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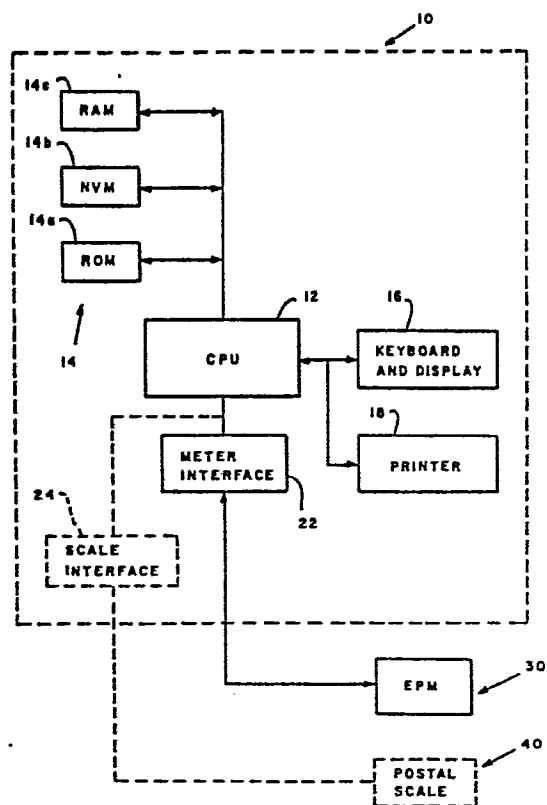
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(54) **System for accounting for postage expended by a postage meter and detecting off-line use of the poststate meter.**

(57) A system (10) for accounting for postage expended by a postage meter. The system includes a keyboard and display (16) for entry of commands and postal information, a printer (18), a memory (14) for storing account records and program data, the memory further including a non-volatile memory (14b) for storing account records and other data, an interface (22) to an electronic postage meter (30), and a processor including a CPU (12). The processor (12) controls an electronic postage meter (30) through the interface (22) in accordance with the program data and entered postal information to set the meter and then responds to signals from the meter (30) to update account records. The processor may also edit selected account records in accordance with entered information. In one disclosed embodiment the system (10) responds to an operator request to print the account data base by repetitively scanning the account data base and sequentially printing accounts. In another disclosed embodiment the system (10) stores images of accounts to be edited in selected regions of non-volatile memory (14b) before beginning to edit the account. These embodiments increase the security of the data in the accounts by avoiding exposure to data loss due to power failure or transients while accounts are being processed. In another disclosed embodiment a record of edited accounts is maintained by the system (10) to allow a service technician to detect unauthorised editing of accounts. In still

another disclosed embodiment the system (10) tracks the contents of the postage meter ascending register to detect off-line meter usage.



SYSTEM FOR ACCOUNTING FOR POSTAGE EXPENDED BY A POSTAGE  
METER AND DETECTING OFF-LINE USE OF THE POSTAGE METER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5       Postal rates have been steadily increasing for the  
past several years and postage costs have become a greater  
and greater burden for mailers. To help in controlling  
postage costs, mailers, particularly larger mailers, have a  
need for a means to account for postage expended on a  
departmental and/or a customer basis in order to maintain  
10       closer control of postage costs and to facilitate charge back  
of such costs. Such mailers will typically have one or more  
postage meters. (Postage meters are well-known devices which  
imprint appropriate postal indicia and account for postage  
expended up to a pre-set limit.) Given the need to control  
15       postage costs through closer departmental or customer  
accounting and the fact that postage meters only record total  
postage expended, there is a need for systems to facilitate  
accounting for the postage expended through a postage meter.

One such system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No.  
20       4,319,328, For: Postage Cost Recording System, To: Eggert,  
Issued: March 9, 1982. In the system disclosed, a postage  
computer sets a mechanical postage meter in accordance with  
information received from a postal scale and records postage  
for each item metered in response to a signal from a "item  
25       feed sensor". Other such systems include the Electronic  
Accounting System (EAS) and the Electronic Journal Printer  
(EJP) marketed by Pitney Bowes Inc. of Stamford, Connecticut.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that  
an important feature of such systems is data security.  
30       Clearly such systems will fail of their object if data may be  
lost or altered by power failure or transients, or through  
inadvertent or fraudulent operation of the system.  
Heretofore, such systems have relied upon the use of non-  
volatile memory to secure data during power failure and on  
35       the use of special supervisory access codes for functions

such as editing of accounts. One example of a technique for data security is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,323,987 to Holtz et al. The system taught in this patent includes a back-up battery power supply which is connected to a volatile memory if an impending power failure is detected. The system further includes a timer which measures the duration of the power failure and initiates a transfer of the memory contents to an external device such as a printer for later recovery.

While systems using such techniques have been generally successful, some problems have remained. Despite the use of non-volatile memory power failures or transients which occur at critical times such as during print out of account records or editing of account records, may still result in the loss of account data. Also, it has been found that operators have in practice often obtained the supervisory access code and erroneously edited account records.

Another problem with such systems as heretofore ~~known~~,  
is that existing postage meters have been designed for stand-  
alone operation. Thus, it has been possible simply by  
disconnecting the meter from the accounting system to expend  
postage through the meter without accounting.

Thus, it is an object of the subject invention to  
provide a system for accounting for postage expended by a  
postage meter.

More particularly, it is a further object of the  
subject invention to provide such a system which will detect  
use of the postage meter when not connected to the system.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The above objects are achieved and the disadvantages  
of the prior art are overcome in accordance with the subject  
invention by means of a system for accounting for the costs  
of postage expended by a postage meter including, apparatus  
for entry by an operator of commands and of postal  
information including an account number, a printer, a memory  
for storing program data and account records, the memory  
including a non-volatile memory for storing the account  
10 records and other data, an interface to an electronic postage  
meter of the type which includes an ascending register for  
recording the total amount of postage expended by the meter,  
and a processor including a CPU connected to, the data entry  
apparatus, the memory, the printer, and the interface, and  
15 responsive to the program data for responding to entry of the  
postal information to transmit signals to the postage meter  
and then responding to a signal received from the postage  
meter to update the account records corresponding to the  
account number specified by the postal information. The  
20 system also responds to a second signal from the postage  
meter specifying the contents of the ascending register to  
store the contents of the ascending register in a pre-  
selected location in the non-volatile memory. Thus, the off-  
line use of the postage meter may be detected by comparing  
25 the contents of the pre-selected location with the contents  
of the ascending register.

In another embodiment of the subject invention, the  
system will alert the operator when a discrepancy is found in  
the contents of the ascending register of the postage meter  
and will provide the capability for the operator to update  
30 selected accounts to account for the discrepancy found in the  
ascending register.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a schematic block diagram of a system in accordance with the subject invention.

5 Figure 2 shows a plan view of a keyboard and displayed used in an embodiment of the subject invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of the sequence of a meter transaction by the system of the subject invention.

Figure 4 shows typical reports generated by the system in a meter transaction.

10 Figure 5 shows a schematic diagram of the sequence of a meter difference transaction in the system of the subject invention.

Figure 6 shows typical reports generated in a meter difference transaction.

15 Figure 7 shows a schematic diagram of the sequence of an edit transaction in the system of the subject invention.

Figure 8 shows typical reports generated by the system during an edit transaction.

20 Figure 9 shows a schematic diagram of the sequence of a clear transaction in the system of the subject invention.

Figure 10 shows typical reports generated by the system during a clear transaction.

25 Figure 11 shows a flow chart representation of the operation of the system of the subject invention during an edit/clear transaction.

Figure 12 shows a schematic diagram of the sequence of an account report transaction in the system of the subject invention.

30 Figure 13 shows typical reports generated by the system during an account report transaction.

Figure 14 shows a flow chart representation of the operation of the system of the subject invention in printing out an account report transaction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED  
EMBODIMENTS OF THE SUBJECT INVENTION

5        Figure 1 shows a schematic block diagram of an  
embodiment of the subject invention. Accounting system 10  
comprises a CPU 12, which may be an Intel 8051 8 bit  
microprocessor marketed by the Intel Corporation, San Clara,  
California. CPU 12 is connected to memory 14, which includes  
10       ROM 14a for storing program data, non-volatile memory 14b for  
storing account records and other critical data which must be  
retained when system power is off, and RAM 14c which serves  
as a working memory for CPU 12. Also connected to CPU 12 are  
keyboard and display 16 and printer 18. Keyboard and display  
16 will be described more fully below and printer 18 is  
15       preferably a thermal dot matrix printer capable of printing  
40 columns of 5 by 7 matrices.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that each of  
the above components is a well-known commercially available  
item available from numerous sources and that their  
20       connection to and control by CPU 12 represents well  
understood techniques. Further description of the  
connections between these components is not believed  
necessary to an understanding of the subject invention and  
will not be given here.

25       Also connected to CPU 12 is electronic postage meter  
30, which may be a model 6500 Electronic Postage Meter,  
marketed by Pitney Bowes Inc. of Stamford, Connecticut. Such  
meters are devices which imprint indicia representative of a  
pre-selected postage amount and which account for postage  
30       expended in this manner. Typically, the accounting system of  
such a meter will include an ascending register which is  
initially set to zero and is incremented to reflect total  
postage expended by the meter, and a descending register  
which is initially set to a pre-selected amount and is  
35       decremented to reflect the postage values remaining in the  
meter.

Typically, such meters are provided with a  
communications port for control by an external device such as  
system 10. However, because such meters are, in effect,

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machines for spending money they are preferably controlled through special, low error, secure interfaces. Such an interface is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,301,507, For: Electronic Postage Meter Having Plural Computing System, By: Soderberg et al, Issued: November 17, 1981, the teachings of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

In the system of Figure 1, meter 30 is connected to CPU 12 by meter interface 22.

Optionally, postal scale 40 may also be connected to CPU 12 through scale interface 24. Postal scales are well known devices for computing postal charges in accordance with the weight of an item as well other information entered by an operator and postal scale 40 would provide postal charges as well as such other information as item weight, destination zone, etc., to CPU 12. As will be apparent from the description set forth below, inclusion of postal scale 40 will simply provide an alternative way to enter postal information into system 10 and will not substantially affect the operation of system 10 in its basic accounting function.

Figure 2 shows keyboard and display 16. Keyboard and display 16 includes a display 16-2 which may be any of several commercially available forms of alphanumeric display but is preferably a 16 character, 14 segment fluorescent tube display having full alphanumeric capabilities. Keyboard and display 16 also includes numeric keypad 16-4 function keys 16-6 and control keys 16-8. Keyboard and display 16 also includes two unlabeled keys 16-12 which may be used for additional or special functions as will be described more fully below.

Numeric keypad 16-4 and control keys 16-8 are used by an operator to control the sequence of various transactions initiated through function keys 16-6. More particularly, numeric keypad 16-4 and function keys 16-8 operate as follows.

0-9 -10 numeric keys comprising keypad 16-4 and used to specify numeric values such as account number, postage value, class, account, etc.

"." -used as a delimiter between dollars and cents.

"-" -Hyphen/minus, used as a hyphen within an account number and as a minus sign when editing account data.

RESET - Reset, used to exit the current function and return to the initial state.

5 CE/C- Clear Entry, used to clear the currently displayed value. A second depression causes the system to return to the last displayed prompt.

END TRANS - End Transaction used to signal the end of processing of a batch of mail.

10 ENTER - Enter, used to enter the displayed value into the system and to signal the meter to operate in letter mode.

TAPE - Tape, used to signal tape mode to the meter.

YES - Yes, used to signal a yes response to a prompt.

15 NO - No, signal used to signal a no response to a prompt.

PAPERFEED - Paperfeed, used to advance the printer paper.

20 PAUSE/CONT - Pause/Continue, used to stop or start printing and to cycle through displays of values by the system.

Function keys 16-6 each initiate a particular transaction with the system. Each of these transactions is defined more particularly below.

25 OPEN/CLOSE - This transaction will open a system for use or close it so that it may not be used. When the system is opened, the operator will be able to establish various system parameters such as date and time, station I.D., whether or not to print accounts having a zero balance, whether or not other transactions should require a class of mail input, and whether or not to update the account base.

30 Preferably, opening the system will require input of an operator access code to identify the operator and changes in any system parameters, other than the date and time, will require entry of a supervisor's password.

35 CREATE/DELETE - The Create/Delete transactions allows the operator to create or delete accounts in the account data base and to define the various classes of mail which may be included in each account. The operator may arbitrarily

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define the account number for each account created.  
Preferably, the Create/Delete transaction requires the input of a supervisor's password.

5 LOCK/UNLOCK - The Lock/Unlock transaction allows the operator to lock specified accounts so that they may not be used or to unlock previously locked accounts. Preferably, the Lock/Unlock transaction requires entry of a supervisor's password code.

10 BATCH TOTALS - The Batch Totals transaction is used in the course of a meter transaction (described below) to display the total postage value dispensed and the total number of pieces for a batch of mail on display 16-2.

15 DISPLAY TOTALS - The Display Totals transaction is used by an operator to display the total amount of postage dispensed and the total number of pieces by account and class (if the class option has been selected during the open transaction).

20 RECEIPT - The Receipt transaction is used by an operator at any time to determine whether or not a receipt will be issued for subsequent transactions.

PAPER ADV - The Paper Advance transaction is used to advance the paper in printer 18.

25 OPR REPORT - The Operator Report transaction is used by the operator to print out summary reports of the meter status including ascending and descending registers, piece count, etc.; station summary including total piece count and value for each class of mail; and account status for each account and class in the account data base, showing the edited, zero balance, locked and check sum status for each  
30 account and class (if the class option has been selected during set up) in the account data base.

ACCNT REPORT - The Account Report transaction is used by the operator to generate reports for the entire account data base or for selected accounts. This function will be  
35 described more fully below.

EDIT/CLEAR - The Edit/Clear transaction is used by the operator to edit or clear selected accounts. Preferably, this transaction requires entry of a supervisor's password code. This transaction will be described more fully below.

METER TRANSACTION - The Meter Transaction is used by the operator to set up the meter or a batch of mail and to account for postage expended in processing that batch. It is the default transaction of the system and is initiated on power-up or by the Reset command. The Meter Transaction will be described more fully below.

Each of the above described transactions, other than those to be more fully described below, represents a routine data processing function easily implemented by any person skilled in the art. These transaction have been described in order to provide a complete description of the features of the preferred embodiment but do not form limitations on the subject invention. Accordingly, a further description of these features is not believed necessary to an understanding of the subject invention and will not be given herein.

TABLE 1

ACCOUNT RECORD DATA FIELD

	<u>Data</u>	<u># Characters</u>	<u># Bytes</u>
5	Account Number	8 (XXXXXXXX)	4
	Mail Type	1 (X)	1
	Piece Count	6 (XXXXXX)	3
	Postage Costs	8 (XXXXX.XXX)	4
	<u>Other</u>		
	Check Sum		1
10	Locked/Unlocked Status	)	1
	Edited Account Status	)	
	Check Sum Error	) Total Bytes Required	<u>14</u>

Table 1 shows an exemplary account record in accordance with the subject invention. The record includes an 8 character Account Number stored in 4 bytes, a 1 character Class (mail type) stored in 1 byte, a 6 character Piece Count stored in 3 bytes, and an 8 character total Postage Costs, with 3 characters to the right of the decimal point, stored in 4 bytes. Additionally, there is 1 byte for a Check Sum and 1 byte containing various status flags, Locked/Unlocked Status, Edited Account Status, and Check Sum Error. In systems including a postal scale, the data field shown above would be expanded to include additional items such as weight, destination zone, etc.

As will be described further below, during a Meter Transaction the Account Record for a selected Account Number and Class are updated with the Piece Count and total Postage Costs for a batch. As will also be described further below, various reports are generated by the system by searching the Account Record data base and generating the totals required for particular transactions.

Turning to Figure 3, the sequence for a Meter Transaction is shown. At step 3-2 the system is shown in the initial state after power-up or a Reset command displaying the prompt ENTER ACCNT. At step 3-1, the operator enters an account number through keypad 16-4 and the account number is displayed on display 16-2. At step 3-2 the operator may enter the Account Number with an enter command. The system then displays the prompt ENTER CLASS. At step 3-3 the

operator may enter a class which is displayed on display 16-2. At step 3-4 the operator confirms the class with an ENTER command and the system displays the prompt ENTER VALUE. At step 3-5 the operator enters a dollar and cents value through keypad 16-4 and the value is displayed by the system. At step 3-6 the operator enters the value using a ENTER command and display 16-2 shows the account number and class. At this point, the system is in the letter mode and the operator may run a batch of mail. When the batch is completed, the operator signals this using the End Transaction command at step 3-7. At this point, the system will print Report 1 and display the prompt SAME ACCNT. In response to the End Transaction command, the system requests postage meter 30 to transmit the contents of its Batch Register and Piece Count register and updates the specified account by adding these values to the current totals in the specified account.

At step 3-7 the operator may either enter a Yes command returning the system to step 3-2 or a No command causing the system to print Report 1a.

It is implicit in the above description that the operator may clear mistaken entries using the CE/C command as described above and that reports may be suppressed using the Receipt command as described above.

Figure 4 shows the reports printed during the Meter Transaction of Figure 3. These reports include a header with an identifying title, the station I.D., the date and time. Report 1 shows the account number with each batch recorded by class, total pieces, and total postage expended. Report 1a is appended to the end of Report 1 when the Meter Transaction ends and shows total pieces and total postage expended for the transaction. Report 2 shown in the Figure 2 is exemplary of a report printed by a system which includes a postal scale. Report 2 is substantially similar to Report 1 but includes additional information provided through postal scale such as weight, and destination zone. This additional information however has little affect on the overall operation of the system and will not be described further herein.

At step 3-6 the operator may enter a Tape command in place of the Enter command which will cause meter 30 to generate a tape for application to a parcel or other item to be mailed. Additional Tape commands will cause additional tapes to be generated.

In one preferred embodiment of the subject invention, provision is made to detect changes in meters or the use of a meter "off-line" (i.e., when not connected to the system). Such provision is shown in Figure 5.

As noted above, meter 30 includes an Ascending register which contains the total postage expended by meter 30. In the embodiment of Figure 5, the system requests and meter 30 transmits the contents of the Ascending register at the beginning of each Meter Transaction. The system then compares the contents of the Ascending register to previously stored contents of the Ascending register. If a difference is detected, the system displays the prompt METER DIFFERENCE and prints Report 3 at step 5-0. At step 5-1 the system displays the prompt PASSWORD, requesting a supervisory password from the operator, and at step 5-2 the operator may enter the supervisor's password code which is displayed on display 16-2. At step 5-3 the operator enters the password code and the system displays the prompt METER CHANGED. If the operator responds with a Yes command, the system prints Report 3a and exits, updating the value stored for the Ascending register to conform to the most recently transmitted value. If the operator responds with a No command, the system displays the prompt ACCNT at step 5-4. At step 5-5 the operator enters an account number and at step 5-6 enters it into the system with a Enter command. If the system was initialized during the Open Transaction to display class prompts at step 5-6, the system will display the prompt CLASS. At step 5-7 the operator may input a class and enter it into the system at step 5-8. At step 5-8 the system will exit the Meter Difference Transaction, updating the stored Ascending register value to conform to the most recently transmitted value, and print Report 3b.

Figure 6 shows various reports which may be printed during a Meter Difference Transaction. Report 3 includes an appropriate title, the standard heading, the previous reading of the Ascending register, the current reading, and the difference. If the operator has indicated at step 5-3 that meter 30 has been changed, Report 3a will be appended showing that the register difference is due to a meter change. If the operator has indicated that the meter has not been changed and entered an Account Number and, possibly, a Class Report 3b will be appended showing that the difference was due to postage expended off-line and that that difference has been charged to the selected Account and Class.

Figure 7 shows an edit transaction sequence. At step 7-0 the operator enters the edit transaction by entering an Edit/Clear command and the prompt PASSWORD is displayed. At step 7-1 the operator enters a supervisor's password code and at 7-2 enters it into the system which displays the prompt EDIT ACCNT/CL. If at step 7-3 the operator enters a Yes command, the system displays ACCNT. Steps 7-4 through 7-7 allow the operator to enter an Account Number and, possibly, Class. At step 7-7 display 16-2 shows AMT = + / -. At step 7-8 the operator enters a dollar amount, including a minus sign if the amount is to be subtracted. At step 7-9 the operator enters the amount into the system and display 16-2 shows the prompt PIECES = + / -. Steps 7-9 through 7-11 allow the operator to similarly update the Piece Count. At steps 7-11 display 16-2 shows the prompt TRANSFER AMTS. If the operator enters a No command at step 7-12, the system prints Report 4 and display 16-2 shows the prompt OK AS PRINTED. If the operator enters a Yes command, display 16-2 shows the prompts ANOTHER CLASS and ANOTHER ACCNT at steps 17-13 and 17-14 respectively. A Yes command entered at either step will return the system to step 7-5 or 7-3 respectively to edit another class in the same account or another account. If the operator enters No commands at both steps, the system will exit the Edit Transaction. If at step 7-11 the operator enters a Yes command at step 7-15 - 7-18, the operator may enter another Account Number and, possibly, Class. The funds

and/or piece count changes entered by the operator will be transferred to or from this second account and class. At step 17-19 the prompt OK AS PRINTED is displayed and Report 5 is printed. If the operator enters a Yes command, the system  
5 returns to step 7-13 to ask if another class in the same account is to be edited and prints Report 5a. If a No command is entered, the system returns to step 7-14 to ask if another account is to be edited and prints Report 5b.

Figure 8 shows the reports printed in an edit  
10 transaction. Report 4 includes an appropriate title and the standard heading and identifies the account and, possible, class edited. The Report sets forth the previous totals for the account and class edited, the change, and the new total. Report 4a is appended to show that the editing changes have  
15 been confirmed by the operator and that the account totals have been changed. If the operator does not confirm the changes, Report 4b is appended to show that the previous totals remain unchanged. Report 5 is generated if the editing changes represent a transfer of funds from one  
20 account to another. Report 5 includes the same title and standard heading as Report 4 and the same information for both the first and second accounts and classes as provided in Report 4 with the changes in the first and second accounts being complimentary. As with Report 4, Report 5a is appended  
25 if the editing changes are confirmed by the operator and Report 5b is appended if the editing changes are not confirmed and the totals remained unchanged.

Figure 9 shows a Clear Transaction in the system. If at step 7-3 of an Edit Transaction the operator enters a No  
30 command, the system goes to step 9-0 of a Clear Transaction and display 16-2 shows the prompt CLR AND ACCNT/CL. If the operator enters a Yes command at steps 9-1 and 9-2, an Account Number is entered in the manner described above. At step 9-3 the system displays CLR ALL CLASSES. If the  
35 operator enters a No command at step 9-4, the system displays CLASS and at step 9-5 a Class is entered. At step 9-6 display 16-2 shows ANOTHER CLASS. If the operator enters a No command at step 9-7, the prompt OK AS PRINTED is displayed

and Report 6 is printed. If the operator enters a Yes command, Report 6a is printed and if No command is entered, Report 6b is printed. At step 9-8 ANOTHER ACCNT is shown and if a No command is entered, the system exits the Clear Transaction, and if Yes is entered, it returns to step 9-1 to get another Account Number.

If at step 9-3 the operator enters a Yes command, the system goes to step 9-7 and displays the prompt OK AS PRINTED and prints Reports 6, 6a, or 6b as described above for all classes in that account. If at step 9-6 a Yes command is entered, the system returns to step 9-4 to get another Class. If at step 9-0 a No command is entered, the system goes directly to step 9-9 and displays the prompt CLR ALL ACCNTS. If a Yes command is entered at 9-10, the prompt ARE YOU SURE is displayed. If a second Yes command is entered, the prompt OK AS PRINTED is displayed and Report 7 is printed at step 9-11. If a third Yes command is entered, Report 7a is printed and the system exits the Clear Transaction. If a No command is entered at any of steps 9-9, 10, or 11, the system exits the Clear Transaction.

Figure 10 shows the Reports generated in a Clear Transaction. Report 6 includes an appropriate title, the standard heading and the last values by account, and class if the class option was selected during the Open Transaction, for a selected account. Report 6a is appended if the operator confirms and Report 6b is appended if the operator does not confirm the Clear Transaction.

Report 7 has the same title and header and lists the same information as Report 6 for all Accounts and the data base. In addition, Report 7 lists totals for Piece Count and Postage by Class. Report 7a is appended if the operator confirms the Clear Transaction for all Accounts and Report 7b is appended if the Transaction is not confirmed.

As noted above, the Edit Transaction is a vulnerable point in the operation of the system of the subject invention. Accordingly, Accounts are edited as shown in the flow chart of Figure 11. At 100 the program for system 10 enters the editing routine in the Edit Transaction when the

operator confirms an editing change to a particular Account Record. At 102 the Edited Flag in the Account Record is set. At 104 the selected Account Record is copied to a copy buffer in non-volatile memory to protect the record of the unedited Account Record in the event of a power failure or transient occurs during updating of the Account Record. If such a power failure or transient occurs, the image stored in the copy buffer at 104 will enable an operator to restore the Account Record data base if Reports have not been generated or have been lost. At 106 system 10 tests the Edit Record Buffer which is maintained in a pre-determined region of non-volatile memory to determine if it is full. If it is full, the oldest Edit Record is purged. At 110 system 10 then records an Edit Record consisting of at least the Account Number in the Edit Record Buffer and then updates the account record, then exits to return to the Edit Transaction. As will be described more fully below, the Edit Record Buffer provides a secure record of a predetermined number of the last Edit Transactions performed on the Account Record data base. This Edit Record Buffer is helpful to service technicians in detecting inappropriate Edit Transactions by operators, as described above. This Edit Record Buffer is accessible to service technicians in the manner described below but is not intended to be accessible to operators or supervisors. Note that the Edit Record Buffer may consist only of the Account Number but also may, memory space permitting, be extended to include additional data up to a complete image of the previous Account Record. Similar records are stored in the Edit Record Buffer when accounts are created and/or deleted.

As will be discussed further below, the Edit Record Buffer is a useful supplement to the Edited Flag stored in the Account Record since it provides a record of the number and sequence of changes to the Account Record data base which is not altered by the creation and deletion of accounts.

Figure 12 shows a schematic representation of a Account Report Transaction. When the operator initiates the Account Report Transaction, the system displays ALL ACCNTS.

If the operator enters a Yes command at step 12-0, display 16-2 shows the prompt DETAIL BY CLASS at step 12-1. If the operator enters a second Yes command, the system displays the prompt PRINTING at step 12-2, prints Report 8 and exits the routine. A No command at 12-1 causes the system to print Report 9.

If at step 12-0 the operator enters a No command, the system goes to step 12-3 and displays the prompt ACCNT and at steps 12-4 and 12-5 an account number is entered in the manner described above. At step 12-5 the system displays the prompt DETAIL BY CLASS again, and Report 10 or 11 is printed in response to a Yes or No command respectfully at step 12-6. At step 12-7 the prompt ANOTHER ACCNT allows the operator to either exit with a No command or return to step 12-3 to print another Account Report.

Figure 13 shows the reports generated during an Account Report Transaction. Report 8 includes an appropriate title and the standard heading as well as the dates of the reporting period. The report gives the total Piece Count and Postage Expended for each Account, and for each Account broken down by Class. Report 8 also includes a Station Total which gives the total Piece Count and Postage Expended for the station during the reporting period and breaks this total down by Class.

Report 9 provides the same information as Report 8 without the Class breakdown and Report 10 provides the same information as Report 8 for a specified Account Number. Report 11 provides the same information as Report 10 again, without the Class breakdown.

As noted above, the Applicants have realized that when the entire Account Record data base is printed in Account Number order, system 10 is particularly vulnerable to power failures or transients during sort routines which place the data base in Account Number order. Accordingly, printing of the data base is carried out in accordance with the flow chart of Figure 14 without sorting the data base.

Initially, N = 0, P = 0, a register LAST ACCT = 0, and a second register CURRENT ACCT = 9...9.

At 200 system 10 increments N and gets the "N"th Account in the sequence of Accounts stored in the data base. At 202 system 10 tests to see if there are more accounts in the data base. If there are at 204, it compares the Account Number to the contents of LAST ACCT. At 206 it compares the Account Number of the "N"th Account to the LAST ACCT. If the Account Number is greater than LAST ACCT at 208, system 10 compares the Account Number to the CURRENT ACCT. If the Account Number is less than the CURRENT ACCT at 210, then the system sets CURRENT ACCT equal to the Account Number and sets P equal to N and returns to 200 to get the next account in sequence in the data base. If either of the tests at 206 or 210 are failed, system 10 returns immediately to 200. At 202 when all accounts have been tested, system 10 goes to 214 and tests if LAST ACCT is equal to CURRENT ACCT. If it is not, system 10 sets the LAST ACCT equal to CURRENT ACCT, and prints the "P"th Account, reinitializes the CURRENT ACCT, at 218, and returns to 200. If the LAST ACCT is equal to the CURRENT ACCT, system 10 sets the Accounts Printed Flag at 220 and exits.

As can be seen, the procedure of Figure 14 avoids the need for rewriting of Accounts in the data base and minimizes the risk from power failures or transients.

As noted above, a service technician may use the Edit Record Buffer in cases where a claim is made that system 10 is not properly accounting. By getting a made switch (not shown) from the operate to the service mode, and then one of unmarked keys 16-12 and, in response to a prompt, entering a service code, known only to the service technician, a printout of the Edit Record Buffer may be obtained. If this record shows that accounts in question have been altered, the technician may then reasonably expect the supervisor to provide the printout of the alteration.

The description of preferred embodiments set forth above and shown in the attached drawings have been provided by way of illustration only and those skilled in the art will recognize numerous other embodiments within the scope of the subject invention. Accordingly limitations on the scope of the subject invention are to be found only in the claims set forth below.

CLAIMS:

1. A system for accounting for the costs of postage expended by a postage meter, comprising:

05 a) data entry means for entry by an operator of commands and information, said information including postal information, said postal information including account numbers;

10 b) a memory for storing program data and account records, said account records each corresponding to one of said account numbers, said memory further comprising a non-volatile memory for storing said account records;

c) interface means for interfacing to said postage meter

15 d) processing means further comprising a CPU connected to said data entry means, said memory, said printer, and said interface, and responsive to said program data for:

20 d1) responding to entry of an item of said postal information corresponding to a particular batch of mail to transmit signals through said interface to set said postage meter, and responding to signals received through said interface specifying postage expended to update one of said account records corresponding to one of said account numbers specified by said item;

25 d2) further responding to second signals received through said interface specifying the value of the total postage expended by said postage meter subsequent to a pre-determined time past to compare said total postage value with a prior such total postage value stored in a pre-selected location in said non-volatile memory;

30 d3) if said total postage value is consistent with said prior stored value storing said total postage value in said pre-selected location so as to over write said prior stored value; and,

35 d4) alternatively if said total postage value does is not consistent with said prior stored value entering an error routine.

- 05 2. A system as described in claim 1 wherein said system further comprises output means for outputting account records and other information to an operator and said error routine includes the stop of outputting the inconsistent amount between said total postage value and said prior stored value.
- 10 3. A system as described in claim 2 wherein after output of said inconsistent amount said error routine further includes responding to editing information entered by said operator to update at least one of said account records to account for said inconsistent amount and then storing said total postage value in said pre-selected location.
- 15 4. A system as described in claim 2 wherein after output of said inconsistent amount said error routine further includes responding to a selection command to store said total postage value in said pre-selected location without updating of said account records.
- 20 5. A system as described in claim 3 wherein after output of said inconsistent amount said error routine further includes responding to a selection command to store said total postage value in said pre-selected location without updating of said account records.
- 25 6. A system as described in claim 3 wherein said output means is a printer and said error routine further includes printing a hard copy report of the results of said error routine.
- 30 7. A system as described in claim 4 wherein said output means is a printer and said error routine further includes printing a hard copy report of the results of said error routine.
- 35 8. A system as described in claim 5 wherein said output means is a printer and said error routine further includes printing a hard copy report of the results of said error routine.
9. A system as described in claim 1 wherein said postage meter includes an ascending register and said second signals comprise signals specifying the value of said ascending register.

10. A system as described in claim 2 wherein said postage meter includes an ascending register and said second signals comprise signals specifying the value of said ascending register.

05 11. A system as described in claim 3 wherein said postage meter includes an ascending register and said second signals comprise signals specifying the value of said ascending register.

10 12. A system as described in claim 2 wherein said second signals are received by said system prior to transmission of said signals to set said postage amount and said inconsistent amount is the difference between said total postage value and said prior stored value.

15 13. A system as described in claim 3 wherein said second signals are received by said system prior to transmission of said signals to set said postage amount and said inconsistent amount is the difference between said total postage value and said prior stored value.

20 14. A system as described in claim 4 wherein said second signals are received by said system prior to transmission of said signals to set said postage amount and said inconsistent amount is the difference between said total postage value and said prior stored value.

25 15. A system as described in claim 5 wherein said second signals are received by said system prior to transmission of said signals to set said postage amount and said inconsistent amount is the difference between said total postage value and said prior stored value.

30 16. A system as described in claim 4 wherein said second signals are received by said system prior to transmission of said signals to set said postage amount and said inconsistent amount is the difference between said total postage value and said prior stored value.

35 17. A system as described in claim 1 wherein said data entry means further comprises a postal scale.

18. A system for accounting for the costs of postage expended by a postage meter, comprising:

a) data entry means for entry by an operator of commands and information, said information including postal information, said postal information including account numbers;

05        b) a memory for storing program data and account records, said account records each corresponding to one of said account numbers, said memory further comprising a non-volatile memory for storing said account records;

10        c) interface means for interfacing to said postage meter, said postage meter being connected to said interface means;

15        d) processing means further comprising a CPU connected to said data entry means, said memory, said printer, and said interface, and responsive to said program data for

20            d1) responding to entry of an item of said postal information corresponding to a particular batch of mail to transmit signals through said interface to set said postage meter, and responding to signals received through said interface specifying postage expended to update one of said account records corresponding to one of said account numbers specified by said item;

25            d2) further responding to second signals received through said interface specifying the value of the total postage expended by said postage meter subsequent to a pre-determined time past to compare said total postage value with a prior such total postage value stored in a pre-selected location in said non-volatile memory;

30            d3) if said total postage value is consistent with said prior stored value storing said total postage value in said pre-selected location so as to over write said prior stored value; and,

35            d4) alternatively if said total postage value does is not consistent with said prior stored value entering an error routine.

19. A system as described in claim 18 wherein said data entry means further comprises a postal scale.

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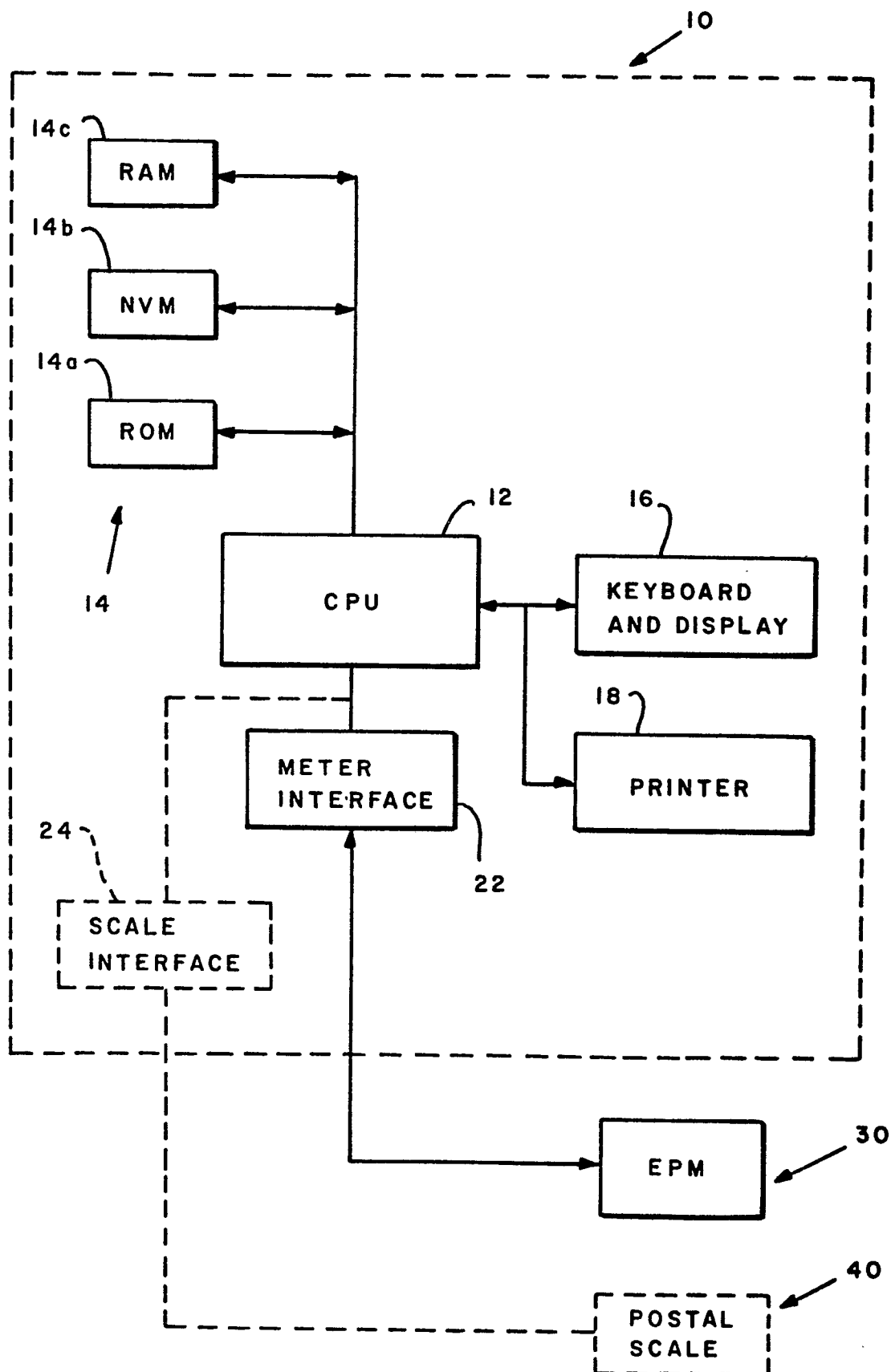


FIG. 1

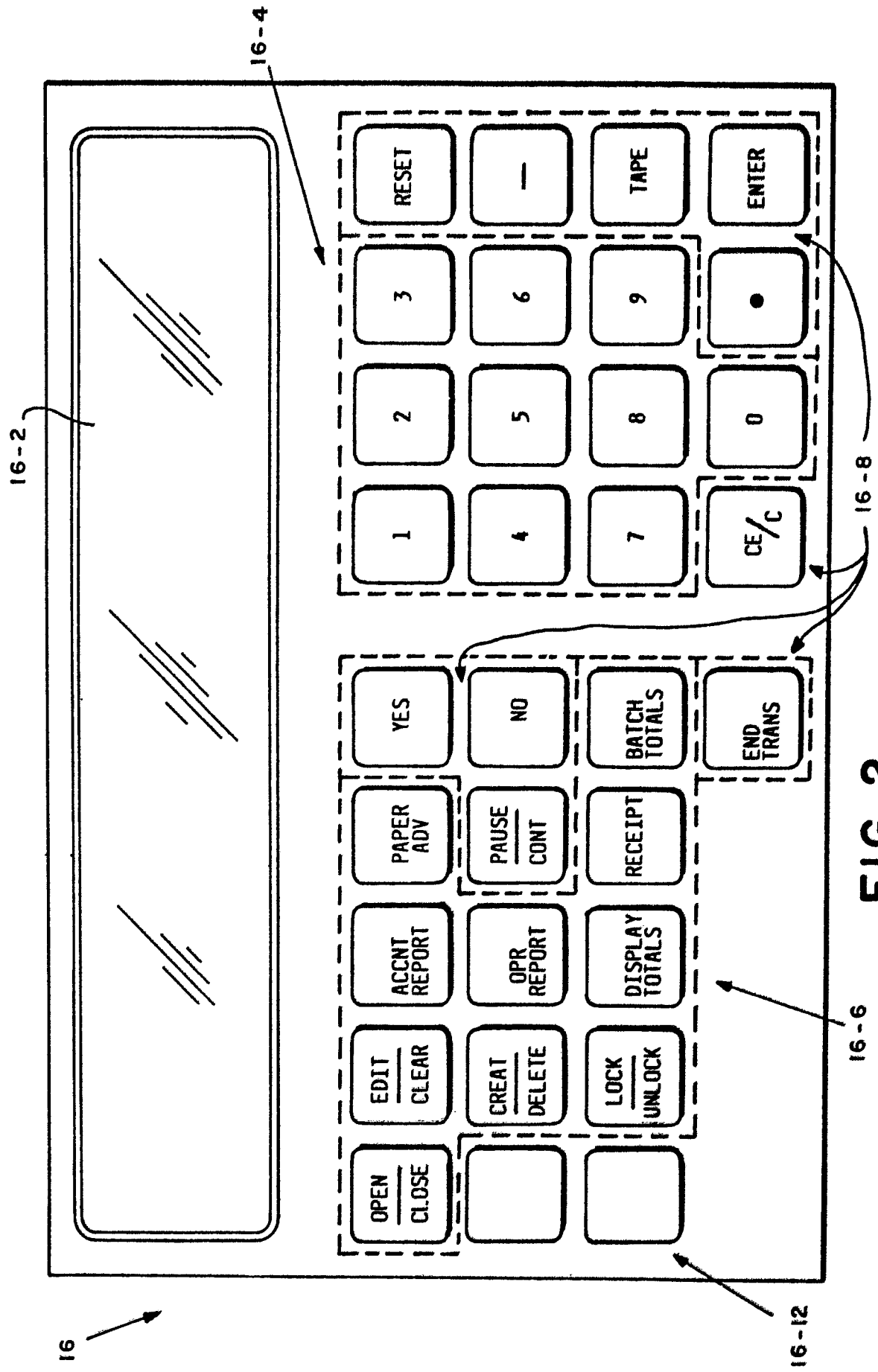


FIG. 2

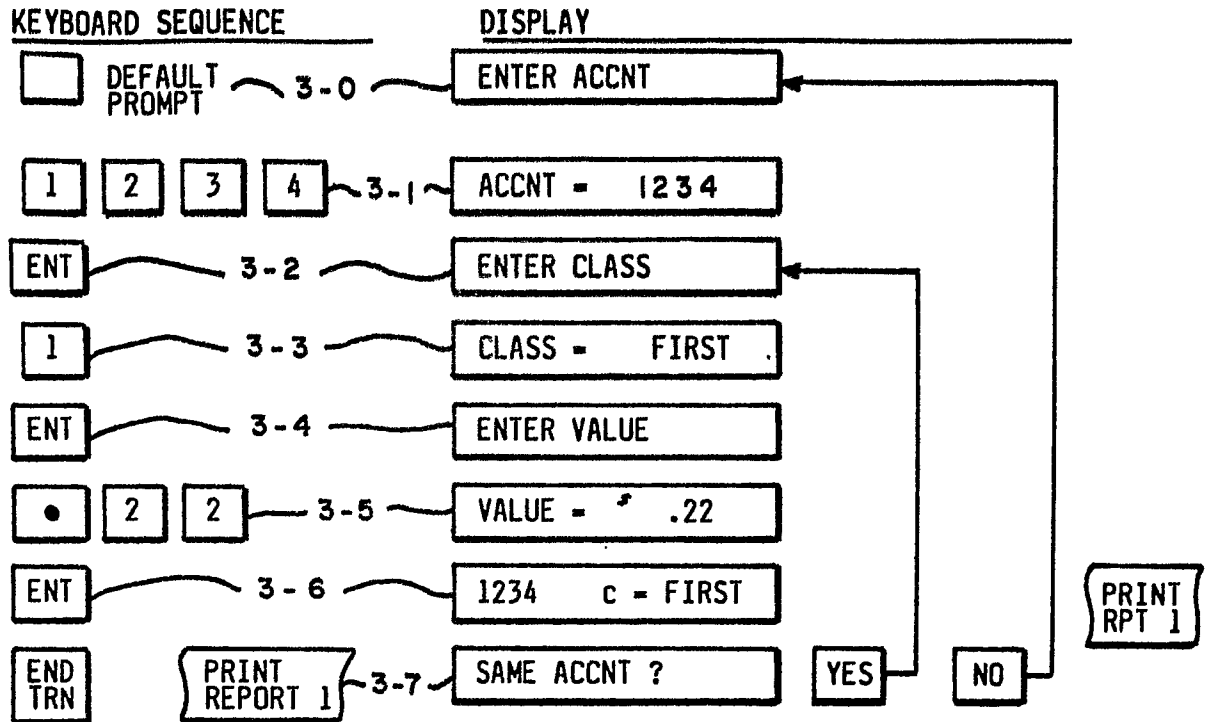


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

REPORT 1			
----- TRANSACTION RECEIPT -----			
STATION ID: 10		TIME: 11:23	
DATE: 07-15-84			
ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST	33	6.60
	3 THIRD	12	2.04
TOTAL		117	\$28.89
REPORT 2			
----- TRANSACTION RECEIPT -----			
STATION ID: 10		TIME: 11:23	
DATE: 07-15-84			
ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST	1	12.60
	WEIGHT	ZONE	
	13# 12.20Z	2	
TOTAL		1	\$12.60

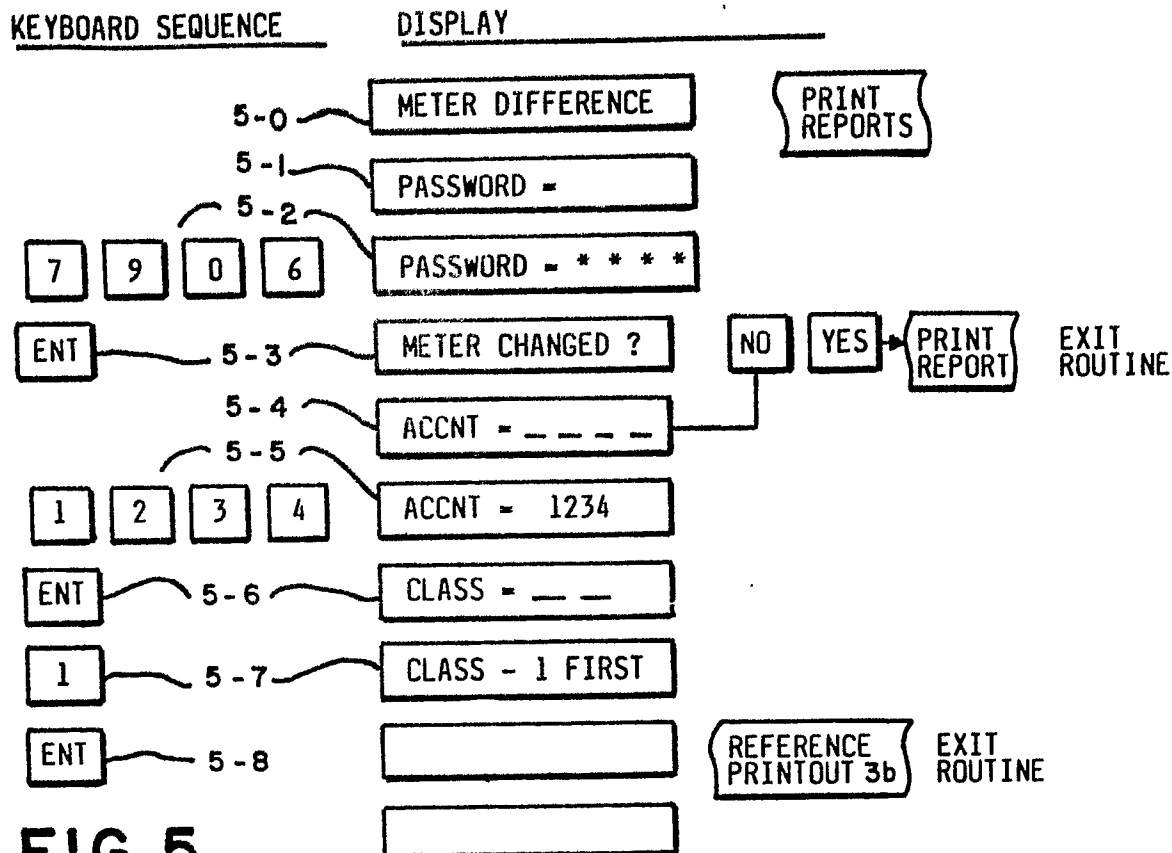
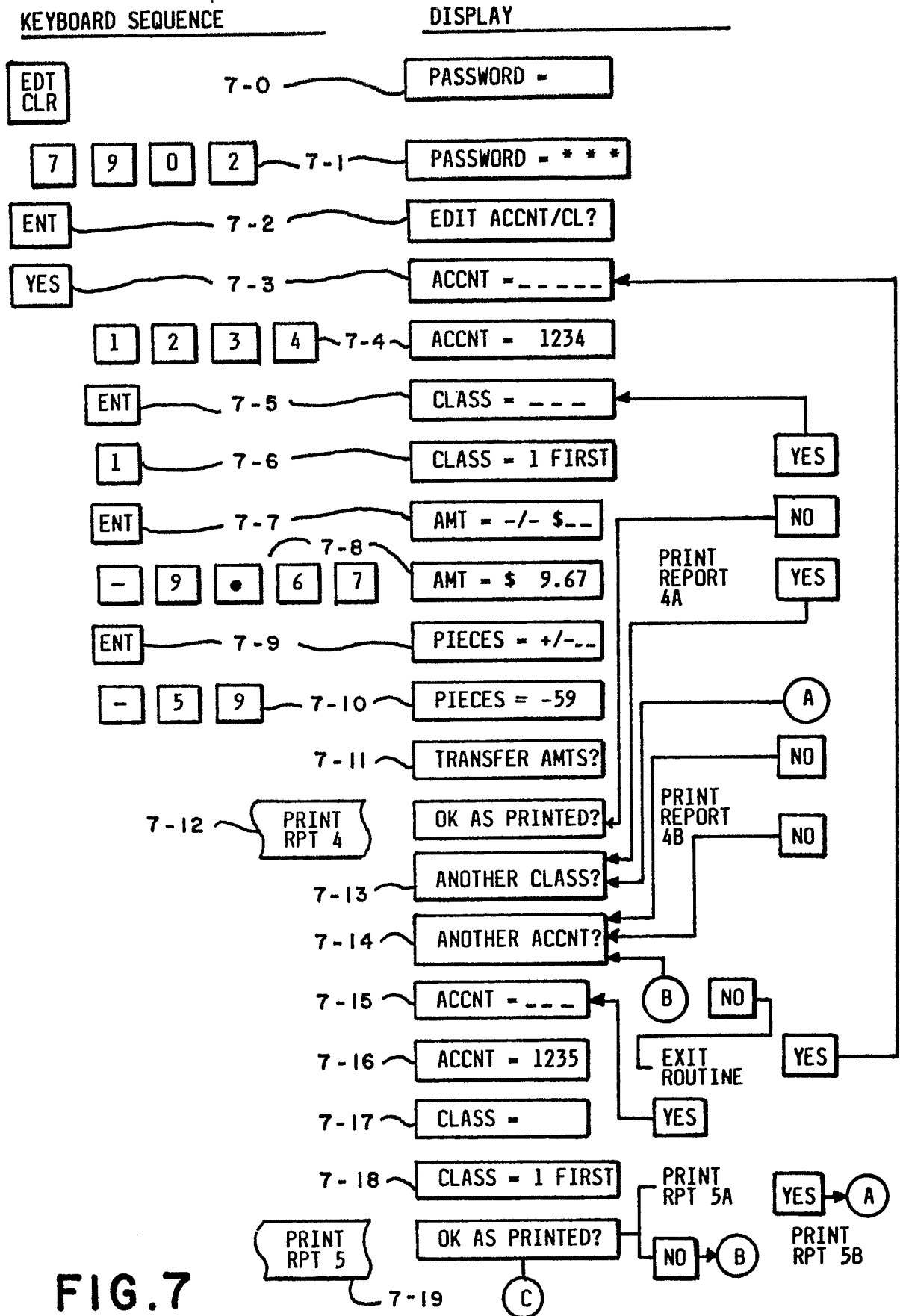


FIG.5

FIG.6

REPORT 3	
DIFFERENCE IN METER REGISTER VALUES	
STATION ID: 10	TIME: 11:23
DATE: 07-15-84	
PREVIOUS READING	\$ 1267.15
CURRENT READING	\$ 1270.00
DIFFERENCE	\$ 2.25
\$2.25 REGISTER DIFFERENCE DUE TO METER CHANGE	
REPORT 3	
DIFFERENCE IN METER REGISTER VALUES	
STATION ID: 10	TIME: 11:23
DATE: 07-15-84	
PREVIOUS READING	\$ 1267.15
CURRENT READING	\$ 1270.00
DIFFERENCE	\$ 2.25
\$2.25 REGISTER DIFFERENCE CHARGED TO ACCOUNT: 1234 CLASS: 1 FIRST	
POSTAGE SPEND OFF-LINE	



REPORT 4

---

ACCOUNT EDIT

---

STATION ID: 10  
DATE: 07-15-84

TIME: 11:23

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	17463	1263.01
	CHANGE	- 59	- 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	17584	\$ 1253.34

---

CONFIRMED

---

4

4 a

REPORT 4

---

ACCOUNT EDIT

---

STATION ID: 10  
DATE: 07-15-84

TIME: 11:23

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	17463	1263.01
	CHANGE	- 59	- 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	17584	\$ 1253.34

---

PREVIOUS TOTAL UNCHANGED

---

4

4 b

FIG.8A

REPORT 5

---

ACCOUNT EDIT

---

STATION ID: 10      TIME: 11:23  
 DATE: 07-15-84

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	17463	1263.01
	CHANGE	- 59	- 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	17584	\$ 1253.34
1235	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	25631	571.06
	CHANGE	+ 59	+ 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	25690	\$ 580.73

CONFIRMED

---

REPORT 5

---

ACCOUNT EDIT

---

STATION ID: 10      TIME: 11:23  
 DATE: 07-15-84

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	17463	1263.01
	CHANGE	- 59	- 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	17584	\$ 1253.34
1234	1 FIRST		
	PREVIOUS TOTAL	25631	571.06
	CHANGE	+ 59	+ 9.67
	NEW TOTAL	25690	\$ 580.73

PREVIOUS TOTALS UNCHANGED

---

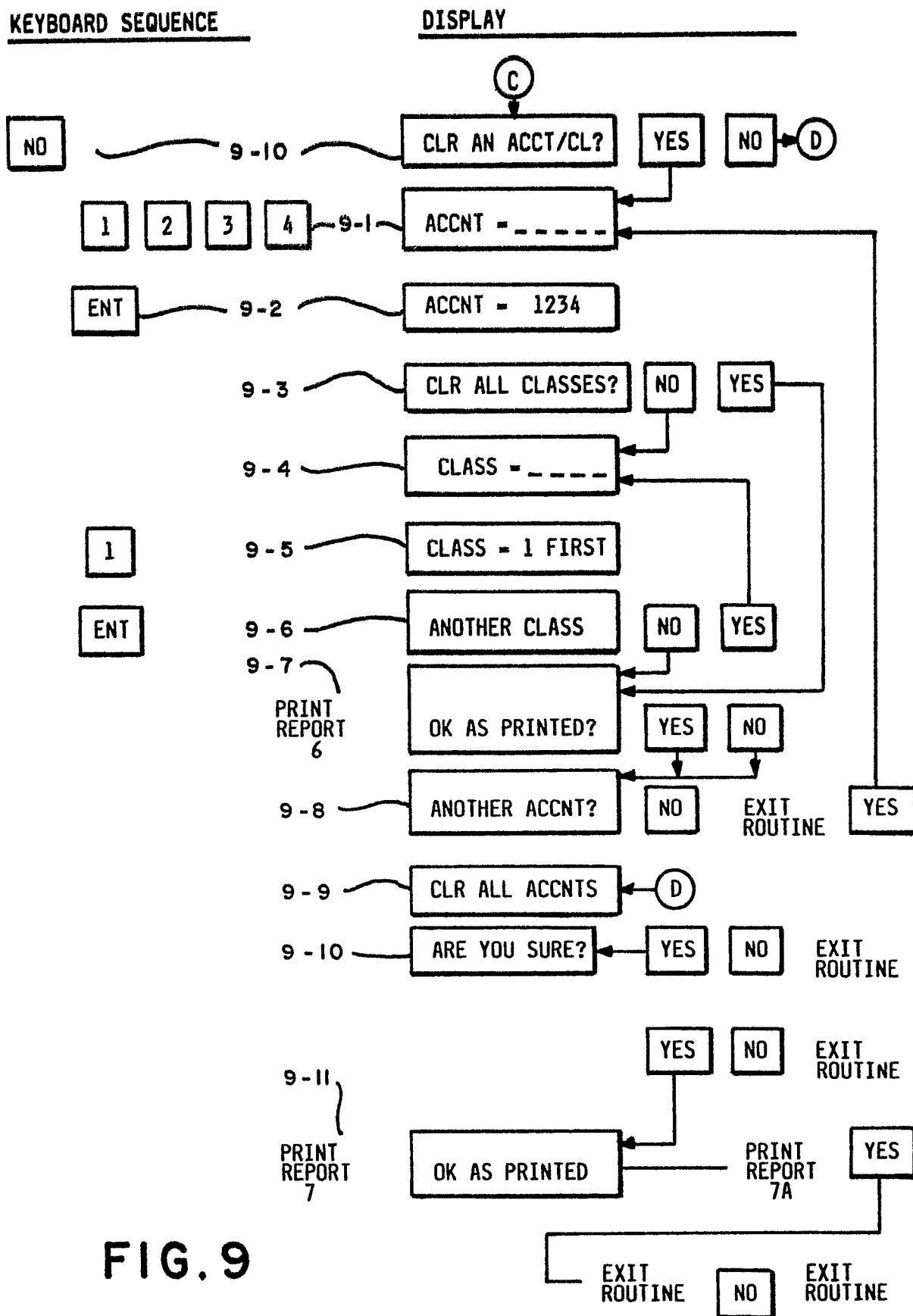
5

5 a

5

5 b

FIG.8B



**REPORT 6**

----- CLEAR ACCOUNT/CLASS -----

STATION ID: 10  
DATE: 07-15-84

TIME: 11:23

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	01 FIRST	34	6.45
	02 SECND	13	3.01
	03 THIRD	59	19.67
	04 EXPRS	60	73.34
TOTAL	.....	116	\$102.47

CONFIRMED

---

**REPORT 6**

----- CLEAR ACCOUNT/CLASS -----

STATION ID: 10  
DATE: 07-15-84

TIME: 11:23

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1234	01 FIRST	34	6.45
	02 SECND	13	3.01
	03 THIRD	59	19.67
	04 EXPRS	60	73.34
TOTAL	.....	166	\$102.47

ABOVE ACCOUNTS UNCHANGED

6

6 a

6

6 b

**FIG. 10A**

REPORT 7

----- CLEARED ACCOUNT SUMMARY -----

STATION ID: 62                      TIME: 13:34

REPORT PERIOD:

07-01-84 To 07-31-84

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
167	1 FIRST	60	12.00
	2 SECND	12	2.04
	5 INTNL	45	14.85
TOTAL		117	\$28.89
196	1 FIRST	220	44.00
	4 BULK4	796	262.69
	8 UPSON	900	531.00
TOTAL		1916	\$837.69
297	1 FIRST	420	84.00
	4 BULK4	907	299.31
TOTAL		1327	\$383.31

----- STATION TOTAL -----

CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
1 FIRST	700	140.00
3 THIRD	12	2.04
4 BULK4	1703	562.00
5 INTNL	45	14.95
8 UPSON	900	541.00
TOTAL	3360	\$1249.00

CONFIRMED

-----

7

7 a

FIG. 10B

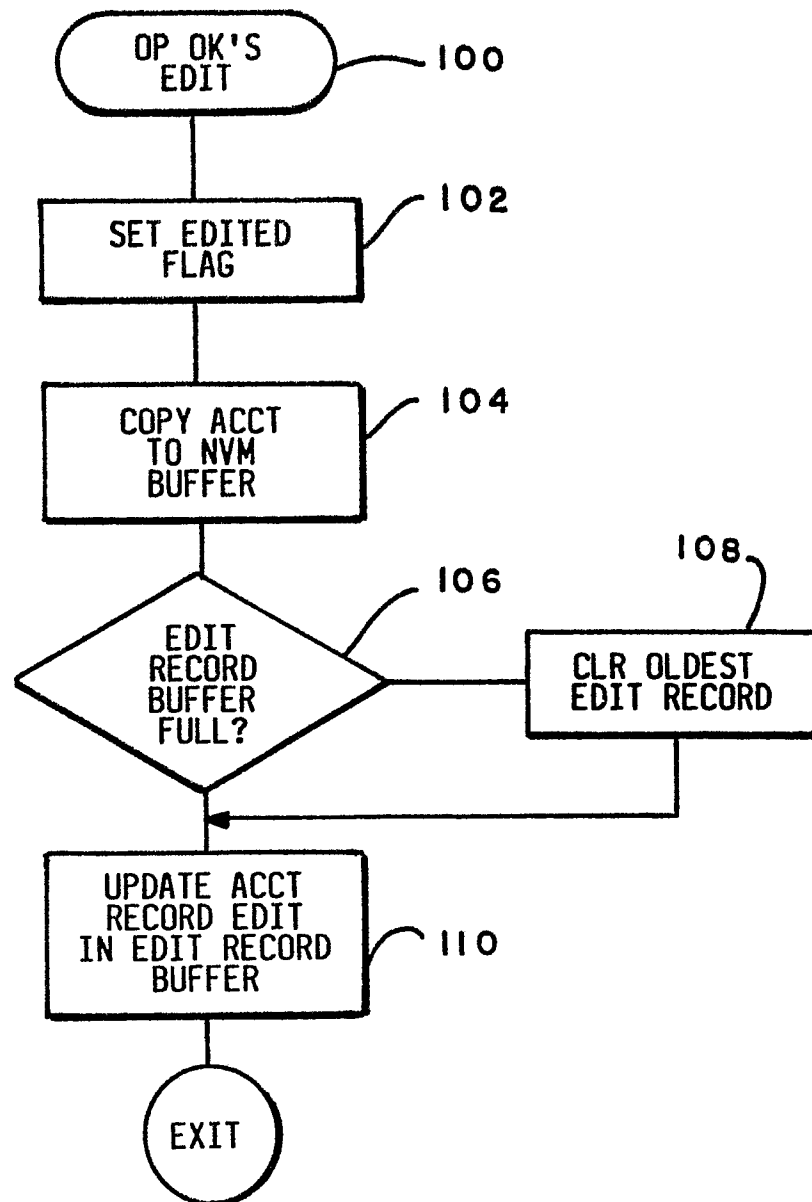


FIG. II

KEYBOARD SEQUENCE

DISPLAY

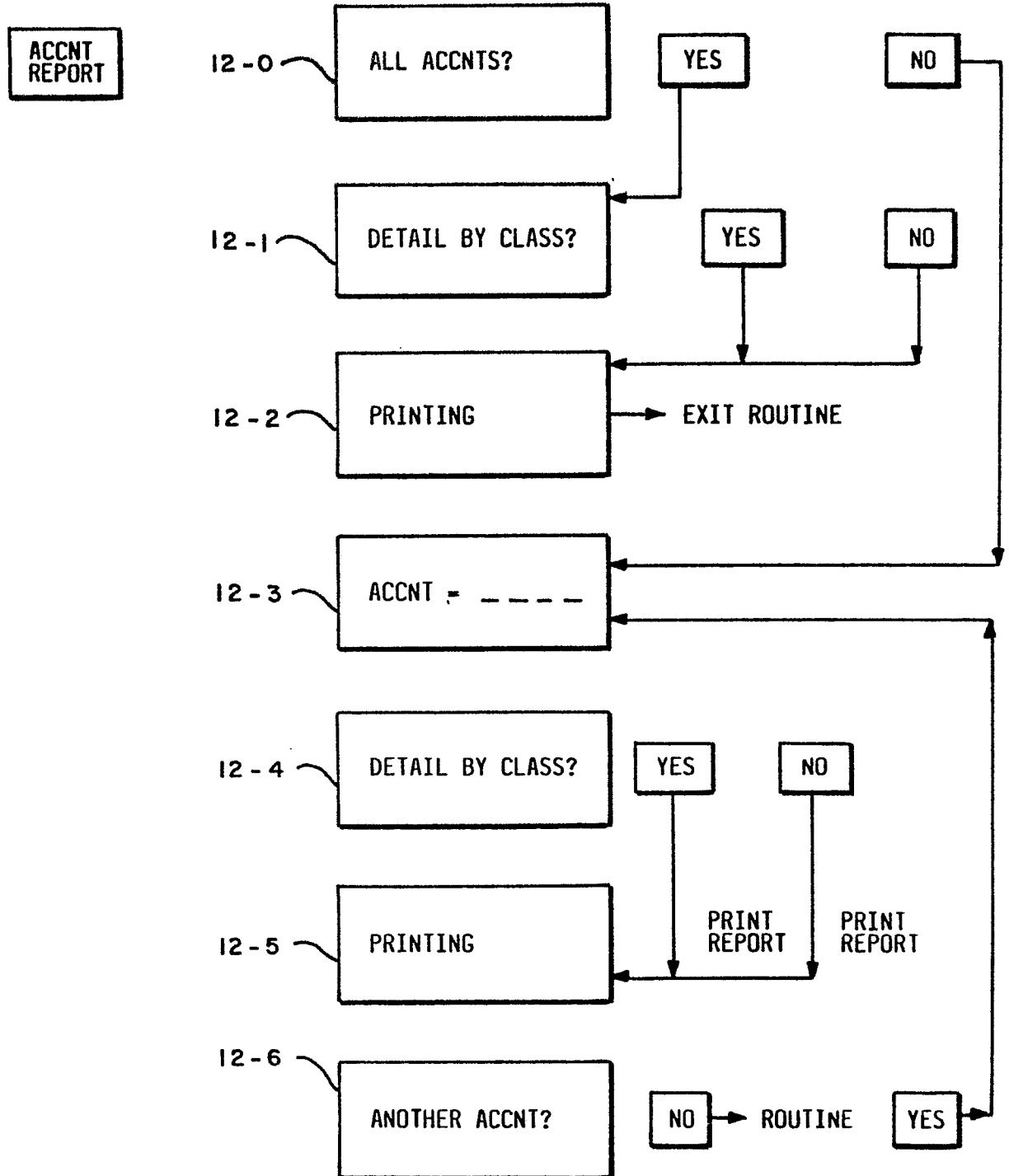


FIG. 12

REPORT 8			
----- ACCOUNT TOTALS -----			
STATION ID: 62		TIME: 13:34	
REPORT PERIOD:			
07-01-84 TO 07-31-84			
ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
167	1 FIRST	60	12.00
	2 SECND	12	2.04
	5 INTNL	45	14.85
TOTAL	. . . . .	117	\$28.89
196	1 FIRST	220	44.00
	4 BULK4	796	262.69
	8 UPSON	900	531.00
TOTAL	. . . . .	1916	\$837.69
297	1 FIRST	420	84.00
	4 BULK4	907	299.31
TOTAL	. . . . .	1327	\$383.31
----- STATION TOTAL -----			
	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
	1 FIRST	700	140.00
	2 THIRD	12	2.04
	4 BULK4	1703	562.00
	5 INTNL	45	14.95
	8 UPSON	900	541.00
TOTAL	. .	3360	\$1249.00

FIG. 13A

## REPORT 9

## ----- ACCOUNT TOTALS -----

STATION ID: 101                      TIME: 12:34  
 REPORTING PERIOD:  
 07-01-84 TO 07-31-84

ACCOUNT#	PIECES	\$ VALUE
167	117	28.89
196	1916	837.69
297	1327	383.31
TOTAL . . .	4738 . .	\$8332.70

## ----- ACCOUNT SUMMARY -----

STATION ID: 10                      TIME: 11:23  
 DATE: 07-15-84

ACCOUNT#	CLASS	PIECES	\$ VALUE
167	1 FIRST	60	12.00
	3 THIRD	12	2.04
	5 INTNL	45	14.85
TOTAL . . . . .		117	\$28.89

## REPORT 13

## ----- ACCOUNT SUMMARY -----

STATION ID: 101                      TIME: 11:23  
 DATE: 07-15-84

ACCOUNT#	PIECES	\$ VALUE
167	117	28.89

FIG.13B

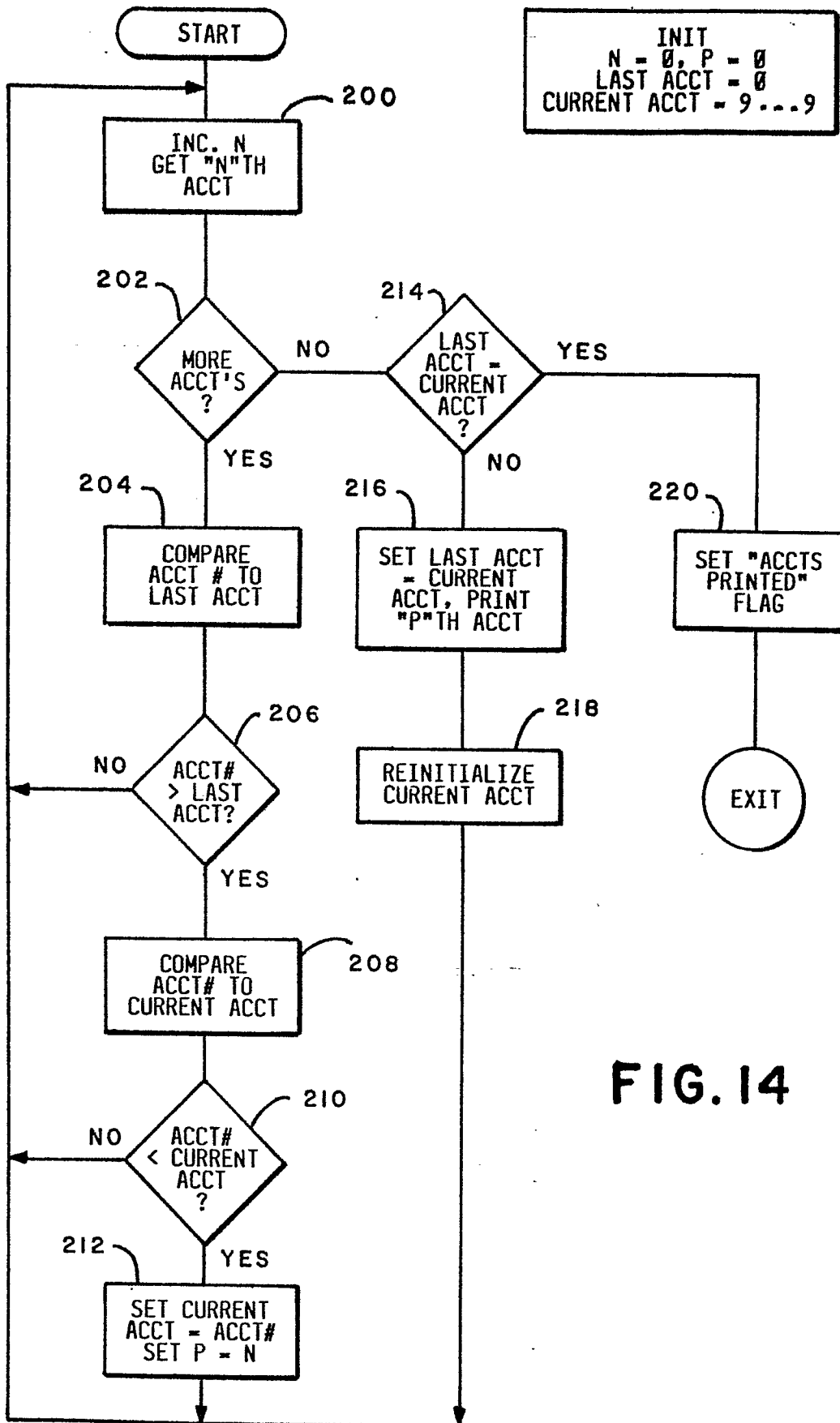


FIG. 14