeared with it is too small for us to reproduce, but we give it below, without comment.

"Once upon a time, our friendly competitor invented a little postage meter that was better than postage stamps.

The only thing left for us to do was invent a little postage meter that was better than the one that's "better than stamps"

It's called the Friden 9200 MiniMeter.

When you take our MiniMeter to the Post Office, you can get it set for up to \$999.99 worth of postage versus only \$99.99 for their meter. (That means fewer trips for you or your busy Secretary.)

Our machine has postage settings for 1c through 20c, plus \$1.00. Theirs only goes to 20c.

Ours only makes half as much noise as theirs (we know this because we counted the decibels.)

Ours uses an inking roller that's actually made of ink, and you change it once a year. Theirs uses an ink pad that needs inking frequently, and it can be messy.

Ours shows the date all by itself, so it's easy to read. Theirs shows five dates at once, and you might get confused.

In short, while they've licked the problem of using stamps (give credit where credit is due), we've licked the problems of using a postage meter.

All for just \$7.50 a month.

For a demonstration, call your nearest Friden office. They'll swing by with one. Or write Friden Division, The Singer Company etc."

The advertisement does not say who "they" are or which is "their machine" but a later advertisement is headed "Great moments in mailing history" and this shows photographs of the Pitney-Bowes Desk Model and the Friden MiniMeter.

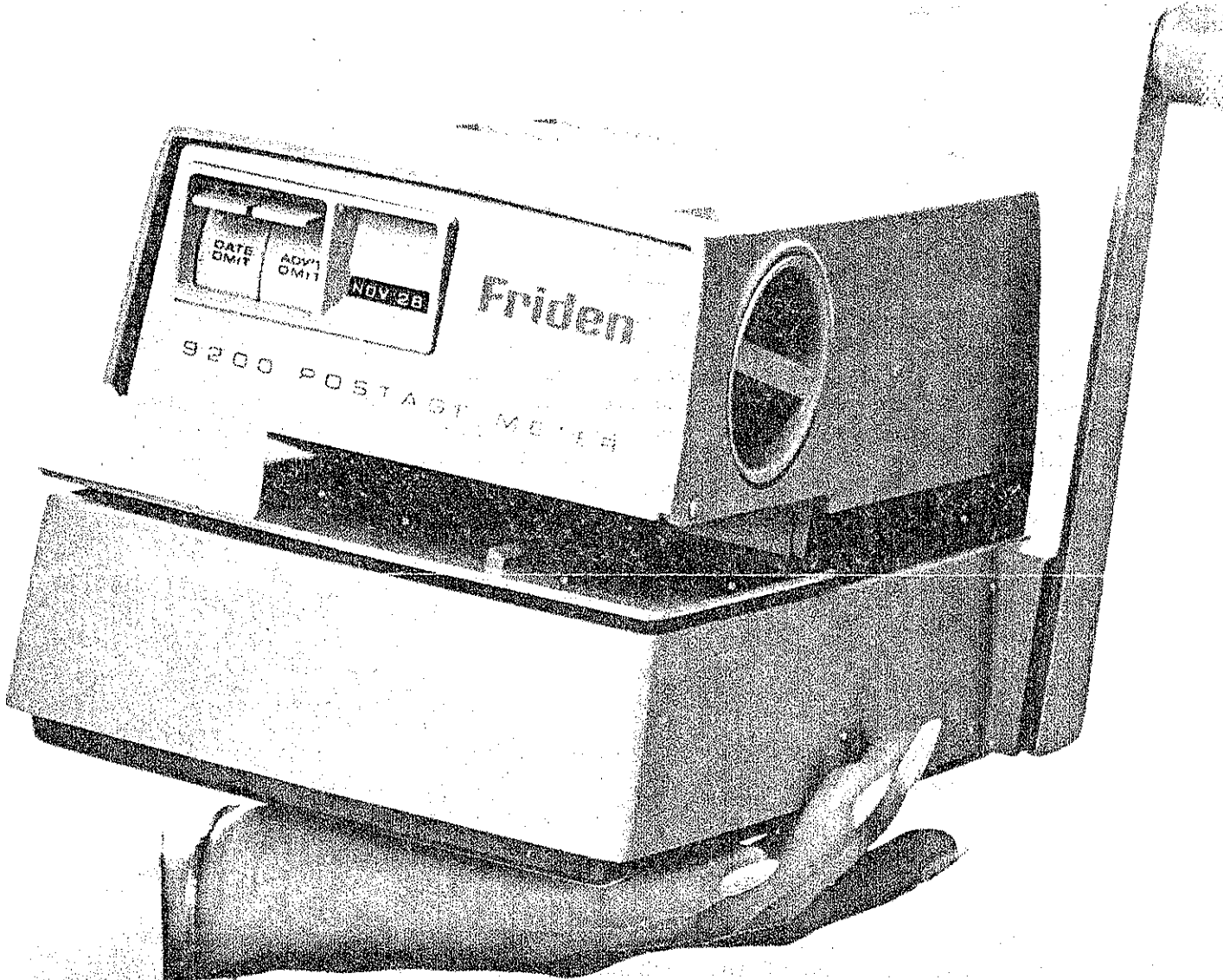
We have not yet seen a used example from the Model 9200 but from a specimen impression recently illustrated in the "Meter Stamp Bulletin" (USA) we see that the design is similar to the Model 9222 - the smaller version we showed in MSB 80 - the original Friden's were the Models 410 and 420 - but the torch is now shown between the townmark circle and the figures of value.

These figures of value show as 01, 02 etc up to the 20 and then for the extra higher value show a "1" followed by two small zeros underlined.

Another new Friden is sent us by Mr E. S. Lapham. This is the Model 9222 but used this time by the United Parcel Services organisation, in a design incorporating the UPS shield and parcel, the usual postal zone code in large letters and figures at the left and the series of vertical dashes that appear on this model when used for Post Offices. The number is shown as FRIDEN 001109 and this particular example is in fact printed, in black, on a Pitney-Bowes (!) tape with underprint reading "Metered Mail" (which Mr Lapham remarks - "it is not")



NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd) - U.S.A.



**The  
Mini Meter  
\$7.50 swings it.**

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS (Contd.) - U.S.A.

All the various Friden models in use either in the United States or in Canada can up to now be identified by the number in the impression. These are allocated in blocks and the series are (all numbers are of six digits)

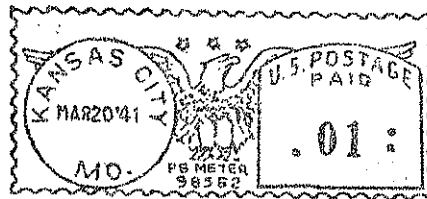
<u>Series</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>User</u>
00----	9222	U.P.S.
01----	410, 420	U.S.A.
03----	9222	U.S.A.(Post Office)
20----	9222	U.S.A.
30----	410, 420	Canada
32----	9222	Canada
?	9200	U.S.A.

It seems reasonable to expect the Model 9200 from Canada eventually and a new series to be allocated for this.

It should be made clear that the United Parcel Services organisation is not part of the United States Post Office Department but is in rather the same position as the British Railways Board is in Great Britain (or the State Railways in Victoria Australia) and are carriers of parcels in their own right. All the UPS meters have the words "Common Carrier" incorporated in the design. As was mentioned in a previous article, many users of the two systems for parcels have two meters, one for each, so the use of a Pitney-Bowes tape is not so surprising.

REPLY PAID METERED MAIL

NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY  
POSTAGE HAS BEEN PREPAID BY



Since our note on these in the last MSB Mr E. S. Lapham has sent us unused and used examples of the machine used by his office, a Pitney-Bowes Desk Model, the reply-paid example being as normal except that the date is omitted.

He also shows us the impression illustrated above. He tells us that this slogan was for some reason frowned upon by the Post Office and is not often seen. Note that it is in fact dated.

Stop Press. Just as we are finishing these stencils, Mr M. L. Blakeston reports fml 4018 used in London W.C.2 and fml 7005 used in London E.C.3., so our remark earlier on page 79 regarding the abandonment of the regional system of numbering may be correct.