

ARTICLE 121.

Articles specially admitted at the Blind Literature Rate.

Plates for embossing blind literature are treated as Blind Literature. The same applies to sound records intended solely for the use of the blind, provided that they are sent by or addressed to an officially recognized institute for the blind.

ARTICLE 122.

Samples. Authorised Annotations.

It is permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside packets containing samples, and, in the latter case, on the sample itself or on a special sheet relating to the sample, the name, position, profession, style and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number and exchange, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque or banking account of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, a short note referring to the manufacturer and to the person supplying the goods or concerning the person for whom the sample is destined, serial or identity numbers, prices and notes representing the essential elements of price, particulars relating to weight, measurement and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and the character of the goods.

ARTICLE 123.

Samples. Make-up.

1. Samples of merchandise must be placed in bags, boxes or removable covers.

2. Articles of glass or other fragile materials, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets containing live bees, leeches, silk-worm eggs or the parasites referred to in Article 49, § 1, of the Convention are transmissible as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner:

(a) articles of glass or other fragile materials must be securely packed (boxes of metal, wood, or strong corrugated cardboard) so as to prevent all danger to postal officers and to correspondence;

(b) liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy must be enclosed in receptacles hermetically sealed. Each receptacle must be placed in a special box of metal, strong wood or strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the breakage of the receptacle. The lid of the box must be fixed in such a manner that it cannot easily become detached;

(c) fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, etc., as well as silk-worm eggs, the transmission of which presents fewer difficulties, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen, or parchment, etc.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or stout thick leather;

(d) dry colouring powders, such as aniline blue, etc., are not admitted unless enclosed in stout tin boxes, placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two covers. Dry non-colouring powders must be placed in boxes of metal, wood, or cardboard; these boxes must be themselves enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment;

(e) live bees, leeches and parasites must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.