

HON. SECRETARY
AND TREASURER :

John C. Mann.
19 Chartham Road,
LONDON
SE25 4HN

SECRETARY'S NOTES
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Members Wants and Offers. Mr W. J. Pieterse, of 13 Franconia Drive, Nashua, N.H.03060, U.S.A., wants to buy or exchange meters for fiscal use from all countries. He has many scarce postage meters which he is willing to offer in exchange. Please write to him direct with what you can offer.

The Bulletin. This issue will bring us to the end of another volume of the "Meter Stamp Bulletin", something of which I feel we can be proud. During the more than twenty years since the Group was formed we have managed to improve it from time to time, either in contents or presentation, and it is our aim to continue to do this. In this issue we have the last part of our listing of the Meter Stamps of the East African Postal Area (an Addenda and corrigenda will follow next time) and also the first part of an excellent article on the complicated numbering system changes that have taken place in Australia recently. This, by our member Mr Richard C. Peck, is a first class example of what meter collectors want to be able to refer to.

Because of these two articles the amount of "normal" foreign news has had to be reduced slightly and this means that some news has had to be put back - a happy position to be in really. The amount of news we have from Great Britain is also less than usual, probably because we are all getting over the change to decimal currency.

Dont feel sorry for the Stamp Collector !
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We were interested to see from a Vickers advertisement in "The Times" of the 29th of July that the Roneo-Neopost 505A franking machine had won a Design Award at the Hanover Fair in Germany.

The text then went on to describe the advantages of using franking machines and touched on their origins, but we were delighted to read also "And there's no need to feel sorry for the stamp collector. A special philatelic society, the Meter Stamp Study Group, exists and its members collect, exchange and discuss franking marks and machines from all over the world, from Australia to Zambia".

Thank you, advertiser !

(83)

G. B. NOTES.

Pitney Bowes Series 5000. In the June MSB we noted among our "highest numbers" a machine PBT 1015B following on a previously highest number of PBT 1815A. This 4-figure series with a B suffix continues and Mr D. H. Fletcher suggests that the numbers went to PBT 1999A and then started at PBT 0001B, thus giving us a new range of numbers.

Highest Numbers. Thanks are due this time to reports from Messrs D. H. Fletcher, M. L. Blakeston, W. H. Bogue and some from the Hon. Sec. The latest position is :-

*N 134 L	*NX 133	*TN 253
HGB *1093 *2005 *3026 *4003 *5004 *6006		
*PBA 369 F	*PBS 806 F	PBT 1047 B (i)
	*PBS 787 Q	
*PBR 008 A	*PBC 135 A	*AC.A 35
JP 74	RN 3583	G.0448

We have as usual indicated with an asterisk those series for which we have no advance this time.

(i) See the note above on the numbering of the Series 5000.

Roneo-Neopost Model 305. Some time ago we reported a Model 305 from Enfield, Middlesex, numbered N-216 (i.e. without a second letter in the prefix). Mr W. H. Bogue now shows us a similar oddity, N-959, quite clearly an "Emblems" Model 305 used on 4 II 70 from Barking, Essex, value as =0/4

One explanation might be that for some reason the number from an old L.V. machine was used for a replacement Model 305, however, although numbers running up to 216 seem reasonable for Enfield they certainly seem rather high for Barking.

Postal Dispute in Great Britain. Thanks to further reports we are able to list a few more machines used during the period of the strike.

FBR 001 A	15 Feb 1971
FBR 005 A	9 Feb 1971
PBA 298 B	12 Feb 1971
PBT 600 E	1 Feb 1971

We have not attempted to show the date as it is on each machine but for convenience listed the dates in the same way for each. There are almost certainly other machines we have not noted but a complete list is probably impossible to obtain.

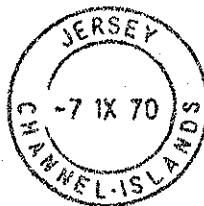
G. B. Notes (Contd.)

Unconverted Machines used after 15 Feb 1971. Again thanks to several reports from members we are able to add to the list of machines used with values in £sd and in old designs after D-day.

- (a) In GviR die. UA 656 and UD 90
- (b) In EiiR die. UF 994
- (c) In "Emblems" die. AA710, AB 101, AD 451, J 1152, J 2494 (with a value shown as "2½" on the 10 Mar 1971, thus being an apparent underpayment), J 7293, N 97, Bournemouth-Poole, N 19, Weymouth (with values of 3½d + 3½d), NC 598, NR-483, PC 121, PC 175, PBS 563S, SZ 312, UG 731.

The latest date we have seen for £sd usage is 23 Apr 1971 but this is almost certainly not the last or the latest and again it seems unlikely that we will ever have a complete list. What we do have, though, is a representative of almost every type of machine that survived from £sd to £p.

OVERSEAS TRADING CORPORATION
 (1937) LTD
 P.O. BOX NO 23
 GUN WORKS - FIRST TOWER
 JERSEY. C.I.
 ENGLAND



Jersey. We have not recorded here the Roneo-Neopost Model 305, this one is shown us by George Pearson.

IRISH NOTES.
 =====

A round-up of "pence-only" machines prior to the change-over to decimal currency is given us by George Pearson.

- (a) In the "Shields" design.

Roneo-Neopost Model 205	NP 258	Value as	06
	NP 244		06-
Model 305	NV 383		06
Model 505	RV 009		06
Model 605	J 110		w06

- (b) In the "Eire at Top" design.

Pitney Bowes "Automax"	FBA 003 D		9
	FBA 059 D		09
"Simplex"	PBS 092 V		6
Series 5000	FBT 939 E		6

Irish Notes (Contd)

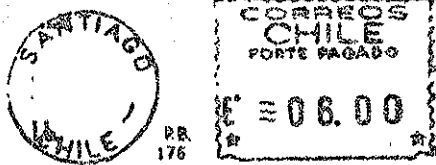
(c) In the "Petals" design.

Roneo-Neopost Model 205	NP 430	06-
Model 305	NV 187	09
Model 505	RV 059	09

We have no information of what arrangements were made in Eire for the use of unconverted machines after the 15 Feb 1971 (the Post Office there was not on strike as it was in Great Britain), but imagine they were similar, although the fact that machines seem to have been converted from £sd to £p without changing their design might make recognition difficult once mail had left the receiving office.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS
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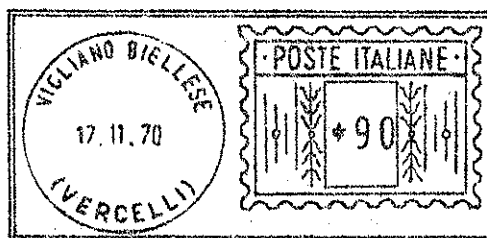
ARGENTINA. Yet another type with "Ley No.18.188" added to the design to show the revalued currency. This is the Hasler in the vertical form of the "Cap of Liberty" design. Mr E. S. Lapham shows us 473 with the legend reading vertically upwards at the left of the die.



CHILE. Pitney Bowes Series 5000 in a small elongated version of the usual design, numbered as PB over 176 between townmark and die, figures of value as w00.01 (WHB) and also PB 167, again undated, from W. Pieterse.

ECUADOR. Postalia. Plain square frame with coat of arms at bottom right, value as 00500 followed by "SUCRES". SC townmark with ECUADOR at top and GUAYAQUIL at bottom and with "159 POSTALIA" underneath the circle. Another number (64869 - probably the machine number) appears between the townmark and the die. (WHB)

FILATURA
DI
CHIAVAZZA
13069-VIGLIANO BIELLESE
(VERCELLI)



ITALY. Postalia, with slightly simpler frame than the one shown in MSB 78 and this time 3-bank. (WHB)

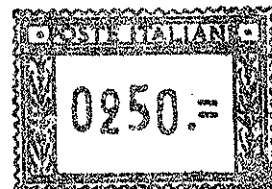
Notes and News from Overseas (contd.) - Italy

RACCOMANDATA



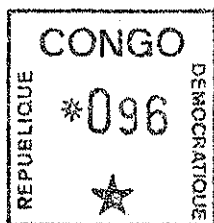
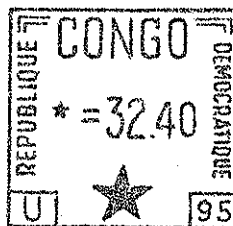
VIA AEREA
PAR AVION

CREDITO
ITALIANO
TORINO



12629

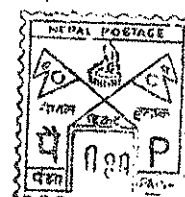
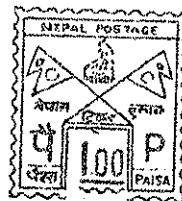
This Hasler with what may be the machine number underneath the die is also interesting because the first of the two slogans is "directional" rather than "informational". (WHB)



B 23

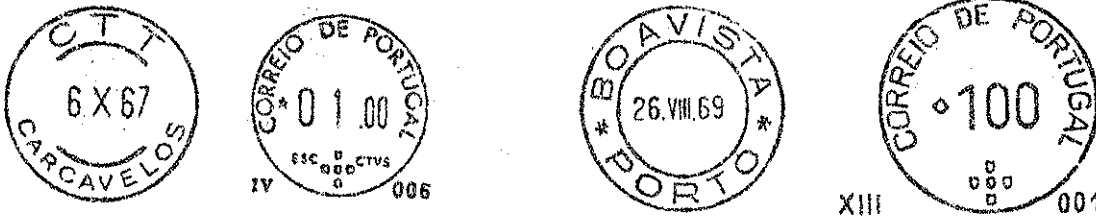
CONGO (KINSHASA) Automax U 95 (actually on yellow "tape" with Pitney Bowes in oval) has figures of value as =00.10 instead of =001= on U 34 (ESL)

"Democratic Republic" design for the Hasler, B 23, and a new machine for this country, the (British) Pitney Bowes Series 5000, U 124. (GRP)



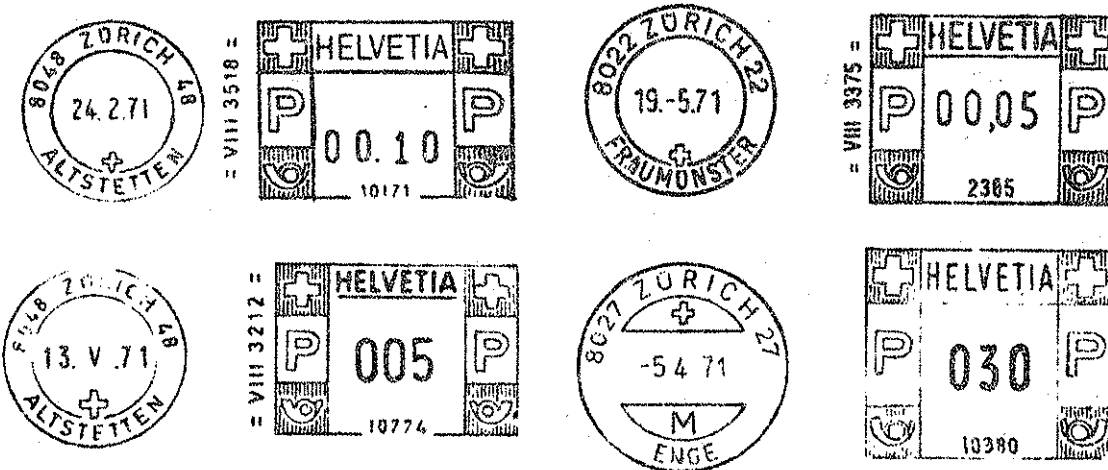
NEPAL. We now illustrate the Neopost reported briefly in MSB 90. The design shows similarities with Neopost designs for India and it is probable that the machines for this country are supplied from Agents in India. The licence number in the townmark is also in India/Pakistan fashion, showing the initials of the user, an area prefix (KN = Kathmandu) and a number, surprisingly as high as 26. (GRP)

Notes and News from Overseas (Contd.)



PORTUGAL. Roneo-Neopost Model 205 (IV prefix) and Francotyp (XIII prefix). The prefix IV is listed in Barfoot-Simon for Satas, but it may have by now been re-allocated. The figures of value on IV 006 look as if the final two digits and decimal point are on one segment of the value wheel, so it should probably be described as a fixed zero at right, giving centavo values of 10, 20, 30, etc. (both GRP)

Mr E. S. Lapham shows us an impression from (GB) Pitney Bowes Series 5000 number PB 19 which has several differences from PB 0002 we illustrated in MSB 83. The new machine has CORREIO instead of CORREIOS and figures of value either w00.oi or more probably with fixed zero as w00.io instead of as w0.01 To allow for this longer value "CTVS" at the right has been moved into the curved frame and there is no vertical line at the right of the value box.



SWITZERLAND. The new design reported on the Adrema Pitney Bowes has appeared on other machines. We show the Adrema-PB, 10171, and it will be seen that the figures of value are lower than the "P" in the frame design whereas on the Hasler, 2385, they are level.

The Francotyp, 10774, has larger figures of value (we have also seen 10512, a 4-bank as 00.01) and the Frama, 10380, has figures even larger and thicker. The date figures on the Frama are much closer together than those on the Francotyp. (H. Durst and ESL)

METER STAMPS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTAL AREA (Contd.)

Tanganyika became independent within the British Commonwealth on the 9th of December 1961 and a Republic on the 9th of December 1962.

Uganda became an independent Republic within the British Commonwealth on the 9th of October 1962.

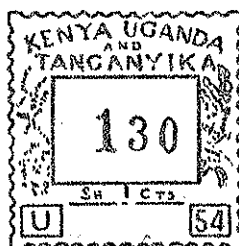
Kenya became independent within the British Commonwealth on the 12th of December 1963 and a Republic on the 12th of December 1964.

The declaration of a Republic in each territory meant that all "Royalist" symbols had to be removed and users of postage meters were given instructions by the Post Office as and when to have this done (and told what would happen if they did not have it done!), whether, in fact each area had the crowns and ciphers removed as its own individual part of the total area became republican we cannot say, but if so there would be a time-lag of some two years between Tanganyika and Kenya.

Zanzibar ceased to be a British Protectorate in 1963 and in January 1964 became a Republic. Shortly afterwards a "United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar" was formed but as the postal affairs of Zanzibar had never been administered by the East African Posts and Telegraphs the adhesive stamps issued to commemorate the event were not valid in Zanzibar! The name of the United Republic was changed to "Tanzania" later on, but separate issues of adhesives continued.

The first effect of all these changes was that franks appeared with the Crown and "EiIR" cipher removed, leaving blank spaces.

(3-3-3-1)



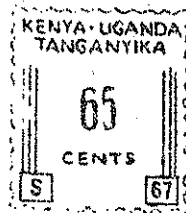
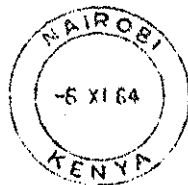
196? Universal M.V. Generally as 3-3-1-1 above but with Crown removed at bottom of frank. 31 mm wide.

- 3-3-3-1 Figures of value 3-bank, oval, as Ooi
- 3-3-3-2 Figures of value 4-bank, oval, as OOoi
- 3-3-3-3 Figures of value 4-bank, angular, as *Ooi

METER STAMPS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTAL AREA (Contd.)

- 196? Roneo-Neopost Model 305 "Frankmaster". Generally as 3-4-1-1 (with "and") but with Crown removed.
3-4-2-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0/01
3-4-2-2 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01
- 196? Generally as 4-4-1-1 (no "and") but with Crown removed.
4-4-2-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

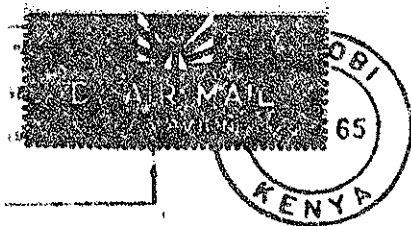
(4-5-2-1)



- 196? Pitney Bowes "Simplex". Generally as 4-5-1-1 above but with the Crown removed.
4-5-2-1 Values seen : 65.
- 196? Pitney Bowes "Automax". Generally as 4-6-1-1 above but with Crown removed. Numbered with "A" prefix.
4-6-2-1 Figures of value 3-bank, as 0oi
4-6-2-2 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0.oi
- 196? As 4-6-2-1 above but numbered with "P.B." prefix.
4-6-3-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0.oi

The blank spaces left by the removal of the Crown and cipher were then filled by the words "POSTAGE PAID".

(4-4-3-1)



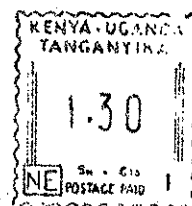
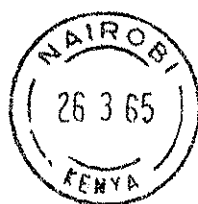
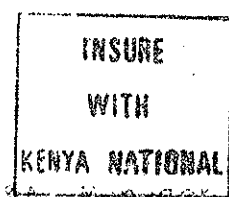
- 196? Roneo-Neopost Model 305 "Frankmaster". Design generally as 4-4-1-1 above but crown replaced by "POSTAGE PAID"
4-4-3-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

METER STAMPS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTAL AREA (Contd.)

196? Pitney Bowes "Automax". Design generally as 4-6-1-1 above but Crown replaced by "POSTAGE PAID". Numbered with "P.B." prefix - at least one machine with an additional "A" before the number at the right.

4-6-4-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0.oi

(4-8-1-1)



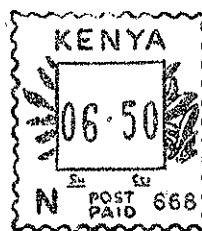
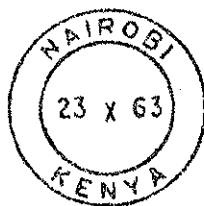
1965 Roneo-Neopost Model 205. Numbered with "NE" prefix and first introduced in this design.

4-8-1-1 Figures of value 3-bank, as 0.01

At about this time the Postal Area seems to have been on the point of breaking up, definitive issues appeared for each of the mainland territories although commemoratives were still issued for the whole area.

Meters appeared with the single name only of a territory.

(7-4-1-1)



1963 Roneo-Neopost Model 305 "Frankmaster". Inscribed "KENYA" only at the top.

7-4-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

As 7-4-1-1 but inscribed "UGANDA" only at the top.

8-4-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

As 7-4-1-1 but inscribed "TANGANYIKA" only at the top.

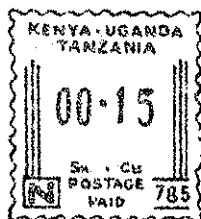
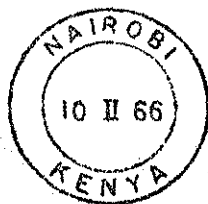
9-4-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

(N.B. The N.C.R. machines, which are dealt with later, also had the name of one country only.)

METER STAMPS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTAL AREA (Contd.)

After the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, as Tanzania, a new combined name appeared, on one machine only.

(10-4-1-1)



1965 Roneo-Neopost Model 305 "Frankmaster".

10-4-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 00.01

But shortly afterwards the names were reversed in order of appearance, to Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and the types that follow are those in use at the time of writing.

1965 Neopost L.V.

11-2-1-1 Values seen used : 15.

(11-3-1-2)



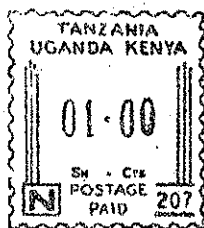
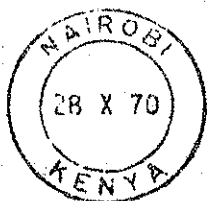
1965 Universal M.V.

11-3-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, Angular, as *0oi

11-3-1-2 Figures of value 4-bank, Oval, as *0oi

11-3-1-3 Figures of value 4-bank, Oval, as 00oi

(11-4-1-1)



1965 Roneo-Neopost Model 305 "Frankmaster".

11-4-1-1 Figures of value as 00.01

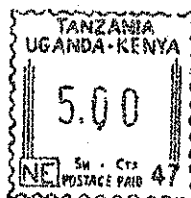
(92)

METER STAMPS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POSTAL AREA (Contd.)

- 1965 Pitney Bowes "Simplex".
 11-5-1-1 Values seen used : 15, 100, 125.
- 1965 Pitney Bowes "Automax". Numbered with "A" prefix.
 11-6-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0.oi
- 1965 As 11-6-1-1 above but numbered with "P.B." prefix.
 11-6-2-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as =0.oi

(A proof impression has been seen from a German Postalia machine, with a number as P 1 - if this was used it would be listed as 11-7-1-1)

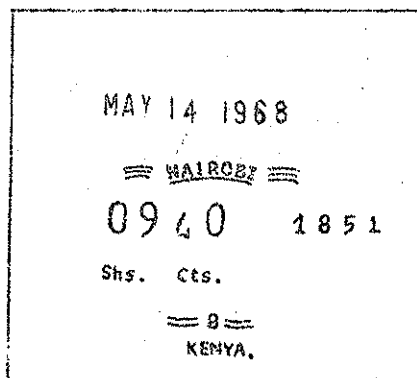
(11-8-1-1)



- 1965 Roneo-Neopost Model 205.
 11-8-1-1 Figures of value 3-bank, as 0.01

The National Cash Register machines which issue labels used mostly for Parcel Post usually manage to arrive in designs entirely different to other makes and East Africa is no exception. We list the two we have seen below, using our numbering system and introducing "TANZANIA" as the 12th name.

(7-9-1-1)



- 196? National Cash Register. Town name above value and state name (KENYA) at bottom.
 7-9-1-1 Figures of value 4-bank, as 0001
- 196? National Cash Register. State name (TANZANIA) above value and town name at bottom.
 12-9-1-1 Figures of value 5-bank, as -00.01

THE LICENSING OF FRANKING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1966-1970.

by Richard C. Peck.

(Editors introduction. The numbering system used in Australia has always been one to fascinate the meter collector and in recent years we have on several occasions written on the subject and changes that have taken place. This article, by one of our members in Australia, really gives all the detailed information we could ask for, because of its length we will have to spread publication over more than one issue of the Bulletin.

For the newcomers benefit perhaps we should recap on the old system.

When meters were introduced in Australia they were numbered irrespective of the make and State in which they were used, starting at A1 to A9, then B1 to B9 etc to Z9, then from 10 to 999 without a prefix, then from A10 to A99, B10-B99 etc up to Z10-Z99 (I and O were not used to avoid any confusion with one or zero). Next came AAL-AA9, ABl-AB9 up to AZ9, then BA1-9 etc etc to ZZ1-9. From about H61 onwards blocks of numbers were allotted to the various States and from June 1964 blocks of numbers were allotted to Agents within these States.

Australia converted its currency from £sd to a decimal currency of Australian Dollars of 100 cents - (the new Dollar was equal to 10/-) - on the 14 Feb 1966 but machines were permitted prior to this date showing the value in "pence only" (as in Great Britain, thus "27" = 2/3) but in addition after the change over machines in £sd were permitted to continue accounting for pence as cents and thus showing a value of 2/1 for 25.)

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The original licensing system for franking machines, which was created in 1928 and which adapted letters and numbers in fixed series, believed unique at the time, was running out when decimal currency was introduced on the 14th February 1966. Moreover, several States had actually used up more numbers than they had been allotted while others (the smaller ones) were still way behind. At the middle of 1966, N.S.W. had just completed its JAl-JZ9 series, while Queensland was completing TAl-TZ9, South Australia VAl-VZ9, Western Australia was still on XAl-XZ9 and Tasmania was barely mid-way through ZAl-ZZ9, having begun that series as far back as 1958. In Victoria, however, the system was breaking down, owing to the provisional nature of some Roneo-Neopost machines in the OAl series (issued June-July 1965 and replaced by QD's at decimalisation), and the pressure to trade out old machines. Moreover, having completed QAl-QZ9 there was no room, as Queensland had begun RAl as far back as 1957.

Thus the decision to reverse the position of the letters and the number and 10K-99K began to appear. In Victoria the numbers 10L-99L, 10M-99M, 10N-99N, 10P-99P, 10Q-99Q, 10R-99R were speedily used up by Mid 1967. 10S-99S, the T's and U's had already been allocated to Queensland and were being used,

THE LICENSING OF FRANKING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA (Contd.)

so Victoria was given 10V-99V. Simultaneously N.S.W. commenced on 10A-99A and by December 1969 had reached 99G. South Australia and Tasmania however have not used this reversed series, as they were still struggling through WAl- and ZAl respectively. WA will be mentioned later.

It was apparent then by Mid-1968 that an entirely new series would have to be created, and while the Postal officials were deliberating, what was Victoria to do?. Thus appeared the "provisional" series, 2K1, 2K2, etc to 2K9, thence 2L1 etc. The initial prefix "1" was not used, presumably to avoid confusion between 1K1 and 1K1. Victoria began at the K's, presumably to leave room for N.S.W. to use A-J and then Queensland, which had completed 10U-99U used part of the series, 2V1-2Z9.

After all this it was decided to permit the use of machine numbers as licence numbers and abandon the old scheme once and for all. Since October 1965 SATAS and Pitney Bowes Series 5000 machines had used machine numbers, starting at Satas 4423 and PB 313D respectively.

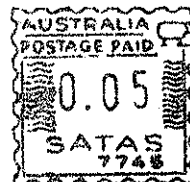
What has this meant to all the other types of machines?, and at what stage did the transfer of systems take place?.

At the time this decision was taken, N.S.W. was just completing its 10G-99G series, and theoretically had 10H and 10J (I was not being used) to go. Victoria and Queensland had both run out, having completed 2K1-2Z9 (although 2L1 etc did not seem likely as Queensland had 2V1-2Z9 instead of 2S1 etc. as would have been expected had the old scheme been followed). Western Australia was just beginning 10X-99X while in South Australia the old series was terminated at WF9 for Remington-Rand and WK5 for Control Systems (blocks of numbers being the usual method of allocation.) Tasmania had reached about ZR5.

In Western Australia it seems that Control Systems have been permitted to continue with the 10X series (numbers up to 42X have been seen at the time of writing) while in Tasmania numbers up to ZU7 have been seen. In all the other States, with some exceptions in N.S.W. - see below - all Agents used machine numbers. Each type of machine is dealt with in turn.

Satas. had used machine numbers since their first introduction at the time of conversion to decimal currency so no major changes have occurred. All numbers so far seen have been issued in blocks, as they arrive from France, although often individual machines have been sold and sent inter-state. Numbers so far seen are : 4423-4424, 5531-5550, 6451-6480, 7151-7200, 7711-7750, 8601-8654, 9151-9234, 9701-9800, 12000-12171, 13501-13600, 15401-15470 (the latest seen). However, several of these numbers will never be seen by collectors as they are Railway Parcel machines, which often do not have the machine number included in the die design, only a separate parcels number. The actual machine numbers on these earlier Satas machines are in fact 104423, 105531, 109701, 112000, 115401 etc, with 6 digits, and this may help collectors fit these numbers into a series with other Satas machines used outside Australia.

THE LICENSING OF FRANKING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA (Contd.)



The prefix for the original type of machine is apparently "SJ", which explains the SJ-7746 from N.S.W. and its removal or omission also explains why the number on 7745 and 7747-7748 from Victoria is set to the right. A new model (Satas Baby X) was marketed from the 12000's but shows no difference in die design, only a larger slogan.



Pitney Bowes Series 5000, of which there are several models, were also marketed from 1st October 1965 and had their machine numbers as licence numbers. Again, several have been sold as railway machines, not always with their machine numbers included in the die, depending on the individual State and its railway design. At least two have been sold as parcels meters to the Universal Parcels Service and bear distinctive designs. (As a matter of interest, they are not used to frank parcels but as receipts on customers accounts). The significance of the "D" has been explained as meaning "decimal" machine and apparently no other country has the same numbering system. The only exception is Papua-New Guinea, which had PN numbers on distinctive dies in the old days of licence numbers, but now incorporates its PB 5000 machines into the series, as they are sold from Queensland. An apparent exception is a machine in the Republic of the Phillipines, PB 488D, but details are at present lacking.

((Editors Note : We have mentioned these "D" suffixes used on machines used outside Great Britain before, when we queried the omission of the "D" as a suffix in GB we understood from the manufacturers that it was reserved for "continental" machines.))

The groups of PB...D numbers are PB313D-322D, 333D-341D, 383D-486D, 524D-573D, 595D-789D, 848D-944D, 1005D-1006D, 1709D-1713D, 1735D-1774D, 1925D-1974D, 2225D-2288D, 2301D-2312D, 2323D-2324D, 2463D-2497D, 2552D-2624D, 3083D-3120D, 3452D-3465D, 3648D-3696D, 4224D-4327D (current), 4824D (current), 5064D - (current) and 5106D (current).

THE LICENSING OF FRANKING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA (Contd.)

Pitney Bowes Simplex. This 25-value machine had been marketed in Australia since 1951, originally with values in $\frac{1}{2}$ d stages from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/-, the values were from 1d to 2/- after 1959 when new postal rates were introduced which did not have odd halves. However, some machines introduced in 1965, prior to the conversion to decimal currency, had 1d to 2/1, to facilitate eventual conversion to 1c to 25c (the standard range of values). In all of these the "d" was engraved with each value but also in 1965 a type of "high d" appeared engraved on the frank die ((Editors note - this also happened in Great Britain at about the same time)) and this was removed on conversion. Naturally, there was one exception (ZL7 in Tasmania) where it still remains!!

The die for this machine has been the same since its introduction, when it had been modelled on the old Universal MV which it was in some cases to replace. By 1969, however, machine numbers had reached the 23000's and the problem was, how to fit such a large number in on the old die.



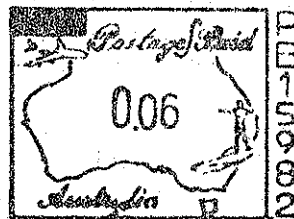
The answer was a provisional, PB23102, but eventually a new design was introduced based on the one for the 5000 series and all numbers starting with 23321 used this. Numbers seen so far are PB 23321-23352 (with gaps), 23417-23441 and 23464-23480 (both with gaps), 23621-23629. All of these are of course new machines as the Simplex is still manufactured, but what of old second-hand machines relicensed?



In N.S.W. the problem has been solved by continuing to use the original licence number series, and thus 10H-11H have appeared. It will be interesting to see what transpires in other States.

THE LICENSING OF FRANKING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA (Contd.)

Fitney Bowes "Automax". This machine has been on the Australian market since 1960 and supplies were exhausted by mid-1969, thus the problem of licensing using machine numbers arises only in a few isolated cases, where second-hand machines are relicensed. In N.S.W. it is obvious they will use the 10H series (and WL's for S.A. and 50X's for W.A. with Tas. still on the end of the ZAL's), but what of Vic. and Qld.?



So far, only two Queensland machines have been seen, both with the original licence number space left unengraved and the PB number added neatly down the right hand side of the design. PB 15982 is shown.

Universal Multi-value. Production of this model ceased when the Automax began in 1960 (the Automax being basically the same inside as the Multivalued with an updated cover) and so any machines re-licensed will no doubt adopt the same system as the Automax. It is to be noted that the Automax die fits the Multi-value machine, as evidenced by NE6 in Victoria, before decimal currency.

Universal Midget. None of these original (1928) fixed-value type machines were converted to decimal currency, indeed, most were replaced at the change to 5d postage in 1959. Only one remained (438 in Qld.) and probably because this had already had a 5d value before 1959 anyway. It was replaced by a Simplex at decimal conversion.

Roneo-Neopost 505. This type of machine was introduced to Australia early in 1969 and all machines licensed have borne machine numbers, with a "B" prefix. At the same time the "State Flower Emblems" die which was already in use on 105 machines was adapted for use with 505's.

