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#### SECRETARY'S NOTES

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As this issue of the Bulletin has been considerably delayed the usual notes on membership, changes of address, etc., are held over to the next issue, December 1978.

The 1978 "Mailing Efficiency Exhibition", London.

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There was a time when every year the Business Efficiency Exhibition gave the student of things postal, as well as potential customers, a chance to look at franking machines and even, on quiet Saturday mornings, try them out and obtain specimens. However, times change and nowadays those of the suppliers who deal with mailing in all its aspects have their own show, and this year it was held at the Bloomsbury Centre, London. We found on a visit the three manufacturers we have noted below, in alphabetical order.

Hasler were the ones with something new for us to see as they were showing for the first time in this country their new Model F1204 machine.

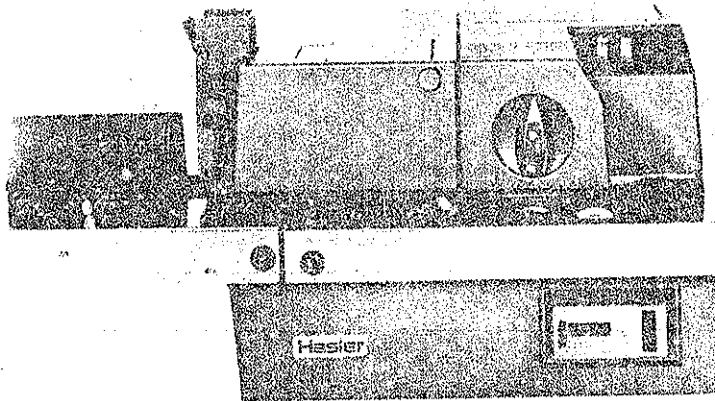
This, a new departure for them (? aiming at new markets) does not use the "value card" that is such a distinctive feature of their other models.


It is a conventional, if that is the word, 4-bank model, with "tape" facility, credit setting, capable of values between  $\frac{1}{2}$ p to £9.99 $\frac{1}{2}$ , uses an ink cartridge and has the usual security locks and a safety device for values over £1. One quite startling feature is its colour, a bright red-orange, which certainly comes as a change from others we have seen.

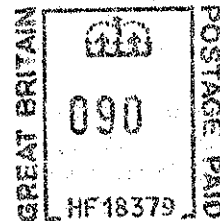
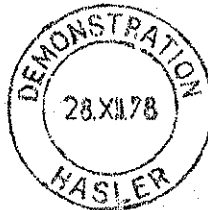
As with many other franking machines it can also be attached to a set of feeding, collating, sealing etc devices to form a continuous system.

The demonstration machines all seem to have been fitted with the same townmark and slogan, which we show together with a picture taken from a publicity leaflet.

The 1978 Mailing Efficiency Exhibition (Contd)



**Hasler**  
Franking machines  
for half  
a century 



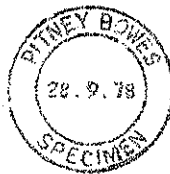
We are not sure yet what system of numbering will be used or what prefix will be adopted. We saw at the exhibition machines numbered as HF 18376 and HF 18379 and these would seem to be machine numbers. Reports will of course be welcomed of actual machines in use. The "tapes" themselves are self adhesive, in an attractive yellow patterned security type print all on a white label. The label has the pattern arranged so that there is a white border all the way round the edges.

Apart from this Hasler had on show their Models F66 and F88, which we have described before.

Pitney Bowes had their full range of machines on show, the small model 6300, the larger Series 5000 varieties - basically the same machine but mounted on various mailing machine assembly's. The other one was the very large Model 4371 which we have referred to as the Model RT, this group did use an RT prefix prior to decimalisation..

The 1978 Mailing Efficiency Exhibition (Cont'd)

Members who follow the highest numbers recorded in our Bulletins will recall that we have recently noted one series, we think starting at PBR 100 A (there was an earlier group starting at PBR 001 A) and in addition another one starting, we think, at PBR 100 F - how complicated can you get. In highest number terms we have reached at the time of writing these notes PBR 599 A, PBR 045 A and PBR 132 F.



Looking at a couple of specimens we now notice that the one with an A suffix has the two figures of value much closer together than the one with a F suffix.

Roneo-Neopost had on show the new Model 3205, the Models 505 and 405 and the Model 605.

The Model 2205, which we have mentioned only briefly before, is a small electric machine with 3-bank from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $99\frac{1}{2}$  and is the one that is using a "2N" prefix.

As we have also mentioned before, the 405 is a slightly less sophisticated version of the 505, as far as collectors go there is no difference in the impressions.

Now for general impressions. First of all we must mention the unflinching courtesy of the staff of each of the three stands. After a few days some of the questions must get a bit repetitive, but they were still smiling towards the end of the last day.

Surveying all the machines on show two things strike one, they are now all electric and all multi-value. With the departure of the Simplex and the Model 105 there are no Limited Value machines currently on sale and in addition the Frankmaster Model 305 and the Automax seem to have been replaced. Examples of all are of course still in use and we are sure that they will continue so for many years, probably give as a few surprises in the future as well.

It certainly looked to be a thriving business. plenty of competition and still a growing market.

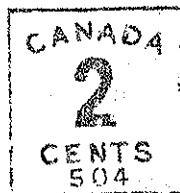
CANADA - THE "UNIVERSAL MIDGET" No 3 machines.

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(Based on notes from Ross W. Irwin.)

The Midget was developed from the Universal N.Z. machine which Moss introduced in New Zealand and later sold the rights to Universal Postal Frankers in England. First introduced in Canada in 1926 it was hand operated and had three dies for different denominations. It was intended as the cheaper meter for smaller users and the meter itself was not removable so the whole unit was taken to the Post Office for setting. When first available it was leased for \$50 plus \$10 per month.

The meter was inspected by the Canadian Post Office Department in May 1926 and approved in June 1926. A letter from the Company dated 8 July 1926 states that they will only issue and lease the "Midget - 3 value". It is reported that the first was used by Laporte Martin, Ltd, Montreal, on 30 November 1926, in a simple square design. These were numbered from 501 to 513 except for 502.



Universal Postal Frankers was acquired by Pitney Bowes in 1927 and in Canada this square design was replaced by a modified version of the shield design they had used for the Models C and M first introduced in 1923.

Problems began to develop in the accounting of postage and on the 13 June 1927 it was reported that 5 out of 90 had a defect - for instance 463 printed 5c but only registered 1c by jamming - and these problems continued to arise until the Post Office Department instructed Pitney Bowes to start withdrawing the machines as the permits were to be withdrawn. The Company wanted to replace them with their Model H, again a fixed value machine.

All Midgets were to have been withdrawn by 1935 but because of the economic depression they were allowed to carry on. In April 1937 there were 25 still in use, in October 1937 21, in February 1938 12 and by June 1938 only four, one each in Quebec, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat and Vancouver. They seem to have finally been withdrawn in that year.

Applications for the use of an advertising slogan were made in 1927 and the first known was on 365 in May 1927, others started in July 1927.

NEVER STOP LOOKING !

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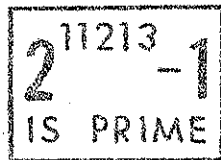


From time to time we record values from the Fixed Value and Limited Value machines which we have not seen before but for some time have not had anything from as long ago as the EiiR Cipher design.

However, this 3/- value from Mr Lapham illustrates the fact that there is always something else to find.

ANOTHER ONE OF "THOSE" SLOGANS

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Members will recall that some time ago we illustrated a slogan used by the University of Illinois commemorating the solving of a very old mathematical "teaser". This one, from Ed Lapham, similarly commemorates the solving of another - a greater prime number, whatever that is !

G. B. NOTES.

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Hasler F88 Two peculiarities of numbering are shown us by Doug Barfoot, fml 4018 used in London and fml 4019 used at Havant, Hants. According to the original scheme of things the London machine should have been a lxxx number and the Hampshire one a 7xxx

Another oddity reported by Mr W. H. Bogue is FML 3039 (used at Stocksbridge) which has the initial letters in capitals instead of the usual lower case.

G. B. Notes (Contd)

Neopost L.V. "New" values keep on turning up after many years on these machines. Mr Lapham shows us 7/6 on N 147, LONDON, E.C.2. used in 1957. This is on the GviR Cipher design, our Type 39. This particular machine has values of 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 and 5/- so this makes five. If it is an LV6 we wonder if anyone knows what the other value is ?

IRISH NOTES

Roneo-Neopost Model 505. A variety of the form of value figures on our Type 40 is shown to us by Michael Richards. RV 1085 used from B-A-C on 24 I 78 has 010 instead of the usual 10

Another one he shows us, RV 229 - with the value as 09 - has a single circle townmark.

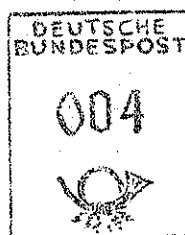
Town Names. The great majority of Irish meters have the name of the town shown in Gaelic, the most common being Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin)

One recent machine shown us by Mr Richards, PBT 1272 K, however, has the name shown in the English form, DUBLIN.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.



1786  
TRUW  
(horraduranwerk  
K.G.



GERMANY. An interesting variety which, as Mr Lapham reminds us, we have never mentioned before, is this Francotyp C with "mixed" figures of value. The first is Type CE and the second and third Gothic - the Barfoot/Simon catalogue shows the various types. It also comes in the earlier Deutsche Post design, probably only one machine.


In Bulletins 112 and 115 (XIV/3 and XIV/44) we described and illustrated a computer printed value linked to a postage meter which was used to print address labels used on parcels and packets. As can be imagined, it would be difficult for the normal printing unit of a computer system to print on envelopes, we know it can be done on envelopes in a continuous strip but still have to be separated, and in any case there would still be the problem of inserting the contents.

GEBÜHREINZUGSZENTRALE

Postfach 10 80 25

5000 Köln 200

Briefdrucksache - Nicht nachsenden

5000 KÖLN 1
Frachtmachung (EDV) im Fenster
 DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST

AUG. 77 € 0.40

262 670 111

Herrn/Frau/Firma

MUELLER, MORST  
AM HEDRIGSCH 10

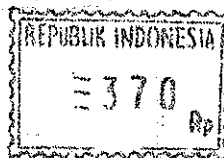
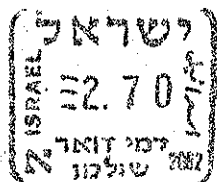
5810 WITTEN

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd) - Germany.

However, as Heiner Durst shows us in this example (on page 59) the problem has been neatly overcome.

The "postage" part of the impression (AUG.77 (posthorn) 0.40) is printed in a box on the contents of the letter which is then enclosed in a "window" envelope with the printed legend "meter stamp (EDV) in the window". In this case the contents were an invitation to pay radio taxes and it came from the Tax Collecting Office.

ISRAEL. Pitney Bowes Model 6300, with key letter "A" (ESL)



INDONESIA. Pitney Bowes Model 6300 (ESL)

Mr Lapham also shows us a clearer impression of the Francotyp number 63 - the number is at the bottom of the townmark - that we showed in MSB 94 (XI/66) and it can be seen that the slogan includes the wording "POS & GIRO" and the "Bird on a Globe in a Pentagon" as does the Satas we showed in MSB 99 (XII/42), the latter though had this device very small at the bottom of the frank. From all this he concludes that Francotyp 63 is a Post Office machine.

Francotyp 99, used by a bank, has the Rp at the bottom right but also a 4-figure record number above the slogan.

INDIA. An additional value for our Type 4.2 - The Neopost LV 6 with GRI cipher is the R4R on C-633 used from Calcutta on -1 V 51 (ESL)

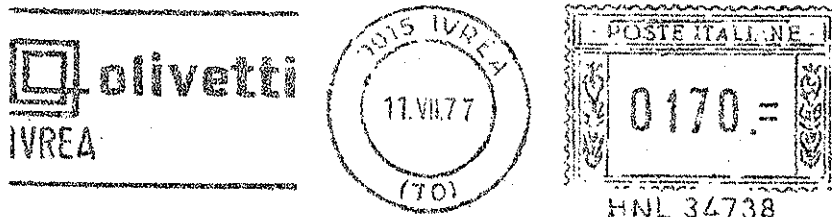
IRAQ. Michel de Wailly shows us a Satas, used from Baghdad on 13 8 77 it has a single circle townmark, a square frank of the usual style and value as #01. The number SJ 132 appears between the townmark and the frank.

IVORY COAST. We have mentioned before the differences in the way the name of this country is shown, originally COTE D'IVOIRE and then later, on a Post Office machine, REPUBLIQUE DE/COTE D'IVOIRE in 1960. Since then all those we have seen have had COTE D'IVOIRE even, in one case, having a space as if the Republique Du part had been removed.

Mr Lapham shows us a Havas however, P 3659, value as #001 which has REPUBLIQUE/COTE D'IVOIRE (no "de") and tells us that he has another, P 2252 with value as 001



Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)



ITALY. A new prefix for the Hasler is this HNL (MdeW)

The Pitney Bowes Model R with the abbreviated ornaments at the sides and sans-serif lettering comes from Ed Lapham, who shows us PBR CC 322, (we have already mentioned a similar Series 5000)

We have already listed the prefix TPS for a Postalia. Mr Bogue shows us TPSn 8402995 used from Bergamo in October 1977, we do not know to which model or type the "n" refers.

JAPAN. The NCR we originally showed in MSB 98 (XII/29) has now appeared with NIPPON instead of JAPAN to indicate a Post Office machine and has the legend "Good for One Day Only" (ESL)

We have seen both from Mr Yamamoto and Mr Lapham impressions from an unknown make numbered TEC 0102, rather faint on small white label, NIPPON across the centre of SC townmark, embodied in design with ? branch at the centre, date (as 29. 9.77) over the central inscription in TM and value 0001 in box at top right hand side of frank, both of them in a slightly darker shade so presumably printed separately.

JORDAN. We have illustrated three different makes, all in a similar design with a space at the left of the value, including the Pitney Bowes Model 6300 number P.0020

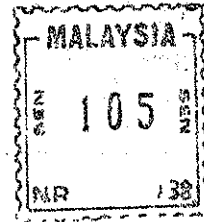
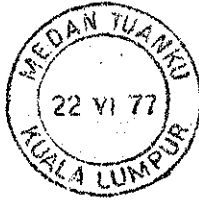
Dr R. A. McInroy shows us P.0021 and this has a Crown incorporated in the blank space. Used from Amman on -6.8.77

KOREA (SOUTH) We have noted several machines with the initials PSK, seemingly a successor to the earlier KP, we are not sure what these mean but assumed that KP was "Korea Post" or something similar. Mr Lapham now shows us two Pitney Bowes (GB) Series 5000 machines, PSK 2 from Seoul on 15.3.77 and PBK 6 from Busan on 19.1.77 and wonders if there is any significance in the second letter matching the name of the town. The other PSK's we have noted, Postalia and Frankotyp, were also from Seoul.

Later, we have PTK 1, this from Taegu, so it could fit.

MACAU. We commented recently on the change from CTT to CTM in meters used there. Mr Rydings writes to tell us that from a scanning of the Official Bulletin it appears that the original "Servicos dos Correios, Telegrafos e Telefones de Macau" had its name changed to "Servicos de Correios e Telecomunicacoes de Macau" sometime in January or February 1974. He assumes therefore that the M stands for Macau and was only inserted to retain the three letter abbreviation and the balance of the whole design.

Notes and News from Other Countries (Contd)

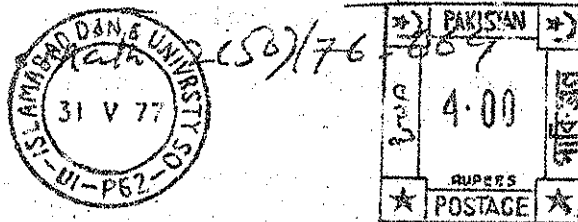


MALAYSIA. We have noted the Roneo-Neopost Model 305 with NR prefix and the value in "Sen". As will be seen from this one, from Mr Lapham, compared with RN 488 shown in MSB 97, there have been minor changes in the design, MALAYSIA is now shorter with lines at the sides, etc.

MAROCCO. Some time ago (MSB 109 XII/69) we illustrated a Postalia numbered P.001 with value as 0.01 used in 1963.

Mr Bogue shows us a more recent impression from PO 29 and PO 31 and apart from the slighter different way of showing the number they have the value as 001 (i.e. no decimal point).

MAURITIUS. We have recorded the Roneo-Neopost Model 205 with figures of value as 001. Michel de Wailly shows us RN 8 with the value as 0.01



PAKISTAN. A new initial "P" for the Postal District on the Roneo-Neopost Model 305, presumably it stands for the Islamabad area.

The Roneo-Neopost Model 205 appears in the tri-lingual form with the Bengali at the right, L 422 N on 30 6 78 and also with the Bengali removed (? after the formation of Bangladesh) as on L 452 N on the -9 8 77 (ESL)

TURKEY. In Bulletin 119 (XIV/100) we showed what we thought was a Satas. Mr Lapham says he thinks that it is a Model SR