Canada Meter Stamp Newsletter

No. 30 SPRING 1991

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NEWS

Here it is just a few days into the new year and I get a letter from David suggesting I have the NL done before the end of the month so he can mail it with one of the new laser printer labels. I hope so, I don't have one. Did you know that 1991 is a palindrome, the only one this century?

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Ed Lapham kindly sent me some information which I will share with you now. In my article on Postalia I mentioned that it and Francotyp were part of the Siemens Werks. Ed says we should add Nixdorf to their ownership as well.

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In Alan Draves' list of post offices (28-16) he points out two errors. The ARSLEY, ONT is no doubt APSLEY. LOWER WOODS HARBOR, NS probably should have a "U" which is the Canadian spelling of HARBOUR. This last item should be checked again.

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Ed enquired about a Type 11.1.8 meter tape with "slogan" BOOK RATE/429880/C.F.P. He wondered what it meant. Fortunately, as a small time publisher, I know the answer. From 1988 the Post Office required persons using the subsidized book rate to be registered. The front of the cover holding the book must included, near the stamps or meter, the words BOOK RATE and directly below the registration number assigned by the Post Office to the publisher. The publishers name and address must also appear. I don't know "C.F.P.", but would be something of the order of "Canadian Financial Post"??? A more complete address should have been on the cover itself.

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Wilf. Whitehouse also sent in some material which will appear below. He also commented on the Postalia article in the last issue and wanted to know what serial number I assign to a specific item. The answer is I don't know. The intent of the article was to give a background to the company in Canada. The description of the indicia was secondary, but important. Wilf's problem is where does the 402000 series fit in. My answer is we will have to wait until we get the catalogue up to that point. My own collection is scanty and we will have to pool our resources to build the catalogue.

To continue, on page 29.6 are the numbers we intend to use for the catalogue. You also note that on page 29-6 I have included a type 28.3. This is most arbitrary and is based on how I glue things onto the catalogue form. These can, and probably should, be rearranged before we settle on reprinting a catalogue by itself. Notice I didn't assign a number to the CFPO as I wasn't sure whether to treat it as a special or sub-type.

Ed. Lapham also suggested I include the alternative dating varieties on the meter detail sheet. For example, MDY on page 28-10. My reason for not doing so, and I am not defending it, is the purpose of the form is to give the technical details of the meter. From the many blanks you see this information is not easily acquired. The detail of the indicia was intended to be a generalized one; that is, Type 3 postage meters are usually DMY, only a few differ. I also want to keep the form to one page to accompany the catalogue description. This is not written in stone if members feel it important to include other formats.

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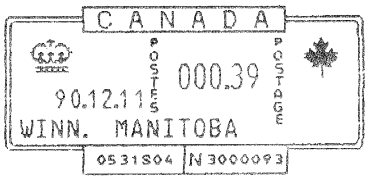
NIXDORFS REVISITED

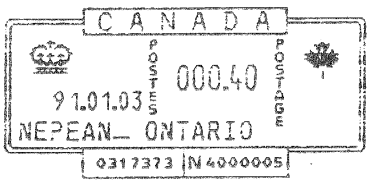
Here are some interesting "finds". Just when I thought the series had settled down into a standardized format.

Wilf. Whitehouse included this different Winnipeg.

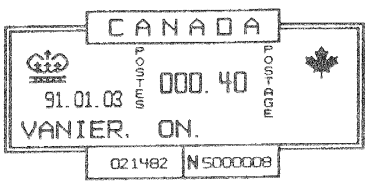


The "error" serial number on page 29-2, dated 88.12.01, is still in use. Dave Cooper sent a copy of one dated 90.07.25.

Dave Cooper also sent in an example of a Nixdorf in the 4000000 series. They had a lot of free numbers - why start another series?



Dave also sent in another new item - a Nixdorf starting in the 5000000 series. This indicia is the same size as the previous but the label upon which it is printed is smaller 60 x 33 vs 80 x 40 mm. It is also printed by laser jet rather than by dot matrix. There are smaller changes such as rectangular corners, etc. I presume the new number identifies the new system of printing which should be much faster.



PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE DUE
(TYPE 17)

Ross W. Irwin

The Post Office department authorized the installation of 12 postage meters at the parcel post wickets of Toronto postal stations, November 5, 1952. The Toronto postmaster, November 27, 1952, wrote that he also required a postage meter in the City Delivery Building for postage due taken out by parcel post drivers. Previously, cash register labels had been used for large amounts of postage due, and stamps for small amounts. The postage due NCR register was in the Letter Carrier Division. The request was approved December 3, 1952, and on February 3, 1953, a Pitney-Bowes mailing machine (456809) with a Model RF-14T postage meter was installed for short-paid mail. It was assigned meter number 149201. The townmark contained the international name - TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA. (Ref 13-1-48)

The postage due mailing machine was modified so the tape was not automatically cut off at one length. Multiple impressions could be printed and the tape was then cut off by the operator. The tape was dry.

A check of meter use was made on two days in 1953 and showed:-
Nov. 18 - $70 in postage due stamps and $120.90 in postage due tapes.
Nov. 21 - $50 in postage due stamps and $141.07 in postage due tapes.

On April 24, 1958, meter 149201 was still the only postage due meter in use in Canada. Pitney-Bowes wished to use the serial block 149200 - 149989 for additional law meters and asked the post office to change the postage due serial block to 149990 - 149999, which provided space for 10 additional postage due meters. The change was approved April 29, 1958. The Toronto postage due meter was changed to 149990, with the same townmark.

Additional postage due meters were installed in major post offices. Some were converted regular meters. These special use meters were found to have limited use in these post offices and on October 13, 1961, it was decided to use US type ad plates in vertical format as they used less space and tape. Several postage due meters were converted to general use, but included a POSTAGE DUE ad plate for use when required.

The inventory of these special purpose postage due meters is incomplete but I list the known information. The postal stores division held the dies and tended to move them around the country.

149201 - TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA, used February 3, 1953, to April 29, 1958, at the City Delivery Building, Toronto.

149990 - TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA, converted from 149201 as of April 29, 1958.

149991 - TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA, (15xi'78), was 143083, City Delivery Building, Terminal A

149992 - No town mark, Winnipeg, (16v'66, 11iii'69, 1970), City Delivery from December 1960. Was 143519.

149993 - Meter 153520 converted to 149993 at Postal Station B and was reconverted in December 1961. Also has townmark WINNIPEG MAN. which was put in meter 154654 in 1967. (1970, 27x'77)

149994 - Meter 153524 converted to 149994 at Postal Station F at and reconverted October 13, 1961, to a RFP regular parcel post meter and renumbered 146403. Included a POSTAGE DUE slogan die.

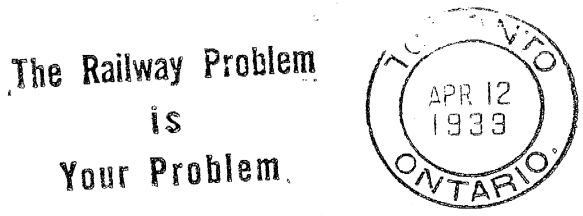
149995 - VANCOUVER B.C., letter carrier depot, main post office, converted 140264 in March 1961.
In use in 1977.

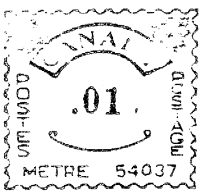
149996 - No town mark, Vancouver City Delivery Building (parcel department), 1961, 1970, 1979. Was 151393.
In use in 1977.

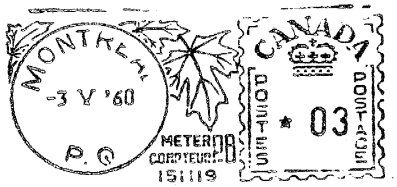
One postage due meter was supplied to the Montreal AMF for overseas mail in December 1961 but the serial number is not known.

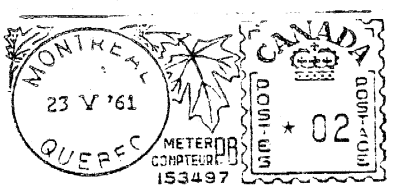
Since the catalogue for this series is short it has been included with the article.

Some transportation advertising slogans

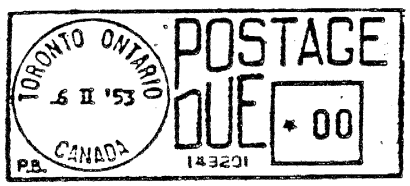
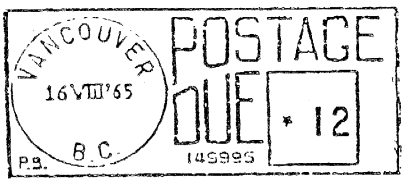
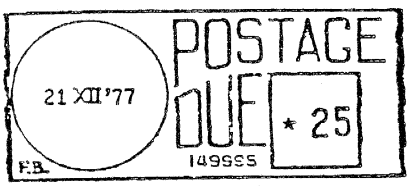




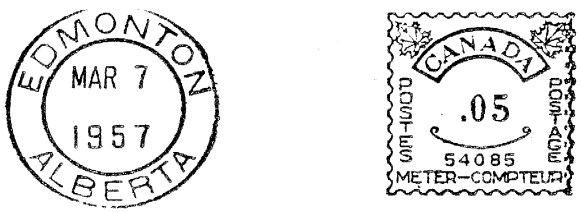
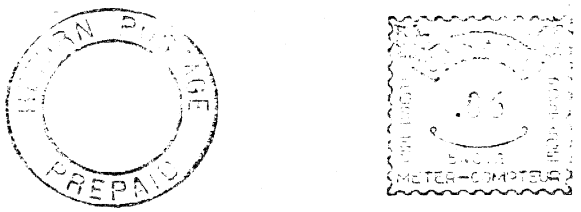
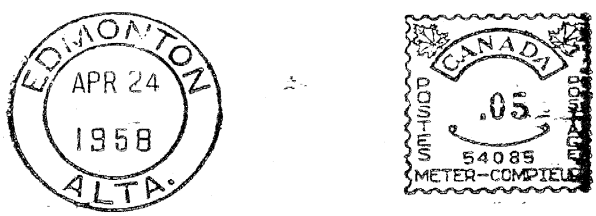
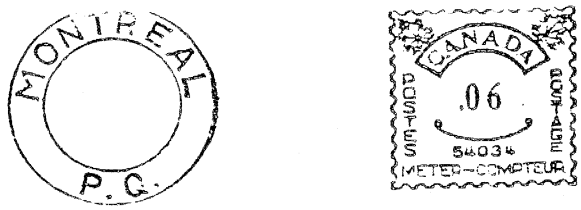
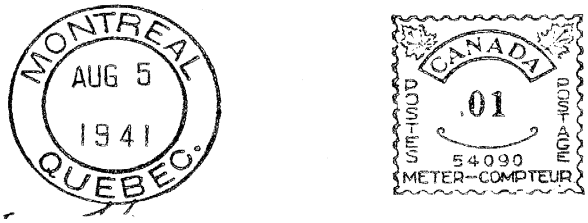
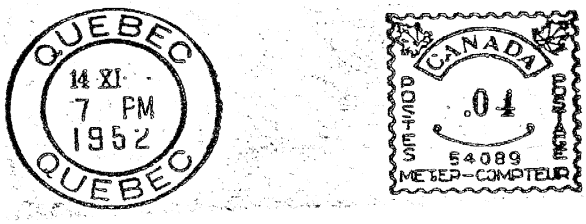
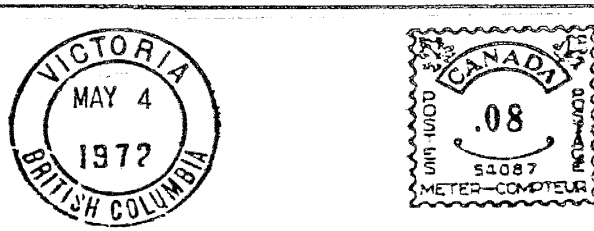




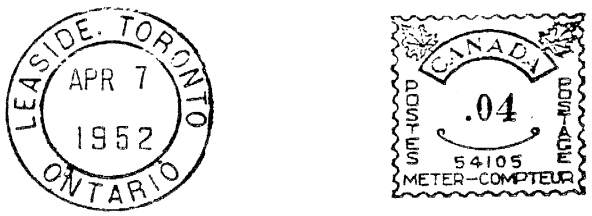
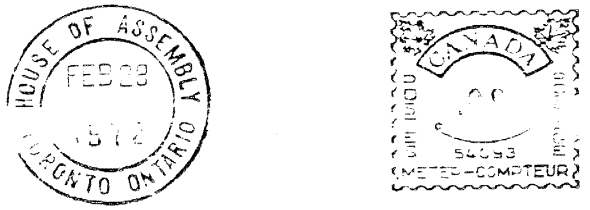
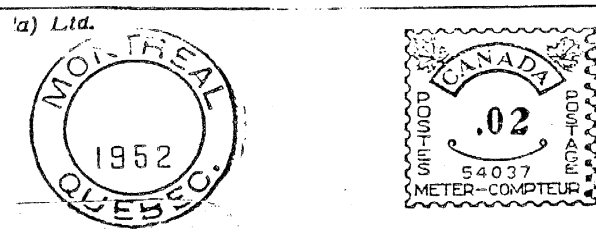
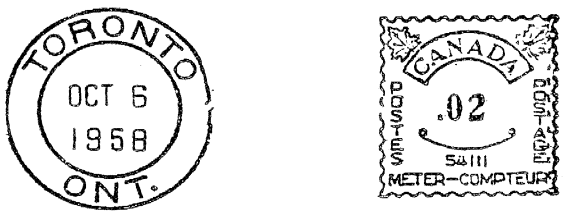
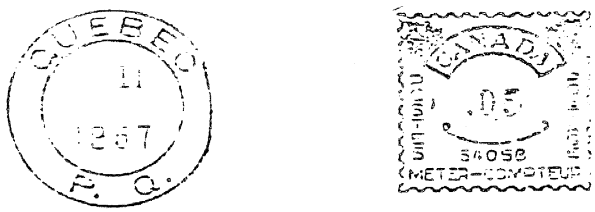
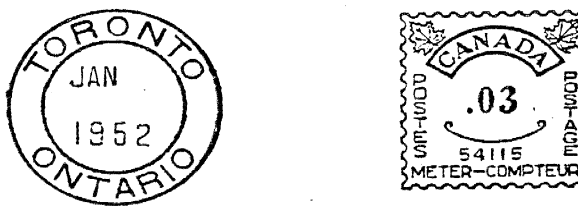
CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
17.1		PB Model RF-14T TM - City, Prov. Canada
17.1.2		TM - City with province abbreviated
17.1.3		Town and province omitted from the townmark

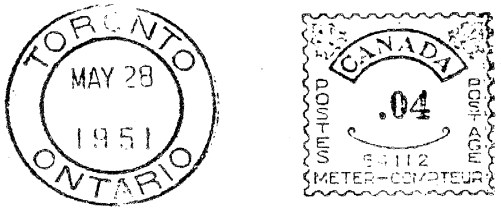
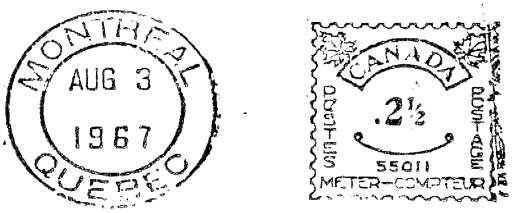
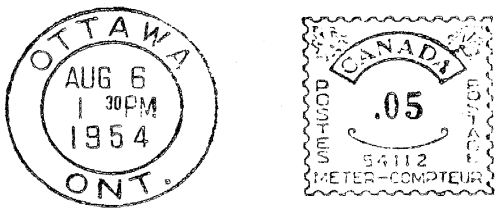
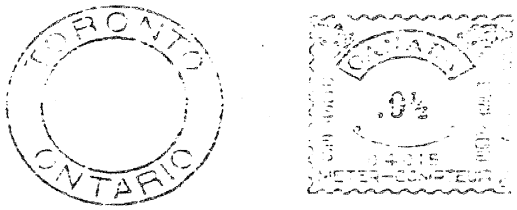
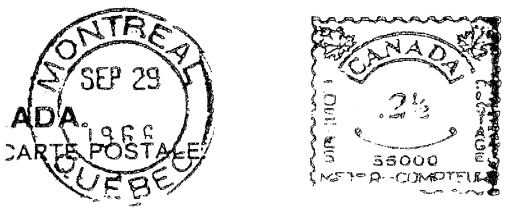
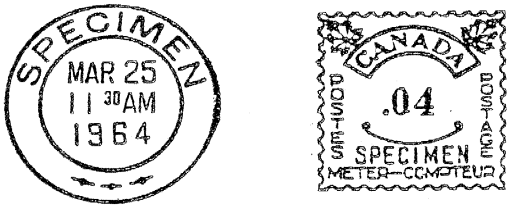
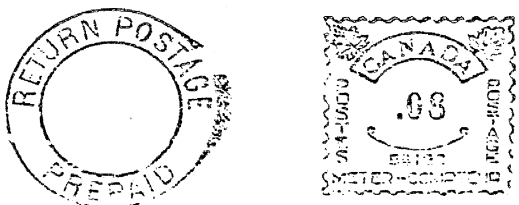
CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
8.2		PB Model CV TM as Type 1 METER-COMPTEUR in indicia Prov. in full
8.2.1		RETURN POSTAGE/PREPAID
8.2.2		Prov. abbr.
8.2.3		Date blank
8.2.4		Period after prov.
8.2.5		Date:DM/T/Y
8.2.6		Open 4 in serial

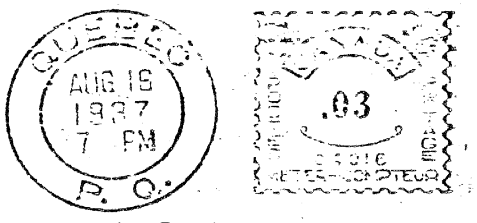
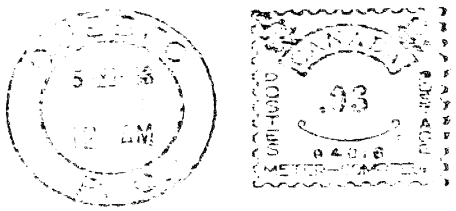
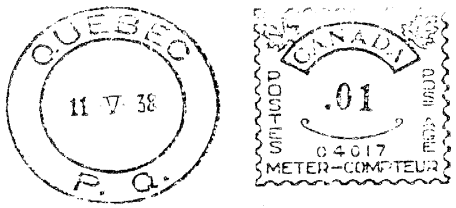
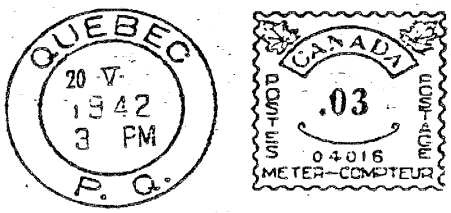
CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
8.2.7		Postal station in TM
8.2.8		New style font in TM
8.2.9		Date: Year only
8.2.10		No townmark
8.2.11		Small serial number
8.2.12		Date: Month (RN)/Year
8.2.13		Date: Month/Year

CMSG METER CATALOG

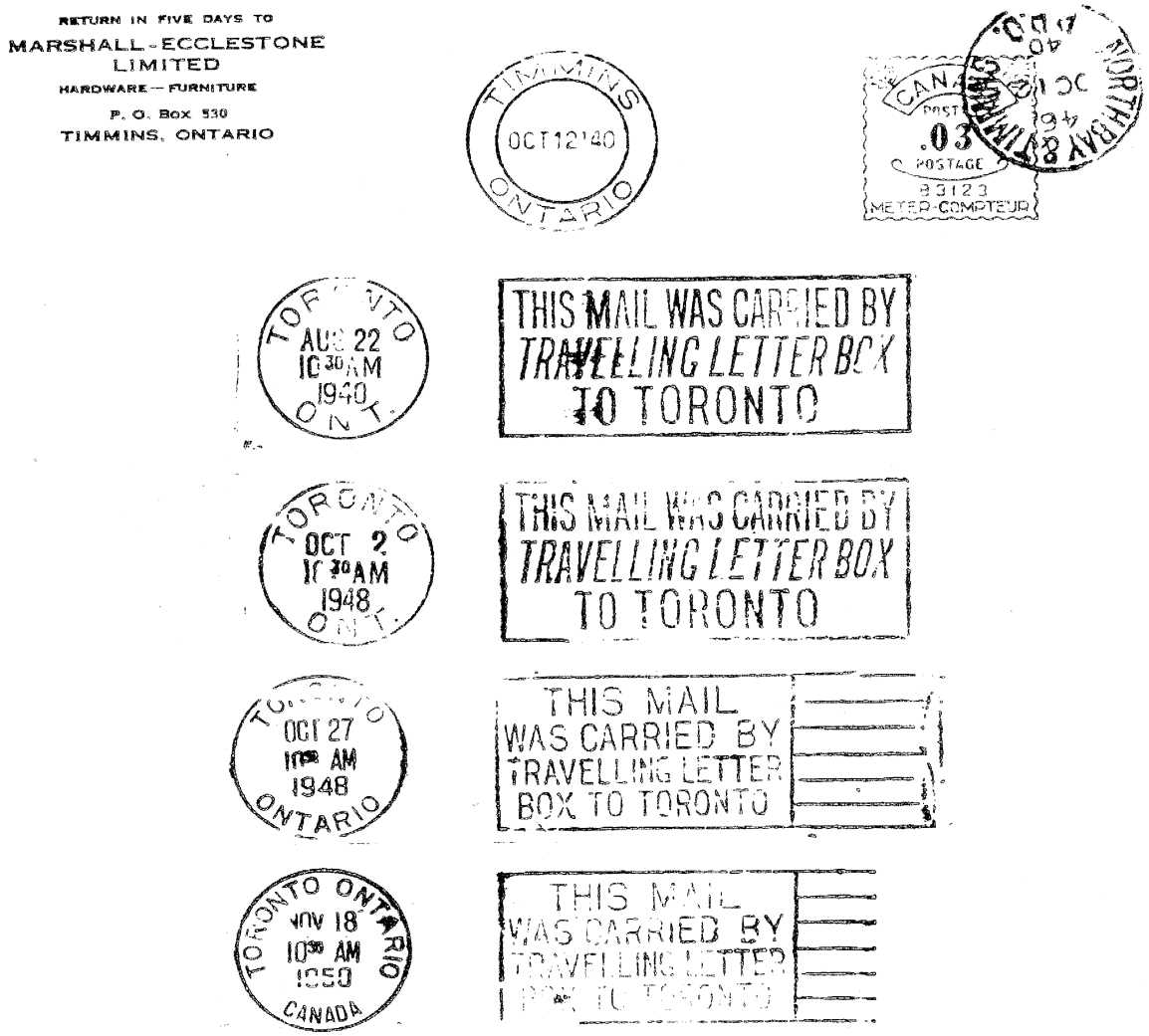
Type	Indicia	Remarks
8.3		PB Model CAVS As for Type 8.2 except setting is 11 mm
8.3.1		Fractional value
8.3.2		Prov. abbr.
8.3.3		Date blank
8.3.4		Small meter number
8.3.5		SPECIMEN meter
8.3.6		RETURN POSTAGE/PREPAID

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
8.4		PB Model CA As for Type 8.2 except setting is 5 mm Prov. abbr.
8.4.1		DATE: RN in 2 lines
8.4.2		DATE: RN in one line
8.4.3		DATE: RN in 3 lines

Marshall-Ecclestone Ltd operated a hardware store at Timmins and used Pitney-Bowes Model H meter from before 1940 to 1955 or later. It appears from the backstamps on the covers that they posted their mail at the railway station. Note the earliest cover shown bears a NORTH BAY & TIMMINS RPO. Why hand stamp a metered cover?

The TRAVELLING LETTER BOX cancel was used as a backstamp. Note the change in style in October 1948. RWI



Jean-Guy Dalpe sent in additional information on the List of P.O. postage meters from page 26-5. That list may not have been as clear as it should have been. The first column is the meter serial number. The second column is what is believed to be the actual townmark, which will include the letters "P.O.". The date is that of the actual cover from which the identification was made. The date shown in the "Installed" column is the year the machine was installed in that post office, taken from post office records.

Jean-Guy has included quite a few additional dates to extend the usage. I will retain these and include them if the listing is repeated. What I want to do here is just list some new items that did not appear in the listing on page 26-5. Where a meter number is repeated in the listing below, it probably means that the original listing was wrong inasmuch as it was based on a written document rather than seeing the actual indicia.

SERIAL	TOWNMARK AND DATE
94078	MONTREAL QUEBEC 1941
140201	TORONTO ONTARIO 1956
140253	CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I. 1945
143370	NEW GLASGOW N.S. 1977
143684	HALIFAX N.S. 1960
144784	SYDNEY NOVA SCOTIA 1953
146134	SWIFT CURRENT 1975 no prov???
146145	NEW GLASGOW N.S. 1959
146145	RED DEER 1964
146362	SASKATOON SASK 1958
146431	PORT ARTHUR ONTARIO 1959
146442	BRANDON MANITOBA 1953
146902	TORONTO ONTARIO 1960
148678	FREDERICTON N.B. 1960
153507	POSTAL STATION A VANCOUVER B.C. 1962
153517	TORONTO ONTARIO 1965

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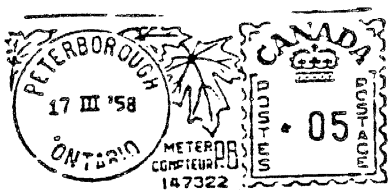
The PETERBOROUGH Type 11 is a standard indicia. What makes this cover of interest is the red "AH", which is not part of the meter. It was produced by a prototype sorting machine - the TRANSORMA, which was used at Peterborough from about 1953 to 1960. There are a number of letter codes. Metered mail was not supposed to go through these machines so such a cover is a bit scarce. Any I have seen are always on the size 10 or larger covers.

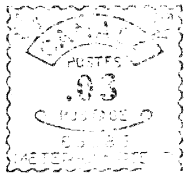
AH



H.C. Burton & Co., Hamilton, used Pitney-Bowes Model H meter 83885 from at least 1941 to 1955. Note that in 1949/50 the meter must have been reconditioned, and using the Post Office guidelines the dateline was changed to the bilingual form. RWI

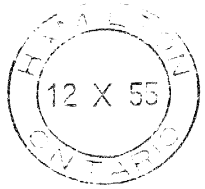
H. C. BURTON & CO.
MILL SUPPLIES
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

LIMITED



IMITED

H. C. BURTON COMPANY LIMITED
160-168 REBECCA ST.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



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The next issue of the Newsletter will contain a complete listing of Nixdorf labels as found in your collections. Please let me have a listing (See page 27-5 for the format) of those that are not on the list in issue 27. The next Newsletter will be before I emerge from hibernation. Let me suggest you send it to me by June 1.

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CHAPTER 1287

POST OFFICE ACT

Postage Meters Regulations

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF POSTAGE METERS IN CANADA

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Postage Meters Regulations*.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

"ascending register" means a mechanical device in a postage meter that records the total value of impressions made by an impression die or the total dollar value of postage used; (*totalisateur*)

"Department" means the Post Office Department; (*ministère*)

"descending register" means a mechanical device in a postage meter that records the balance of prepaid postage remaining unused; (*soustracteur*)

"Director" means, except where otherwise specified, the Director of Postal Rates and Classification of the Department; (*directeur*)

"postage indicia impression die" means the part of a postage meter including the manufacturer's identification and the postage meter serial number that prints an impression showing the denomination of postage that has been prepaid; (*cliché de la marque d'affranchissement*)

"postage meter" means a mechanical device that is used for printing prepaid postage; (*machine à affranchir*)

"postmark impression die" means the part of a postage meter that prints an impression showing the name of the city or town and province from which the mail is despatched together with the date of mailing; (*cliché du cachet postal*)

"printing die" means the parts of a postage meter that print an impression on or for mail and includes the postage indicia impression die and the postmark impression die; (*bloc imprimant*)

"service depot" means a location in Canada the use of which has been approved by the Department for the service or repair of postage meters; (*service d'entretien*)

"specimen postage meter" means a postage meter that is submitted to the Department for approval. (*machine à affranchir spécimen*)

Use of Postage Meters in Canada

3. (1) No person shall use a postage meter in Canada unless the design of that postage meter has been approved by the Director.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall supply postage meters in Canada other than by means of a lease arrangement.

(3) Postage meters may be sold to the Department.

Approval to Manufacture or Supply

4. (1) Any person who seeks to manufacture or supply postage meters in Canada shall submit a written application or apply in person to the Director.

(2) Upon receipt of an application made pursuant to subsection (1) the Director shall, upon considering the merits of the application, either give conditional approval to it or reject it.

(3) Where an application referred to in subsection (1) has been given conditional approval, the applicant shall deliver

(*a*) to the Director General, Engineering and Technical Services of the Department,

(i) a specimen postage meter made in accordance with the specifications set out in the Schedule,

(ii) detailed technical and operating instructions for the postage meter,

(iii) detailed plans and drawings showing the dimensions and composition of all postage meter parts and the manner in which those parts are assembled, and

(iv) any special fittings required to facilitate testing of the postage meter; and

(*b*) to the Director,

(i) a list of the security arrangements that the applicant has established for

(A) control of postage indicia impression dies,

(B) service and inspection facilities,

(C) the safekeeping of the records of all postage meters in use and in stock,

(D) the manufacture and assembly of postage meters, and

(E) the maintenance of postage meters,

(ii) a detailed description including drawings and photographs of the areas to be used for the manufacturing, assembling and servicing of postage meters,

(iii) evidence of adequate storage facilities for postage meters and spare parts therefor,

(iv) proof satisfactory to the Director of the integrity and financial responsibility of the applicant, and

(v) the form of lease to be used for leasing postage meters, the terms of which shall provide that

(A) the postage indicia impression die shall be the property of the Postmaster General, and

(B) the lessor shall at all times retain ownership of all postage meters not purchased by the Department.

(4) Where a postage meter meets the requirements set out in the schedule and the Director is satisfied as to the security arrangements made in respect of the manufacturing, supplying, storing and repairing of postage meters, the Director may approve the postage meter and authorize the applicant to manufacture or supply postage meters in accordance with the proposals contained in his application.

(5) The Director General, Engineering and Technical Services of the Department shall retain a copy of every specimen postage meter approved pursuant to this section.

Manufacture and Supply

5. No person shall manufacture or supply a postage meter to any person or organization except the Department unless that postage meter conforms in all respects to a specimen postage meter approved by the Director.

Change in Design

6. (1) Where a manufacturer or supplier seeks to

(*a*) change a basic feature of the design of a postage meter, or

(*b*) make any change that might affect the security arrangements for manufacturing, supplying, storing or repairing postage meters,

a written application for approval of the change shall be made by the manufacturer or the supplier to the Director.

(2) Where a change in a basic feature of the design of a postage meter is approved by the Director, the manufacturer or supplier shall deliver to the Director General, Engineering and Technical Services of the Department for approval a specimen postage meter that has been changed as authorized, and a copy of that postage meter, or those parts of that postage meter that have been changed, shall be held on deposit by the Director General, Engineering and Technical Services of the Department.

7. Where a change in the design of a postage indicia impression die is required at any time by the Department, it shall be made at the expense of the manufacturer or supplier of the postage meters or at the expense of both the manufacturer and the supplier.

Defective Design

8. Where there is a defect in the design of a postage meter, the Director may require a manufacturer or supplier

(*a*) to cease production and distribution of any or all models of postage meters pending investigation; and

(*b*) to replace any defective postage meters at no cost or inconvenience to the user.

Approval Withdrawn

9. Where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, a manufacturer or supplier has

(*a*) engaged in any illegal activity, or

(*b*) failed to comply with any regulation made under the *Post Office Act*,

the Director may withdraw his approval of the design of the postage meters manufactured or supplied by that manufacturer or supplier and thereupon the manufacturer or supplier shall cease to manufacture or distribute postage meters for use in Canada.

Application for Use of Postage Meter

10. (1) Where the design of a specimen postage meter has been approved by the Director, the supplier of that postage meter may provide an application form approved by the Director to any person who, in the supplier's opinion, may wish to apply to use such a postage meter.

(2) Any person who wishes to use a postage meter shall complete the application form referred to in subsection (1) and submit it to his local postmaster to obtain authority to operate the postage meter.

Delivery of Postage Meters

11. When a supplier receives a notice from the Department that an application for use of a postage meter has been approved, he shall deliver a postage meter to the postmaster designated by the Department who shall set the descending register to show the amount of postage purchased by the user of the postage meter.

12. (1) Where a postage meter is delivered for the first time to a postmaster authorized to set postage meters, the supplier shall

(*a*) instruct the postmaster or his authorized representative how to set the descending register to show the amount of postage prepaid; and

(*b*) supply the postmaster with

(i) a key to the door of the descending register,

(ii) the tool for cutting or breaking the post office seal on the door of the descending register,

(iii) the stylus for setting the descending register, and

(iv) a copy of instructions on how to set the descending register.

(2) Where a postage meter of a type not previously in use is delivered by a supplier to a postmaster or his authorized representative for the initial setting of the descending register, the supplier shall

(*a*) instruct the postmaster how to set the descending register; and

(*b*) provide the postmaster with a copy of the instructions on how to set the descending register.

13. When a postage meter is installed or exchanged, the supplier shall provide the Director of Accounting of the Department with a report satisfactory to that Director stating

(*a*) the name and address of the lessee;

(*b*) the name of the post office at which the descending register of the postage meter was set;

(*c*) the serial number of the postage meter; and

(*d*) the reading of the descending and ascending registers at the time of installation or exchange.

Defective Postage Meters

14. When a malfunction occurs in a postage meter that makes it inoperative or affects the descending or ascending register, the supplier shall

(*a*) instruct the user to surrender the postage meter for removal from service to the postmaster who is responsible for setting the descending register;

(*b*) examine the postage meter at the supplier's service depot in the presence of a representative of the Department to determine the nature and cause of the defect; and

(*c*) supply the Director of Accounting and the Director General, Engineering and Technical Services of the Department with a detailed report of the result of the examination, which report shall include an outline of the faults that caused the malfunction.

Control of Postage Meters

15. (1) Every manufacturer or supplier of postage meters shall

(*a*) keep the postage indicia impression dies and keys to the doors of descending registers in a safe location the means of access to which shall be kept locked; and

(*b*) maintain complete and accurate records of the distribution of all postage indicia impression dies and keys.

(2) An authorized representative of the Department may inspect the manufacturer's or supplier's security arrangements at any time.

16. (1) Every supplier shall provide the Director of Accounting of the Department with

(*a*) a list of new postage indicia impression dies prepared for installation in postage meters;

(*b*) an inventory of postage meters in service and of those available for service; and

(*c*) any information required by the Director of Accounting with respect to the control of postage meters.

(2) Where the Director of Accounting of the Department has been advised of the approval of any new model of postage meter, he shall, upon request, inform the supplier of the die numbering series to be used.

17. No lock combination shall be used for postage meters where that lock combination is or may be used for any other purpose.

Service and Maintenance

18. All service and maintenance of postage meters shall be done by the manufacturer or supplier thereof and, if such service or maintenance involves the removal of the postage meter encasement thereby exposing the descending or ascending registers or the postage indicia impression dies, it shall be done only in the manufacturer's or supplier's service depot.

Termination of Lease

19. Where a lease of a postage meter terminates for any reason, the supplier shall immediately

(*a*) withdraw the postage meter from service and surrender it to the local postmaster who shall determine the amount of prepaid postage remaining on that postage meter; and

(*b*) advise the Director of Accounting of the Department of the reading of the descending and ascending registers at the time of withdrawal.

Lost or Stolen Postage Meters

20. (1) Where a postage meter has been lost or stolen, the supplier shall immediately advise the local postmaster and the Director of Accounting of the Department of the loss or theft and give them the last readings of the descending and ascending registers recorded by the user of the postage meter.

(2) Where a postage meter that was lost or stolen is recovered, the supplier shall immediately advise the local postmaster and the Director of Accounting of the Department of the recovery and of the readings of the descending and ascending registers.

(3) Where a postage meter is damaged by fire, the supplier shall, if possible, obtain the readings of the descending and ascending registers and recover the damaged postage meter for repair or destruction.

Inspection of Postage Meters

21. A supplier shall inspect each postage meter at least once a year and deliver to the Director of Accounting of the Department after each inspection a report showing

(*a*) the readings of the descending and ascending registers; and

(*b*) whether or not there is any evidence of attempted interference with the security of the postage meter.

Destruction of Postage Meters

22. (1) No postage indicia impression dies or descending or ascending registers shall be destroyed unless notice has been given to the Director and the Director or his representative is present to witness the destruction.

(2) Descending and ascending registers shall be destroyed separately from the postage indicia impression dies and in such a manner that

(*a*) no part can be salvaged for reuse; and

(*b*) no drawing can be made of any part thereof.

(3) Postage indicia impression dies shall be destroyed by melting them in a furnace or by acetylene torch.

(4) When a postage indicia impression die or a postage meter has been destroyed, the manufacturer or supplier thereof shall forward to the Director of Accounting of the Department a certificate signed by the manufacturer or supplier and by the Director or his representative that states

(*a*) the number and denomination of that die; or

(*b*) the model and serial number of that postage meter.

23. Where any person make impressions of a postage indicia impression die as part of the procedure for testing postage meters, those impressions shall be destroyed by burning.

SCHEDULE

(*s. 4*)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE METERS

1. A postage meter shall contain the postage indicia impression dies, the descending and ascending registers and the mechanism that operates such registers.

2. The postage indicia impression dies and the descending and ascending registers shall form part of a unit that can be easily taken by the lessee to the post office at which the descending register is set.

3. (1) A postage meter that is capable of printing only one denomination of postage shall register the number of impressions made.

(2) A postage meter that is capable of printing several denominations of postage shall register either multiples of the smallest unit printed or the currency value of the impressions made.

4. The operation of the descending register shall be separate from the operation of the ascending register.

5. The descending register shall be designed to actuate a locking mechanism that will prevent further operation of the postage meter after the descending register has been reduced to the first amount less than the largest denomination printable by the postage meter.

6. The descending register shall be so constructed that the amount of prepaid postage or impressions within its capacity can be easily set into the register by the postmaster.

7. (1) The impression of the printing die shall be approved by the Director and shall show

(*a*) the serial number of the postage meter;

(*b*) the manufacturer's identification insignia;

(*c*) the postmark; and

(*d*) the denomination of the postage.

(2) A postage meter shall be so constructed that impressions of the printing die are not obtainable without proper registration on the descending and ascending registers.

8. The postmark impression shall be printed to the left of the postage denomination impression.

9. (1) The postmark impression shall show the day, the month and the year of mailing.

(2) The month of the year of mailing shall be shown in roman numerals on the postmark impression.

10. The postmark die shall be constructed to allow the date to be printed or omitted as required by any regulations made under the *Post Office Act*.

11. (1) A postage meter may be so constructed that a slogan or advertising die may be inserted adjacent to the printing die.

(2) A slogan or advertising die shall be constructed so that

(*a*) it does not interfere with the operation of the postage meter; and

(*b*) it may be easily inserted without exposing the postage indicia impression die.

12. A postage meter shall be so constructed that an impression of a slogan or advertising die

(*a*) is printed to the left of and adjacent to the printing die; and

(*b*) does not interfere with the postage or postmark impression.

13. The postage indicia impression dies shall not be exposed at any time when the postmark, slogan or advertising dies are installed or removed or when the date of the postmark die is changed.

14. The postage indicia impression dies on and after April 1, 1968 shall be engraved in Canada in a manner satisfactory to the Director.

15. (1) The postage indicia impression die, the descending and ascending registers and the locking mechanisms shall be enclosed in a durable encasement to prevent fraud and improper operation.

(2) The encasement referred to in subsection (1) shall be so constructed that

(*a*) the readings of the ascending register cannot be changed except by ordinary use of the postage meter;

(*b*) access cannot be had to those parts of the postage meter within the encasement without mutilation of the encasement, other than the access required to set the descending register;

(*c*) the descending register is accessible for setting the amount of prepaid postage by means of a door equipped with a lock that is covered;

(*d*) the door to the descending register cannot be opened without first removing a post office seal that shall be attached to a place between the lock cover and the encasement or to some other place provided for that purpose;

(*e*) the ascending register and all other parts are not accessible when the door to the descending register is open; and

(*f*) the readings of descending and ascending registers are easily obtained at any time by viewing through closed windows or by means of an imprint on a tape or card or by means of a combination of both methods.