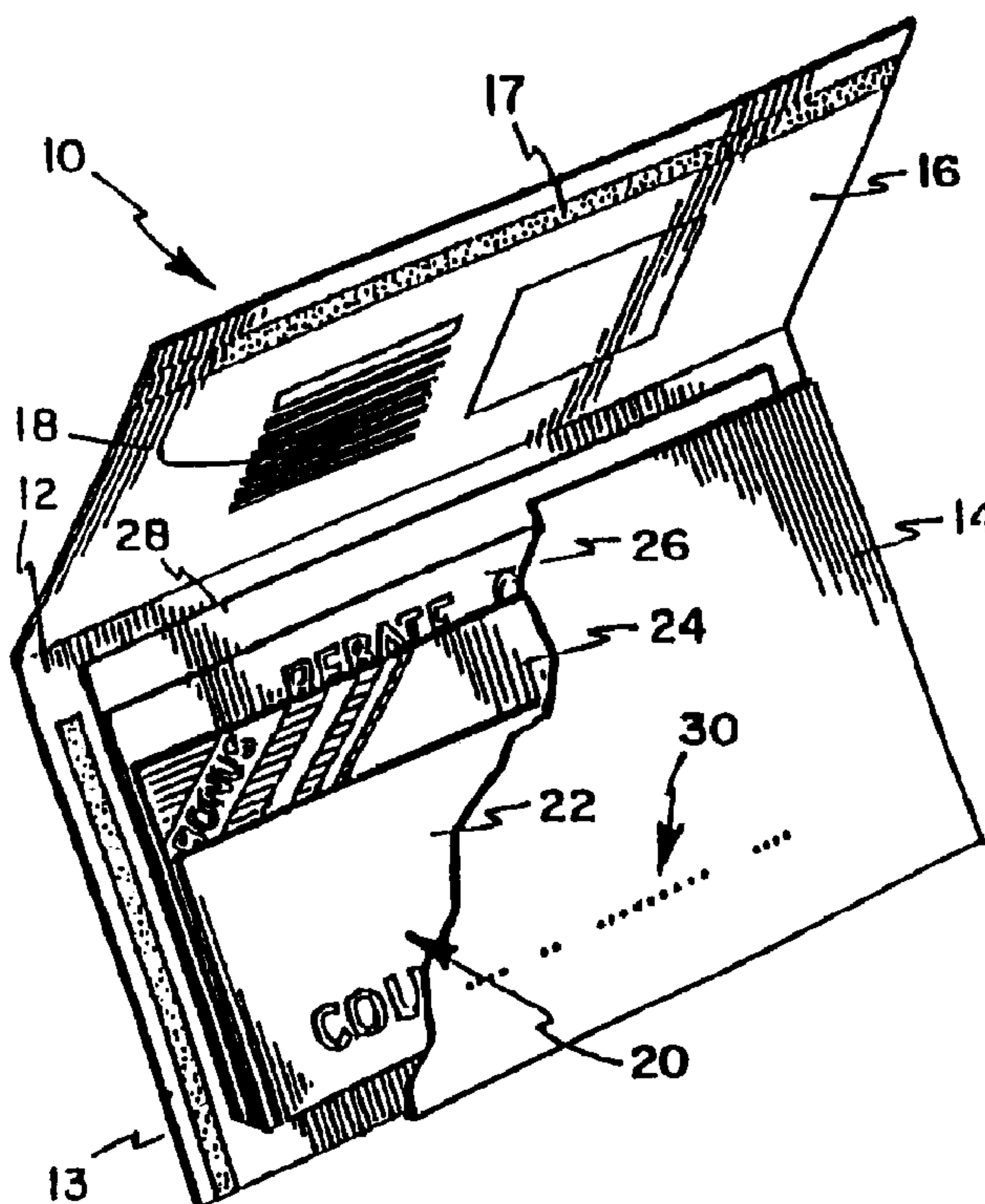




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method of simultaneously encoding successive groups of printed paper sheets or mass distributable material wherein the sheets (20) are provided with unperceptible and virtually invisible common code pattern (30) by laser means (70) which is supplied with a distinct series of coded pulse signals in synchronism with control pulses to produce a different optically-scannable coded hole pattern (30) on each group of printed sheets.



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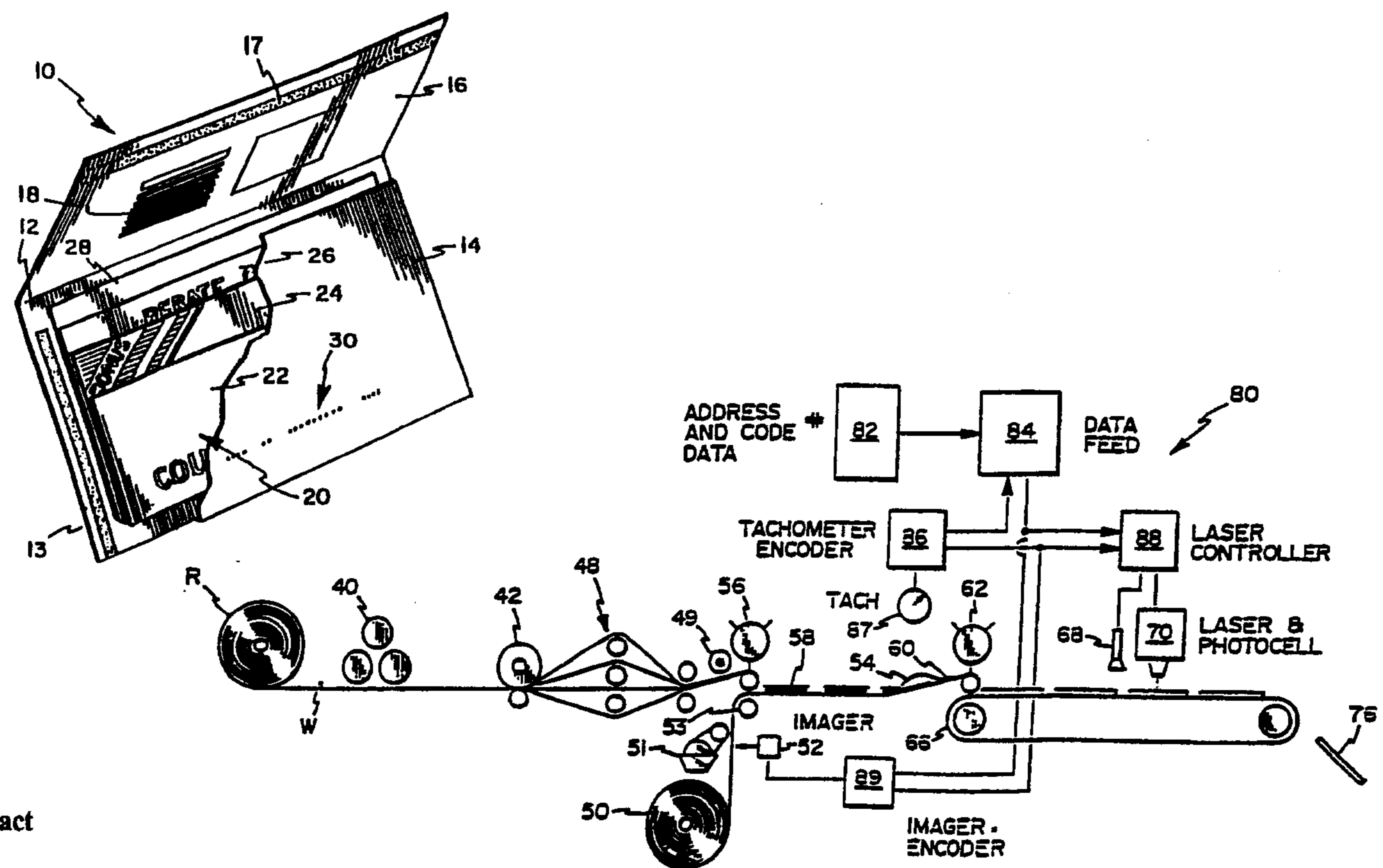
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(54) Title: A PRINTED AND ENCODED MASS DISTRIBUTABLE RESPONSE PIECE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME



(57) Abstract

A method of simultaneously encoding successive groups of printed paper sheets or mass distributable material wherein the sheets (20) are provided with unperceptable and virtually invisible common code pattern (30) by laser means (70) which is supplied with a distinct series of coded pulse signals in synchronism with control pulses to produce a different optically-scannable coded hole pattern (30) on each group of printed sheets.

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**A PRINTED AND ENCODED MASS DISTRIBUTABLE
RESPONSE PIECE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to mass distributed response items, and more particularly to such an item and method of making the same in which the recipient of a mass distributed response piece, such as a coupon or order form permits the recipient to be readily identified.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 In the advertising business, it is a current
practice to target individuals and groups of individuals for
specific advertisements. It is important in the advertising
business to know something about the individual to whom the
10 advertisements are being sent. Demographic information is
commonly used to target groups or individuals by focusing on
common characteristics. Characteristics which are generally
focused on include geographical areas, income, gender and age,
current purchasing patterns and habits, etc.

15 While the name and address of the individual to
whom the advertisement is being sent is usually known, it has
been heretofore difficult to determine which individuals have
responded to the advertisements, such as one who redeems a
coupon to make a purchase.

20 Coupons, as currently printed, may include a bar
code or some other coding identifying the product, and
possibly the sales campaigns. But it has not been practical
because of the space required by bar codes or other optically
readable coding to print a separate code on each coupon
identifying the individual household or addressee to which the
25 advertisement and coupon is sent.

30 Those knowledgeable in this field will appreciate
that there is a need for a service or merchandise coupon
advertisement coding system which allows advertisers to
uniquely identify those individual customers who respond to
their advertisements.

35 In addition, in many instances it is impractical
to place a code on coupon pieces, where for example, many
and/or different multiple advertising pieces are contained in
a common packet to be sent to an individual addressee, or
where the advertising and coupon pieces are signature inserts
in a publication to be forwarded to a particular addressee or
household.

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FEATURES AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Accordingly, a feature of the invention is the providing of a unique coding method for a mass distributable response piece without being restricted by space availability or printed material on the sheets.

10 Another feature of the invention is to provide a method capability of simultaneously encoding all of the paper sheets in the stack simultaneously with a common code marking, irrespective of the number of sheets in that stack or group.

15 Yet another feature of the invention is to provide a method in which all of the printed paper response sheets in a stack are encoded simultaneously with a common code pattern to identify the individual or addressee who is to receive that group of response pieces.

A further feature of the invention is to provide a method in which successive groups of printed paper sheets are quickly and successively moved passed the apparatus which applies a different code to each stack.

20 Yet another feature of the invention is to provide a mailing piece formed of a plurality of sheets gathered together in a group or stack, where each of the mailing pieces has the same code and which is formed by a spaced linear series of perforations therein forming a distinctive code pattern.

25 Yet another feature of the invention is to provide a coding method that can be placed anywhere on the printed sheet without interfering with the printed graphic material on the sheets and is unperceptable and virtually invisible to the reader.

30 Another feature of this invention is the simultaneous encoding of a group of previously gathered printed paper response sheets by making a common series of holes through each sheet in the group, the holes being of such a size that they are unperceptable to the casual viewer, but can be scanned by optical equipment.

35 A further feature of this invention is to integrate

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the encoding of the printed response pieces as one of the manufacturing steps used to produce the finished packet containing a set of printed response pieces.

5 These and other features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent in view of the following description and drawings of the above-identified invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 FIGURE 1 is a perspective partial cut-away view of an envelope containing an advertising and coupon packet.

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the packet items contained in the envelope of Figure 1.

15 FIGURE 3 is an enlarged plan view of a small part of the area of the upper coupon of Figure 2 which contains some code holes.

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged plan view of the surface of the envelope of Figure 1 containing a typical hole code.

20 FIGURE 5 is a perspective schematic view showing a method of manufacturing the advertising packets containing envelope of Figure 1.

FIGURE 6 is a schematic view of the method of producing the packet of Figure 1, illustrating the control functions for the encoding and address operations.

25 FIGURE 7 is a plan view of the address face of the advertising packet of Figure 1.

FIGURE 8a is a perspective exploded view of an assembled set of different advertising pieces encoded with the same hole code.

30 FIGURE 8b is an exploded perspective view of different advertising pieces having the same hole code.

FIGURE 9 is a schematic view illustrating the method of producing and encoding successive packets containing different groups of printed sheets or inserts which differ in both quantity and type, such as shown in Figures 8a and 8b.

35 FIGURE 10 is a plan view of two successively produced packets assembled by the apparatus of Figure 9.

FIGURE 11 is an exploded perspective view of a pile

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of coupons simultaneously logged with a common hole encoded pattern for identification purposes.

5 FIGURE 12 is a perspective view showing the laser encoding creating a code by applying a coded series of holes on each of the successive multi-page signatures on a line conveyor.

FIGURE 13 is a layout of the binary code arrangement used for encoding.

10 FIGURE 14 is an exploded view of two groups or stacks of printed pieces.

FIGURE 15 is a side view of the separating assembly of Figure 9.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 An advertising mail-out packet typical of this invention is shown in Figures 1 and 2. An outer envelope generally indicated at 10 contains a number of advertising pieces generally indicated at 20 which are encoded by a single common hole pattern generally indicated at 30. The envelope
20 10 is an in-line produced type which has a rear address panel 12 and an upper pocket panel 14 held together along their common side edge by a glue strip 13. The envelope flap 16 is relatively wide and contains advertising material 18 and a closure glue strip 17. The set of advertising inserts 20, as
25 shown in Figure 2, includes individual coupons 22 and 23, a fold over insert having sheets 24 and 25 and a double fold piece having panels 26, 27, and 28. A single line of small visually unnoticeable holes or perforations 30 marks each of the sheets of packet 20 with a common machine readable coded
30 pattern which identifies the addressee. The perforations are shown in the drawings for the purpose of clarity to be larger than they would appear in the actual mailing packet. The coded hole pattern is produced by an intermittently controlled pulse operated industrial laser beam which passes through the
35 entire envelope 10 and its contents.

The enlarged section, generally indicated at A of coupon 22 of Figure 2 is shown in Figure 3. Note the

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relatively small size of the holes with respect to the printing. The holes 30 are typically seven thousandths of an inch in diameter. The small size permits the coded line of holes to be applied anywhere on a sheet without visually interfering with the printed message. Consequently, the hole pattern can simultaneously be made on a large number of differently printed pieces with no constraint as to where the code may be placed. Furthermore, the code may be placed in a book or magazine. This allows for coding of inserts in a book or magazine after binding with no interference with the readability of the printed articles or aesthetic qualities of photographs. In this respect, a hole or perforation size of 7 mils diameter would ordinarily be visually unnoticeable. In most situations, a hole size of 5 mils or less cannot be seen by the unaided human eye. It is possible to optically scan hole sizes in this range or even smaller, with optical scanning devices which are part of high speed machine readable systems.

The preferred hole code arrangement is a binary pattern, as illustrated in Figure 4. In these systems, a light source is usually placed behind the coded sheet, and a photocell on the other side senses the light which passes through the holes. The first two holes 32 are a start signal or preamble for the electro-optical reader. By changing these parameters, this distance can be either reduced or lengthened. As an example, a 1/8th inch spacing center to center between hole positions for a piece traveling at 250 feet per minute under a laser beam having a frequency of 400 pulses per second. The length of the code on the coupon for a 32 bit binary code would be four inches. Each of these parameters, however can be varied. However, the laser may be pulsed at 1000 pulses per second or even faster. At the increased pulse rate, the web speed may be increased, or the code may be repeated to provide greater reliability. For example, the pulse rate is increased to 800 pulses per second, the code can be repeated a second time in the same code length, so that the reliability of the reading may be increased by requiring the

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optical reader equipment to obtain a second matched reading. There is a great deal of flexibility in this respect, since the holes can be read at much closer spacing, and the pulse rate may be increased to as much as 2500 pulses per second. This will readily accommodate bindery applications where the pieces are moved at approximately 500 feet per minute.

Following the preamble of the code, is first code section 34 consisting of ten spaced potential hole positions followed by a synchronizing pulse position 35. The synchronizing pulse position 35 will always be made by the laser. The optical machine reader will sense the presence or absence of this hole to assure that the code has been correctly applied to the piece. There are ten code positions in the first code section 34. The intermediate section 36 and synchronizing hole position 37 are a repeat of the first code section arrangement. The final code section 38, is a twelve position potential hole stage followed by two synchronizing or end pulse hole position. However, only the last hole 39 is made. The hole position 39a is never made, while the hole 39 is always made for each code. The code arrangement will be discussed in further detail with respect to Figure 13.

The total number of potential code hole locations is 32. Each location represents a binary code digit. For example, a hole represents a zero and the absence of a hole represents 1. This will correspond with multiple 32 position reader equipment.

A code arrangement with this number of combinations is useful for a mass mailing of coupons and advertising solicitations, where each single code combination identifies a particular addressee to whom the letter is addressed. In the case of a coupon which is encoded, the advertiser has the ability to determine which addressee or recipient has redeemed the coupon. The sectional code arrangement makes it possible to also add further identifying information, either with respect to the addressee or the advertiser and product, all of which could provide rapid machine sorting of large numbers of redeemed coupons.

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An in-line method producing the advertising envelope packet of Figure 1 is illustrated in Figure 5. Roll of paper R supplies a web W which produces the entire packet insert pieces. As shown in Figure 5, the web passes through a multi-color press generally indicated by printing rolls 40 which print the insert sheets of advertising insert 20. The web W then passes under a ribbon cutter assembly 42 which slits the web into ribbons 43 and 44 containing coupons 22 and 23 respectively. The other larger ribbons 45 and 46, which are subsequently folded as generally indicated, contain the remaining sheets of the packet. Ribbon 45 is folded over edge to edge and contains the intermediate sized advertising and coupon pieces 24 and 25. These pieces contain advertising as well as coupon sections, not shown in Figure 2. Ribbon 45 is edge folded to position the section containing the series of advertising pieces 24 over the series of advertising pieces 25.

It should be noted that the web W is printed with the insert pieces positioned lengthwise in transverse side by side sections containing the series of repeated prints of strips which are aligned with the roller cutters of the cutter assembly 42. Each set of inserts 58 for a single packet are transversely aligned with each other across the web. This arrangement is generally indicated in the web section C.

Ribbon 45 is folded along the common line forming the edge of the two adjustment strips containing advertising pieces 24 and 25. In similar fashion, web 46 is successively folded along the common lines between the three printed strips containing advertising pieces 26, 27, and 28. The turn bar assembly generally indicated at 48 positions the respective ribbons into superposed relationship in the order in which they will appear in the packet. The superposed ribbons are then passed through an edge slitter 49 which removes longitudinal fold line joining sheets 24 and 25, and 26 and 28.

The roll of web 50 supplies the envelope wrap. It passes under the addressing imaging bar 52 of a dot matrix

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printer such as a Mead™ or Diconix™ ink jet imager, which places the successive addresses on each successive envelope address panel, corresponding to the rear envelope panel 12 of Figure 1. The continuous web passes over the roller 53 and into a horizontal position providing a receiving section 54 beyond and below the transverse cutter assembly 56. The superposed ribbons 49 are cut transversely along the common transverse line separating successive advertising pieces in the respective ribbons by cutter 56.

Each of the severed advertising piece sets 58 is the advertising insert pack 20 of Figure 1. Each set 58 drops onto the web receiving section between previously applied transversely extending glue lines (not shown) which are the envelope glue lines 13 of envelope 10 in Figure 1. The closed envelope is then formed by folding the inner pocket panel section 14 over the inserts and subsequently folding the envelope flap 16 for the pocket panel. The folded envelope wrap 60 then passes through the cutter assembly 62, which transversely severs the successive and completed envelope pieces 64. The advertising envelope pieces 64 fall onto conveyor 66. The photocell sensing assembly 68 senses the edge of the oncoming envelope detector for the industrial laser 70. An appropriate delay, depending upon the speed of the envelope piece controls the laser output from the laser 72 which produces a cutting beam 74 to make the successive hole pattern code 30 on the envelope packet 10. This hole code pattern is different from the code on the previously encoded piece 76 which falls from the conveyor. The encoded hole pattern corresponds to the addressee whose name and address has been placed on the envelope by imaging bar 52 as it left the glue stage 51.

The manner of controlling the application of the imaging of the addresses and the encoding of the hole pattern on the finished piece is shown in Figure 6.

This is a schematic side view of the production assembly of Figure 5 showing the control system generally indicated at 80 for supplying the appropriate address and code

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5 information to the ink jet imager bar 52 of a dot matrix printer and the laser 70. The address and code number data is contained in an appropriate storage data device 82, such as a magnetic tape, or disk, the output of which is supplied to a data feed control 84 which is a microprocessor. The data feed control 84 correlates the address and its corresponding code so that both control data are entered on the same finished piece.

10 The timing control pulses are supplied by the tachometer encoder unit 86. The tachometer 87 connected to the conveyor 66, the speed of which is synchronized with that of envelope web from paper roll 50. A clock or control pulse which is a function of the speed of the conveyor and wrap web is supplied to the data feed processor 84, as well as to the
15 laser controller circuit 88, and the imager control circuit 89. The data feed processor 84 is also connected to both controllers 88 and 89. Operation of the imager 52 is set to successively image the address panels 12 of the envelopes with different successive addresses of recipients. The envelope
20 production includes conventional printing and glue application stages, not shown. The operation of the imager 52 is programmed in the imager control circuit 89 to apply address data on envelope blank address panels of the web at regular spaced intervals depending upon the web speed pulse received
25 from the tachometer encoder.

The operation of the laser 70 is similarly controlled by the laser controller 88. However, the operation of the laser 70 is synchronized with the movement of the completed and separated advertising packet 64. The photocell
30 68 senses the leading edge of the packet, and sends an impulse to the laser controller 88. This signal initiates a delay train of the predetermined number of pulses before which the laser will operate. This permits the packet 64 to travel into position below the laser 70 for receiving the coded laser beam
35 signal 74. Typically, the speed of travel of this in-line process is 250 feet per minute. The tachometer encoder permits a control or clock pulse train of 400 pulses per

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second. This pulse train ensures that the laser holes will be placed on the spaced hole pattern where successive pulses are spaced 1/8th of an inch apart. In a bindery, the web speed can be from 450 to 700 feet per minute. Consequently, if a desired hole spacing were to be obtained, the laser pulse rate would be varied.

In the preferred embodiment, the laser assembly 70 is a water cooled industrial type carbon dioxide laser which is designed for enhanced pulsing. A laser of this type is the EVERLASE trademark S-48 unit manufactured by Coherent General. This model of laser would have a typical power range of 300 - 950 watts and a typical peak power of 5400 watts. The laser beam width can be varied by adjustment of a focus control 72. The preferred laser produced hole is 7 thousandths of an inch in width.

The code output of laser 70 is produced by the laser controller 88 which superimposes the code data from the data feed processor 84 onto the block pulse train received from the tachometer encoder 86. The laser will operate at a frequency matching the 400 cycle per second frequency of the tachometer encoder control pulse train.

Figure 7 shows the outer address face or address panel 12 of the envelope 10 of Figure 1. The imaged address of the recipient 15 matches the hole code 30 of that individual. This information is supplied from the address and data code number generator 82 of Figure 6. The master listing of names and addresses with corresponding codes for each is contained in the address and code number data unit 82, for an entire mailing. Subsequently returned coupons having the hole code can be read mechanically and correlated with the name and address of the recipient to whom it was originally mailed.

The advertising packet of Figure 1 is restricted to identical insert content for each addressee. However, it is also possible to vary the content of successive packets according to the particular addressee. Figures 8a, 8b and 9 refer to such variable content advertising packets and the

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method of producing them.

The groups of advertising pieces of Figure 8a have the same general format, but are each different. They can be either from a common advertiser, or different advertisers in a cooperative or syndicated mailing. The lowermost coupon 91 is part of a single sheet insert having an upper advertising section 92. The coupon has a binary coded hole pattern 93 of the same type of the binary coded hole pattern 30 of Figure 7. The intermediate advertising insert is similarly arranged with an upper advertising section 94 and the lower coupon section 95 containing the hole pattern 96. Different coupon and advertising pieces having an upper coupon section 98 and a lower coupon section 97 with a binary, linear, laser-produced coded hole 99 is also included as part of this three piece advertising insert set. Although the format is the same, with the coupon at the bottom of the advertising piece, the printed material on each of the advertising pieces is different. Obviously, the number and content of the pieces can be varied. The laser assembly 70 is capable of cutting holes through 25 or more typically 0.0035 inches thick paper sheets simultaneously. Each of these different printed pieces would receive the same coded hole marking.

Figure 8b shows a second group of advertising pieces in superposed relationship which comprise one common insert for an envelope. The format of the advertising piece with a lower detachable coupon section is similar to the format of the advertising inserts of Figure 8a. There are four advertising inserts in this group 100, constituting coupons 103, 105, 108 and 111. Each has a corresponding upper advertising section, 102, 106, 109, and 112, respectively. All of the coded hole patterns on the coupons, 104, 107, 110, and 113 are identical and identify the intended recipient or addressee.

The manner of producing such a packet, involves selective feed, and is illustrated in Figure 9.

The selective feed assembly, generally indicated at 120 has a large number of supply columns generally

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5 indicated schematically, such as 122 and 124. It is possible
to have as many as one hundred or more such dispensers feeding
onto a common conveyor, each section of which would be
designated to receive advertising pieces for a particular
addressee. For example, dispensing column 122 could contain
10 advertising insert 98 of Figure 8a and dispensing column 124
would contain only the inserts 110 of Figure 8b. These
inserts would be selectively released by appropriate control
means to supply a single advertising insert, from the column
122 onto the piece 126, for example. Similarly, the
advertising piece in column 124 would be deposited as the top
sheet on the group of inserts 128 carried by the conveyor.
Each of the successive groups of inserts receives a designated
15 addition as it passes under the successive feed station
positions.

Column 132 contains a piece which has a separator
tab 134. Every pile receives sheet 134 which has a separator
tab. Figures 13 and 14 illustrate in further detail the tab
containing piece, and the copper and sheet feeder assembly
20 142.

When a completed set of advertising pieces 136
leaves the conveyor, it can be wrapped as shown in Figures 5
and 6 or it can be fed directly to an envelope wrapper
assembly such as 160 in Figure 9. In those instances where
25 the traveling speed of the conveyor 130 varies somewhat from
the output rate of the envelope wrapper 160, it may be
desirable to add a separator sheet or separator tab to the
top of the group of advertising inserts 136, and to each group
of advertising inserts when it reaches this point. The
30 advertising insert groups are then fed to the hopper 138. The
sets of advertising pieces are successively removed from the
bottom of the hopper 138 by a sheet feeder assembly 142 which
is slightly modified to successively remove the lowermost
group or set of coupon piece from the hopper. The separator
35 sheet tab or extended section is grasped and pulled together
with the entire set from the bottom of the hopper to rotate
it downwardly as shown at 144 where it is placed immediately

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5 behind the previously selected groups of advertising inserts
146 and 148 on conveyor 150. The speed of the conveyor is
measured by the tachometer assembly 140 which is electrically
connected to a tachometer generator not shown through line
152. Conveyor 150 carries groups of advertising inserts as
10 indicated 154, where the inserts are loaded into the envelope
wrapper 160. Pre-printed envelopes 162 are contained in the
loading hopper at the top of the envelope wrapper unit. The
completed assembly leaves the wrapper by a guide 164 and moves
15 into contact at 168 with the processing conveyor unit 170.
The speeds of conveyors 150 and 170 are synchronized to
provide an even flow of insert sets and filled envelopes
through the assembly.

The conveyor 170 carries a packet 172 beneath the
15 laser where it is encoded by the laser. Encoded envelopes
174 and 176 are then moved into position 178 beneath the
imager where an address is applied. The address and coding
information, as well as timing control with the movement of
the conveyors 150 and 170 is supplied by the address and data
20 section 180.

The control for the imager and the laser are
similar to the control units previously described with respect
to Figure 6. Address and control number data block 182
supplies each of the addresses for the envelopes with the
25 corresponding control number for the addressee. In this
instance, although not shown, processing of this data is also
coordinated with each of the advertising packets assembled on
conveyor 130. In this production line, it is necessary to
keep track of each advertising packet made up for a particular
30 addressee, such that after it is wrapped, the correct code
number and address is applied to the envelope. Since there
is a continuous production process, effective timing control
and appropriate delay intervals are used to apply the correct
information to a given packet, such as 172 as it passes
35 beneath the laser encoding station. Tachometer 140 receives
an electrical signal from a transducer along line 152, which
is supplied to the tachometer encoder 186. The tachometer

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encoder produces the series of clock pulses which indicate the speed of the conveyor 150 (synchronized with conveyor 170) to control operation of the laser control unit 188 and the timed feed of address and code number data to the laser pulse control circuit. The photocell 190 senses the edge of envelope 168 and provides the appropriate time delay to permit travel of the envelope to the encoding position under the laser 194, where the pulsed beam 195 produces the coded sequence for that envelope. Appropriate additional delay is built into the control system such that the imager control circuit 198 controls application of imaged printing through the imager (dot matrix printer) ink jet control bar 200. Precise sensing and timing is provided by the photocell pick-up 196 which measures the edge of the approaching envelope packets.

It should be noted that there is some complexity in applying the control data applied by the laser 194 to a given envelope such as 172 which is different from the address information being applied by the jet image control bar 200 at that moment. In this assembly, the imager is applying an address to an envelope corresponding to a coded hole sequence applied previously. In this instance, assuming a long address list, the laser is applying a control code for a name on the list three names earlier than the addressee being imaged on the envelopes. The completed packet 202 containing both the coded hole, and the address, is complete and ready for mailing.

Figure 10 shows a completed advertising packet 210 with a return address 212, the ink jet imaged address 214 of the addressee, the coded hole pattern 216 made by the laser, and the stamp section 218, after completion of the ink jet imager by the imager bar 200 of Figure 9. A second advertising mail-out packet 220, similar to packet 210, also produced by the method of Figure 9, has pre-printed return address 222 and stamp sections 228. The ink jet imaged address 224 could be the next name on the mailing list, where these packets 210 and 220, are successively produced. The

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encoded laser hole pattern 226 would correspond to the addressee's name and address printed at 224.

5 The use of a common coded control number for a number of individual pieces for identifying and tracking coupons is illustrated in Figure 11. A group of redeemed coupons, shown in exploded view for illustration which have been simultaneously marked with a single common laser produced hole pattern, is shown in Figure 11. Different coupons, 230, 232, 234, 236, and 238 are assembled in a group and passed
10 under a code controlled laser which applies simultaneously a single coded hole pattern 240 to all coupons. Note that coupon 238 has a tab 238a. This piece corresponds to the tab piece 134 which was the last and top piece applied to the successive piles in the manufacturing method illustrated in
15 Figure 9.

Coupons can be from different manufacturers representing different products and prizes, and are machine readable by the bar codes 231, 233, 235, 237 and 239 of the coupons. The laser coded pattern permits the machine reading
20 of additional information developed subsequent to the distribution of the coupons themselves or sorting purposes, such as identification of the store or area where the coupons were redeemed, etc. This application is distinct from the application of Figure 8 in which the coded hole pattern identified the single addressee, or possibly other data known
25 before distribution of the advertising pieces.

The application of a common laser produced hole code for coupons or other markings, which can be placed over pre-printed material without visually disturbing effect, or
30 without requiring exclusively designated area for the code, is a particular advantage that can be used for both individual advertising pieces, or those to be bound in a magazine or booklet. The use of a laser for the signatures of a booklet or bound piece is illustrated in Figure 12 by the assembly generally indicated at 250. A conveyor 252 carries a
35 succession of multiple signature pieces 254, 256 and 258. These are magazine signatures containing an internal

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advertising and coupon offer 260, part of which is a coupon 261 which is to be tracked by encoding, as shown in the cut-away section of the signature 254.

5 The intermediate signature 256 shows in dotted
outline the internal advertising piece 262 and its
corresponding coupon section 263 which is to be marked. The
photodetector, generally indicated at 268 is used to sense
the leading edge of a signature. It acts in the same fashion
10 as the photodetector 190 of Figure 9. Laser 270 is shown in
the process of applying a pulsed code output 272 to the coupon
263. Previous holes 274 of the code to be applied are shown.
Note that they pass through all of the pages of the entire
signature, including the advertising page. In this respect,
it is possible to encode internal pieces. Since the code
15 holes are below ordinary visual perception levels, all pieces
of the signature can be penetrated by the laser without
visually marring any of the pages in the signature group.

The cut-away signature group 258 discloses the
advertisement page 264 with the code 276 on the coupon 265.
20 The codes 274, 276 and 278 will each be different and will
correspond to a designated addressee or household.

The photo detector generally indicated at 268
indicates the leading edge of an approaching signature 254,
and will control initiation of a fixed time interval delay
25 after which the laser 270 will begin placing the hole pattern
presenting the control number for the signature 254. The
ability to place an unobtrusive and visually non-perceivable
marking over pre-printed material at any location provides
additional flexibility in a bound item, since the code can be
30 applied to many pieces simultaneously, many of which are not
designated to receive a code.

The details of the code are shown in Figure 13.
The code generally indicated at 280 illustrates a 32 hole
position code arrangement. It has a preamble position of two
35 holes 282 and three code hole sections 284, 286 and 288. The
hole positions for the code are placed on the designated hole
position grid which is shown as a line of horizontal "x"'s,

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284, 286, and 288. The numbers above the "x"'s are numbered, and show three separate groups of hole code positions. The first two groups 284 and 286 having 10 code hole positions, and the last group 288 having 12 code positions for a total of 32 code hole positions. There are two synchronization holes 285 and 287 which are used to assure that the optical reader is synchronized with the hole code positions as originally placed on the paper sheet by the laser. Note that there are a total of 38 hole positions, including two positions for the preamble, two synchronization positions (hole numbers 11 and 21 designated by 285 and 287) and two end of code positions, 289 and 290. The ending of the code is a two position segment having a blank space 289, and a hole 290. All codes will have an ending of this sequence to advise the optical reader of the end of the code. This arrangement permits the code to be read in either direction, since the preamble and the code ending are distinguishable from one another. The 32 binary code positions permit the use of over four billion distinct code combinations. It is also possible to break up the code segments, where each of the segments may be used for a different purpose, such as addressee in one code section, and product and company designation in another code section.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view of two identical sets or groups of advertising coupon pieces. The set generally indicated at 300 has a common linear code 314 for all of the pieces 315, 316, 317, 318 and 319. This set of inserts can be produced by the assembly shown in Figure 9, the advertising piece 315 will correspond to tab piece 134. Tab 311 of advertising coupon piece 315 extends over and beyond the periphery of the underlying advertising pieces 316, 317, 318, and 319. Similarly, a different code 324 is commonly applied to all of the pieces of the right hand set of pieces, specifically pieces 325, 326, 327, 328, and 329. Advertising piece 325 has an outwardly extending tab element 321.

Figure 15 shows in detail an assembly 330

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corresponding to hopper 138, and feed assembly 142 of Figure 9. The lower section of the hopper 332 has a side wall 334 and a lower wall 336 forming a container within which the advertising stacks generally indicated at 340 are contained. The uppermost set of advertising pieces 342 has an outwardly extending tab 343. Note that the number of pieces in each of the sets is not necessarily the same, and that sets 345 and 347, for example, are substantially thicker than set 349. However, each of these sets will have the same separator piece, such as 344, 346, and 348. A sheet separator device generally indicated at 350 separates the bottom set of inserts from the column 340. It has a clockwise rotating surface 352 which is coordinated with a reciprocal mounted sucker rod 354. This sucker rod is a hollow suction tube with a surrounding apertures plate which is pivotally mounted, it successively extends into the openings adjacent the edge 338 of lower plate 336, coming into contact with the tab member at the top of the lowermost set of advertising pieces set and pulls it downwardly. At this point the grasping piece 355 moves into position to hold the set against the surface 352. The grasping finger assembly 356 illustrates the manner in which the set 358 is held into position. This equipment is commercially available.

The conveyor 360 receives the set of inserts upon release, and moves the set such as 370 toward the envelope wrapper, as illustrated in Figure 9.

With respect to inserts, it should be noted that hole sizes up to 15 mils may be unperceptable when the code overlies a busy or dark printed background, and that all of the individual pieces in a closed envelope can be simultaneously encoded for any desired purpose.

While this invention has been described as having preferred design, it is understood that it is capable of further modification, uses and/or adaptations of the invention following in general the principle of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice in the art.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau
on 11 October 1992 (11.10.92);
original claims 1-39 replaced by amended claims 1-37 (9 pages)]

1. A printed mass distributable response piece, comprising:

5 a) a sheet of paper having printing relating to a solicitation and being one of a selected group of sheets which vary with the particular recipient;

b) a visually unperceptible optically scannable code placed at a position on the sheet which may overlies the printed material without interfering therewith; and,

10 c) the code identifying a particular recipient of the response piece to who the solicitation was directed.

2. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 1, wherein:

15 a) the enclosed sheet is one of a plurality of similar type sheets delivered to the recipient, all of which contain the identical code to identify that recipient.

20 3. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 1, wherein:

25 a) the code has a series of spaced holes placed on a designated hole position grid, the presence or absence of such holes forming a code.

4. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 3, wherein:

a) the code has a distinct preamble code section to flag the following code section; and

5 b) the code also has a code ending section which is distinguishable from the preamble code section to flag the end of the immediately preceding code hole markings.

10 5. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 3, wherein:

a) the code includes a synchronization hole for alignment and verification purposes.

15 6. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 3, wherein:

a) the presence or absence of a hole or holes at a designated hole position is used as part of a binary code sequence.

20

7. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 3, wherein:

a) the holes are produced by a laser and are less than 0.010 inches or ten thousandths of an inch in diameter.

25

8. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 4, wherein:

a) the holes are produced by a laser and are visually unperceivable.

30

9. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 3, wherein:

a) the holes are produced by a laser and cannot be seen by the normal unaided human eye.

5

10. The mass distributable response piece as set forth in Claim 4, wherein:

a) the paper sheet is a redeemable coupon or order form.

10

11. A series of mass distributable response pieces, comprising:

a) a plurality of sheets of paper;

b) said sheets being formed into common groups which vary according to the particular recipient;

15

c) each of the said sheets having a series of perforations therein;

d) said perforations forming a code pattern; and,

20

e) each of said groups having a different code pattern for a particular recipient.

12. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 11, wherein:

25

a) each said code pattern being exclusively machine readable.

13. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 11, wherein:

a) each of said groups is assembled into an envelope.

5

14. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 11, wherein:

a) said code pattern identifies an individual recipient of one of said groups.

10

15. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 11, wherein:

a) said code pattern is formed over a series of perforation locations.

15

16. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 15, wherein:

17. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 11, wherein:

20

a) said sheets of each of said groups are different printed pieces.

18. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 17, wherein:

25

a) each of said printed pieces includes an identifying bar code thereon.

19. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 18, wherein:

5 a) each of said printed pieces is selectively assembled into some of said groups for mass distribution.

20. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 19, wherein:

10 a) each of said printed pieces is a coupon.

21. The series of mass distributable response pieces of Claim 15, wherein:

15 a) said code pattern includes several holes; and,

b) said code pattern begins with two holes identifying a starting point or preamble.

22. The series of mass distributable response of Claim 16, wherein:

20 a) said series of perforation locations are parallel to one edge of said sheets; and,

25 b) all of said sheets of each of said groups are lined up in superposed relationship along said one edge.

23. The method simultaneously encoding a plurality of paper sheets comprising the steps of:

30 a) arranging a plurality of sheets in a group for a particular individual;

b) encoding said plurality of sheets

simultaneously; and,

c) encoding said sheets in said group by producing a series of perforations through said group to identify the particular individual.

5

24. The method of Claim 23, including the step wherein:

a) said series of perforations are microscopic and exclusively machine readable.

10

25. The method of Claim 24, including the step wherein:

a) encoding is performed by a controlled output laser producing a coded output.

15

26. The method of Claim 25, wherein:

a) said group moves relatively with respect to the laser during encoding.

20

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein:

a) movement of said group is synchronized with respect to the laser to permit the placing of the code at the desired location.

25

28. The method of Claim 27, wherein:

a) forming a binary code at said series of perforation locations;

b) forming said binary code by selectively drilling holes at said perforation locations; and,

30

c) said binary code being formed by the presence or absence of a hole at each of said perforation locations.

5 29. The method of Claim 28, wherein:
a) said holes are less than 15 mils in width.

10 30. The method of Claim 29, wherein:
a) moving said group of sheets along a conveyor during encoding; and,
b) moving said conveyor at a rate of up to 700 feet per minute.

15 31. The method of Claim 30, wherein:
a) prior to encoding of said group of sheets, applying a pre-addressed envelope wrapper corresponding to said code pattern.

20 32. The method of simultaneously encoding successive groups of printed paper sheets, comprising:
a) providing an industrial laser which emits pulsed beams of coherent light capable of simultaneously perforating all of the printed paper sheets contained in the groups;
25 b) selecting a plurality of sheets to make up an individualized group of paper sheets and moving said groups of printed paper sheets along a linear path;

5 c) correlating said pulsed beams with the linear speed of the groups of printed paper sheets by applying a series of laser beam controlled pulses to the laser to enable the laser to produce a coded hold pattern over a series of potential perforation locations through all of the paper sheets of a given group; and,

10 d) supplying for each group of printed sheets a distinctive series of coded pulse signals to the laser which is synchronized with the laser control pulses to produce a different coded hole pattern on each group of printed sheets to identify the particular individual.

15 33. The method of Claim 32, further comprising the step of:

a) forming said paper sheets from a web of paper.

20 34. The method of Claim 31, further comprising the step of:

a) printing advertising on said web.

25 35. The method of Claim 34, further comprising the step of:

a) forming groups of paper sheets from the web.

36. The method of Claim 35, further comprising the steps of:

5 a) measuring the speed of a conveyor moving said groups of printed paper sheets along a linear path; and,

b) correlating said pulsed beams of said laser with the linear speed of the groups moving along said conveyor.

10 37. The method of Claim 36, wherein:

a) said linear speed of the groups of paper sheets is at least 250 feet per minute.

15

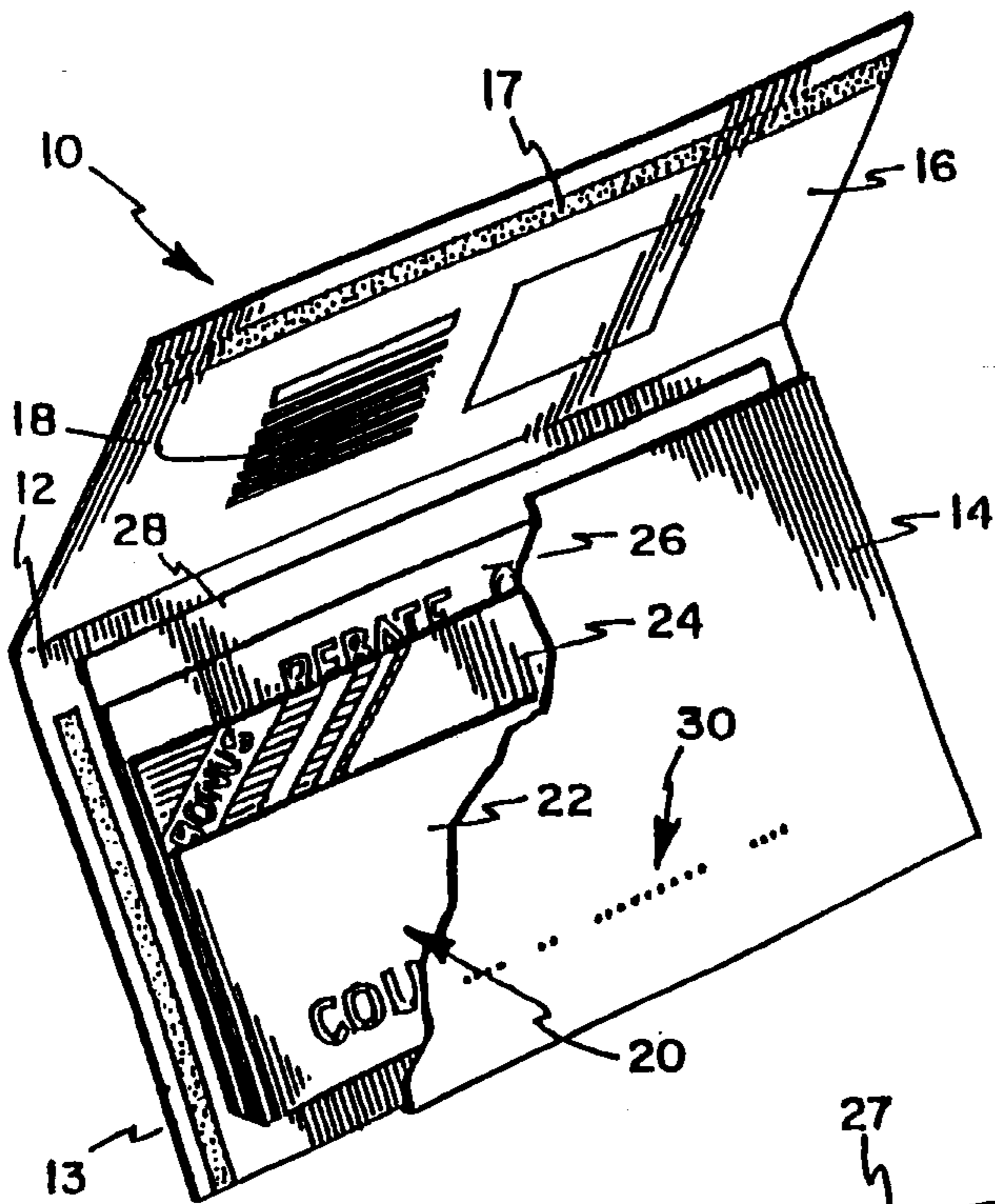


FIGURE 1

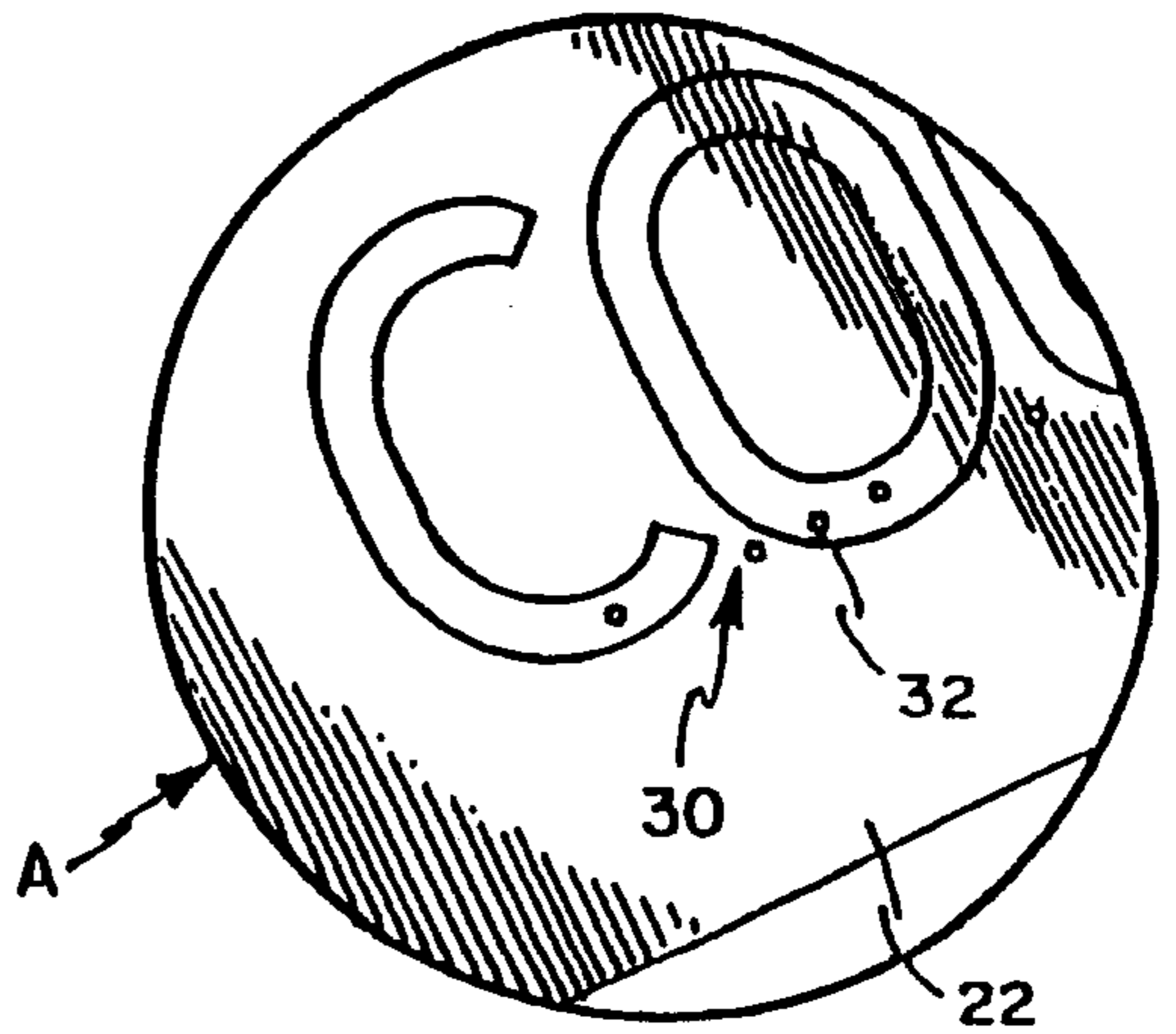


FIGURE 3

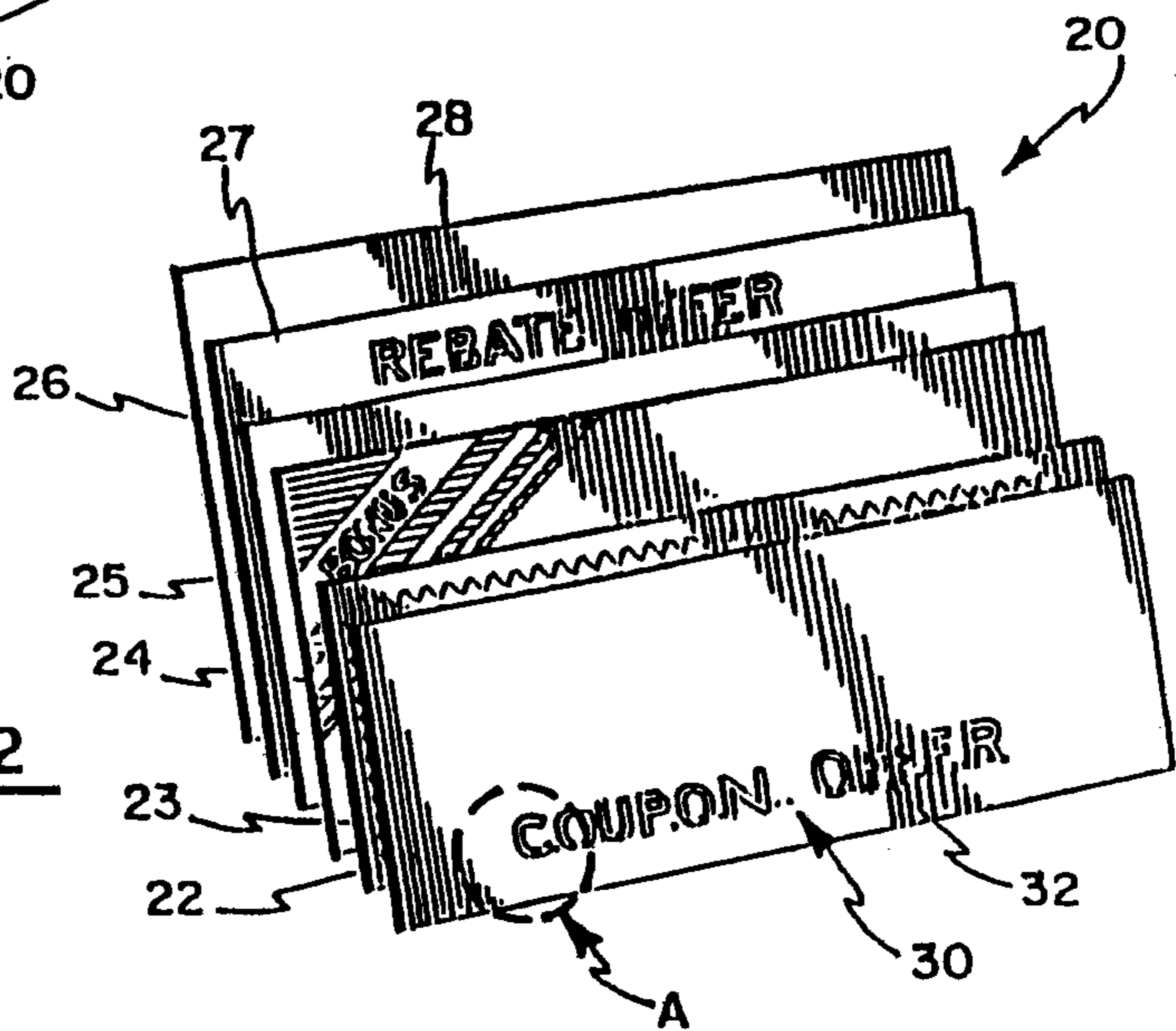
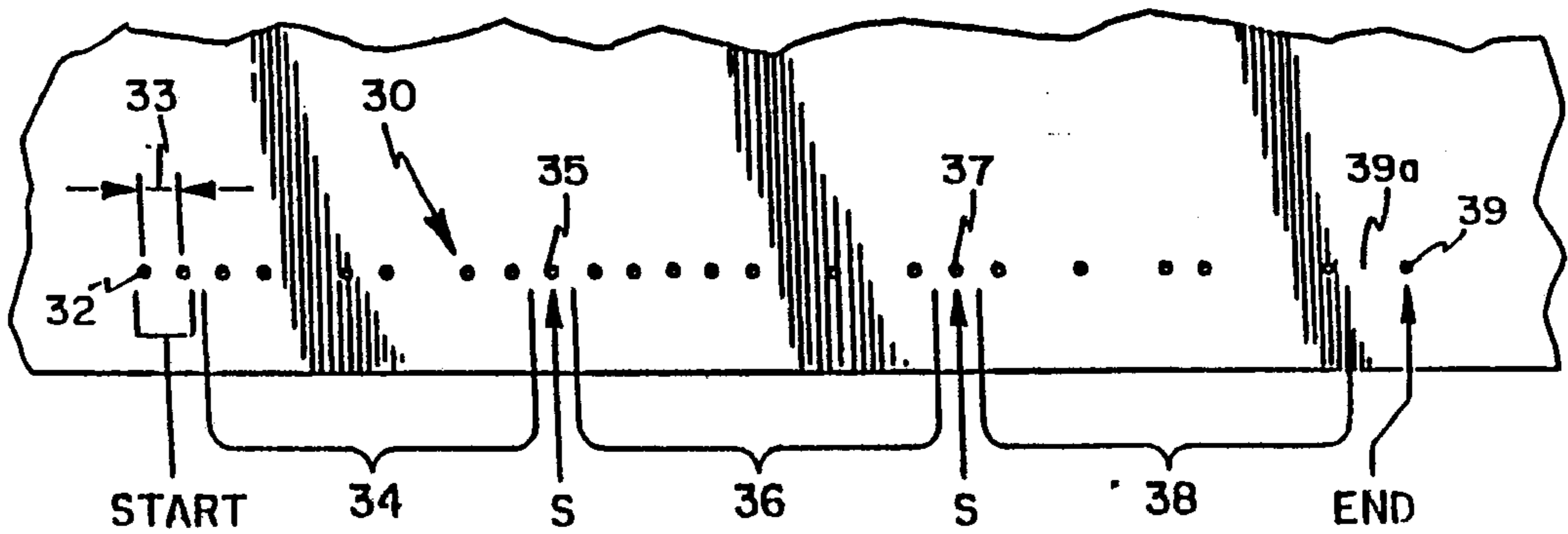


FIGURE 2

FIGURE 4



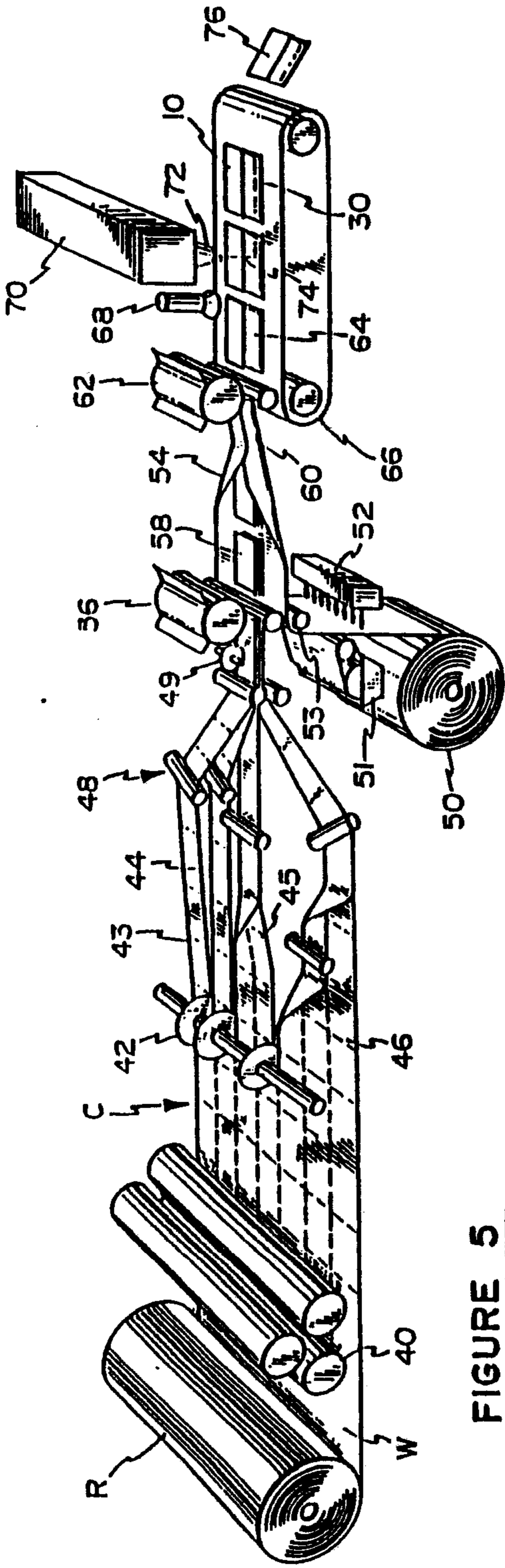


FIGURE 5

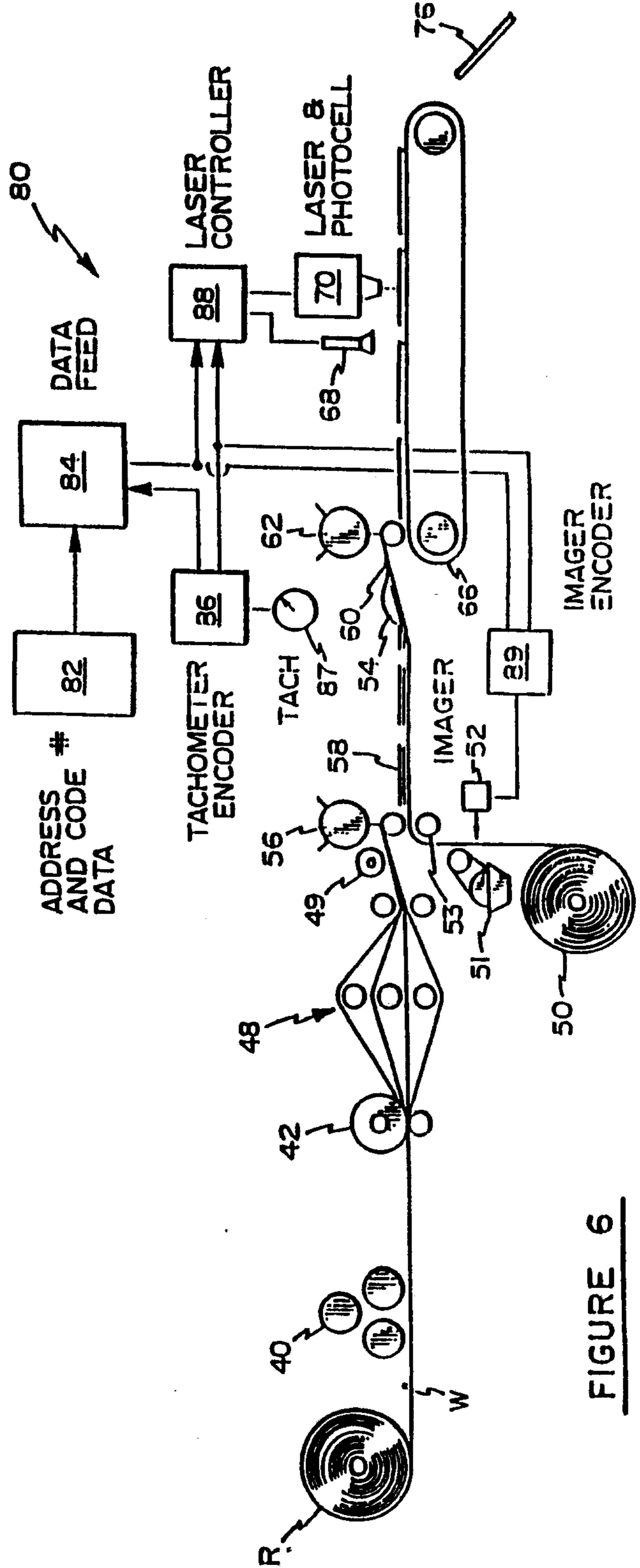


FIGURE 6

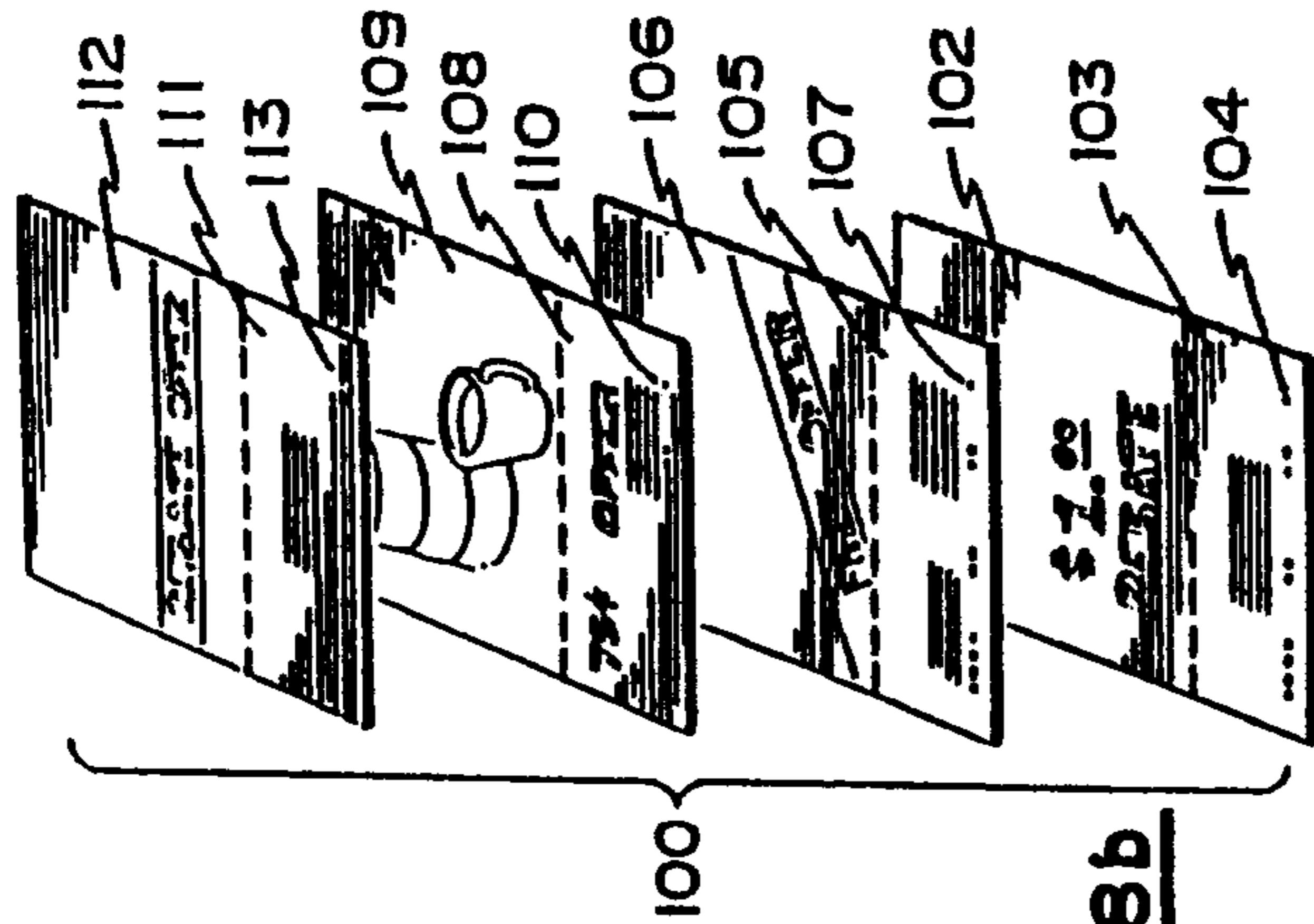


FIGURE 8a

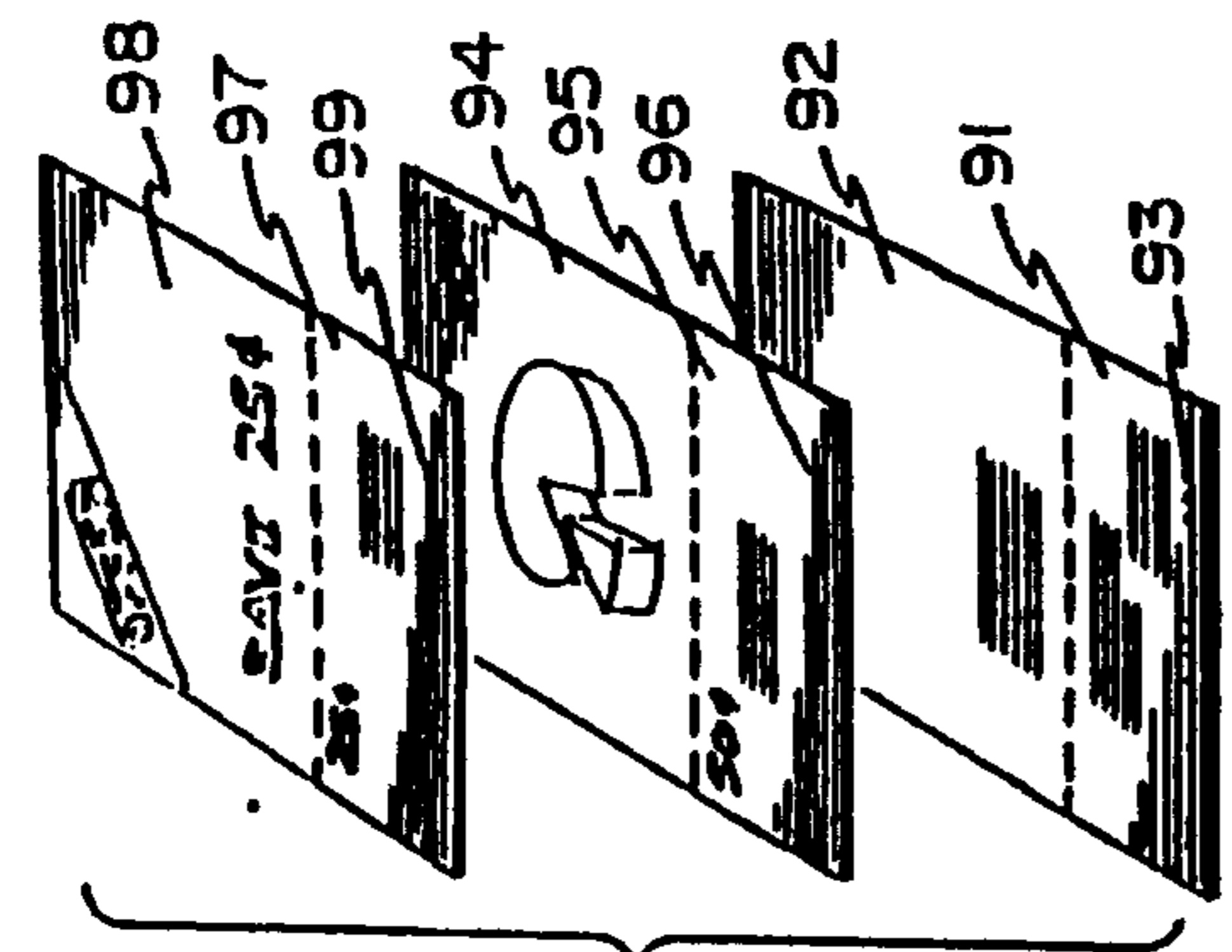


FIGURE 8b

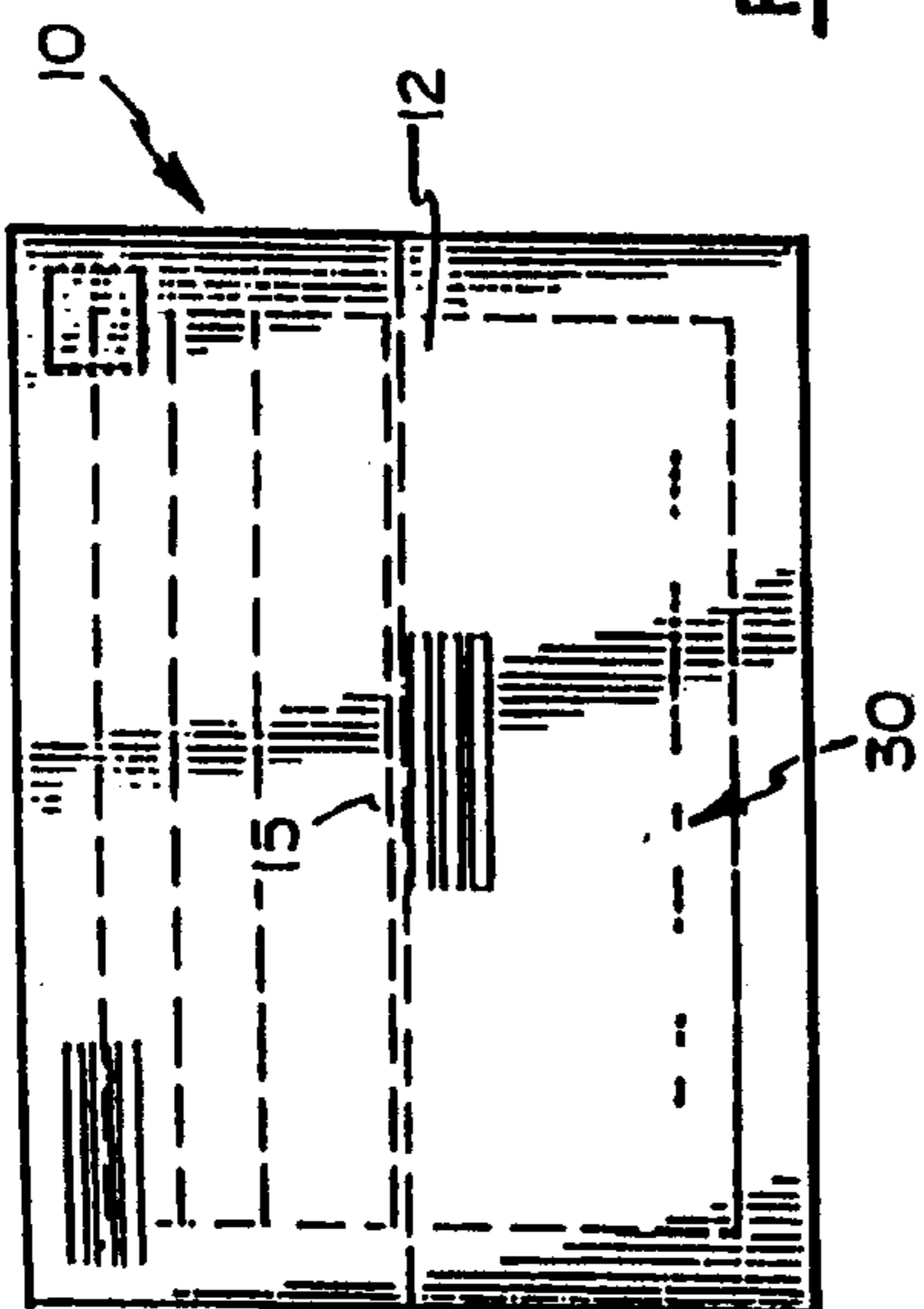


FIGURE 7

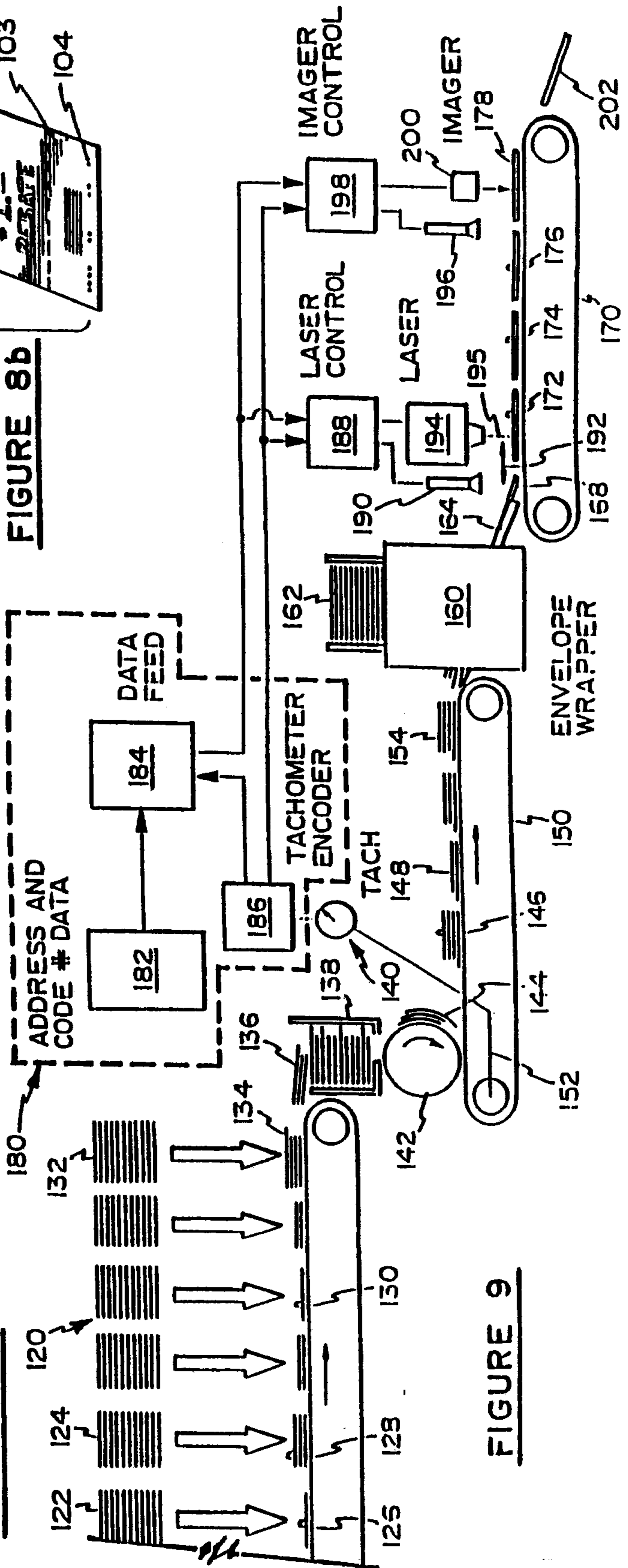


FIGURE 9

FIGURE 10

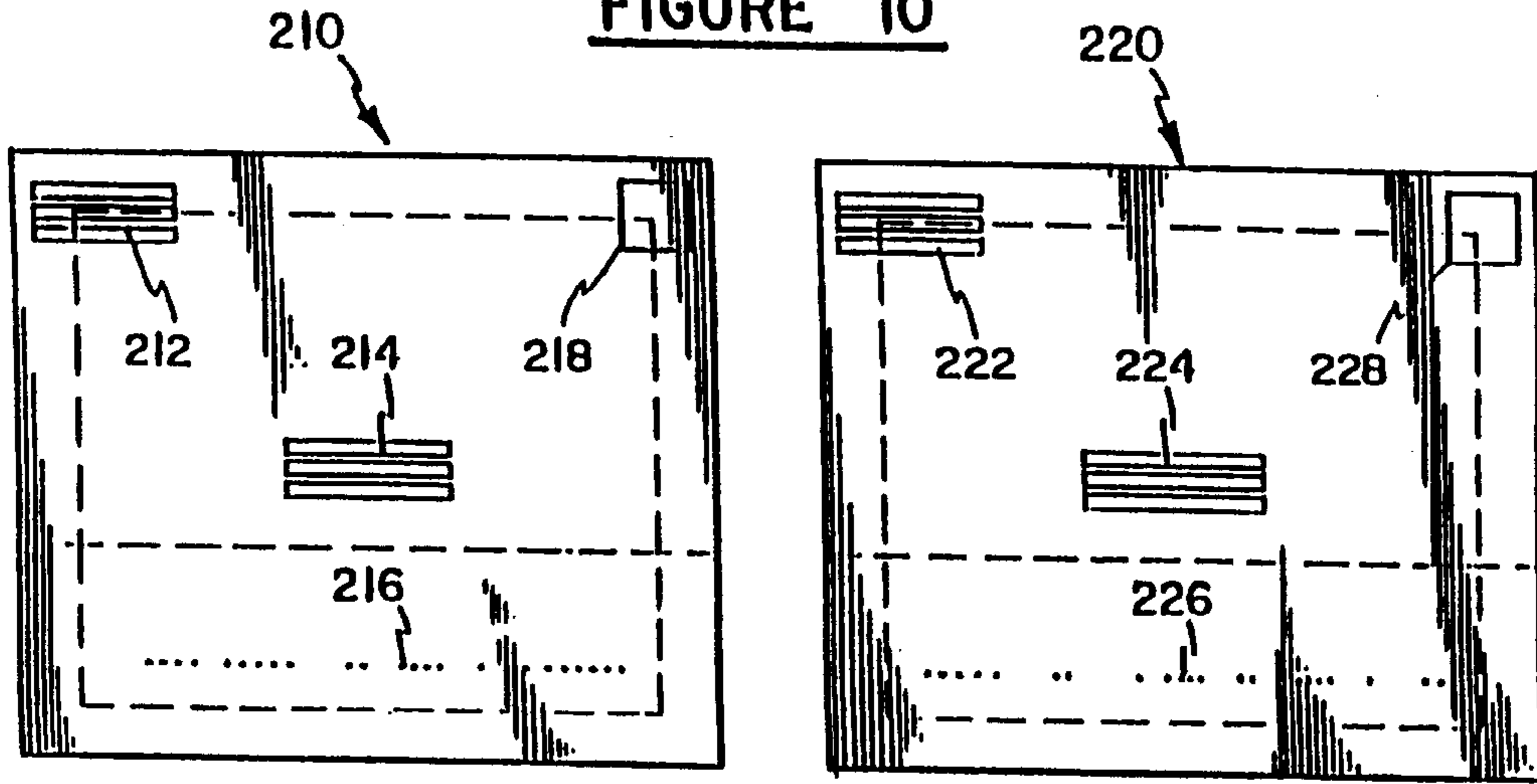


FIGURE 11

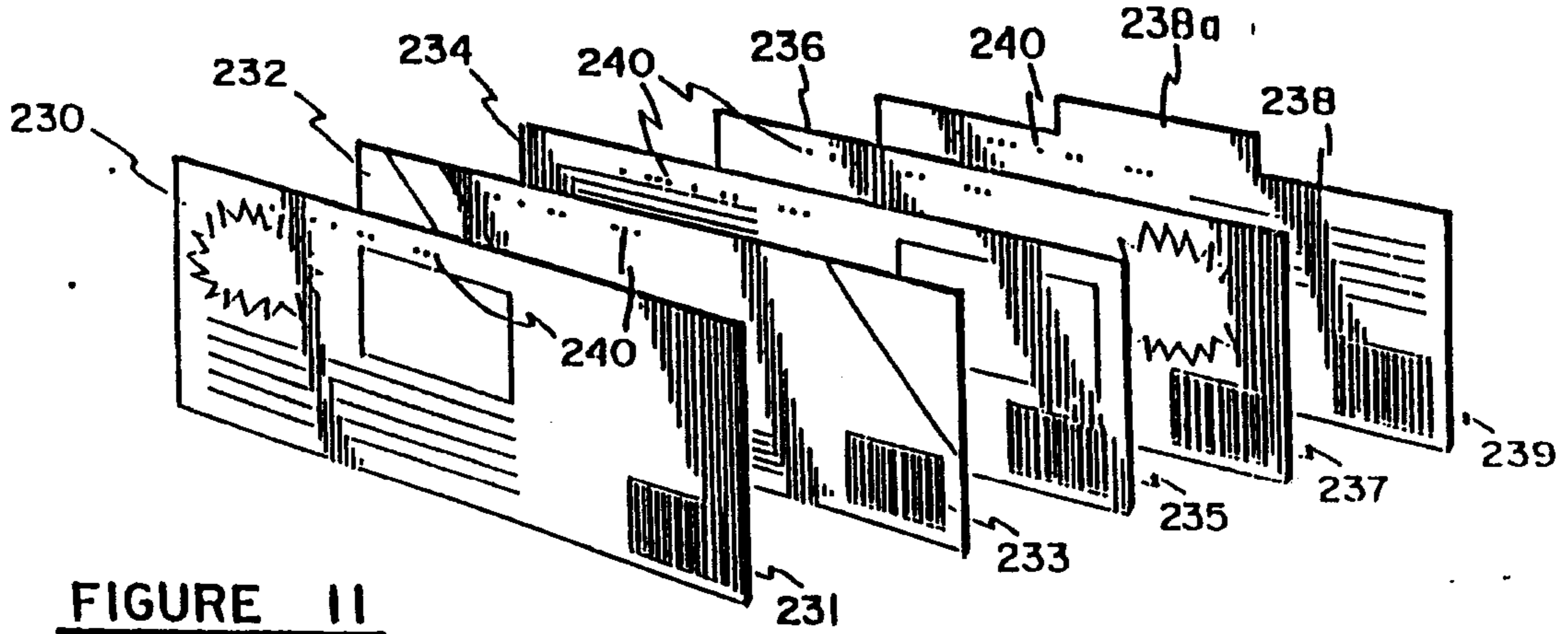
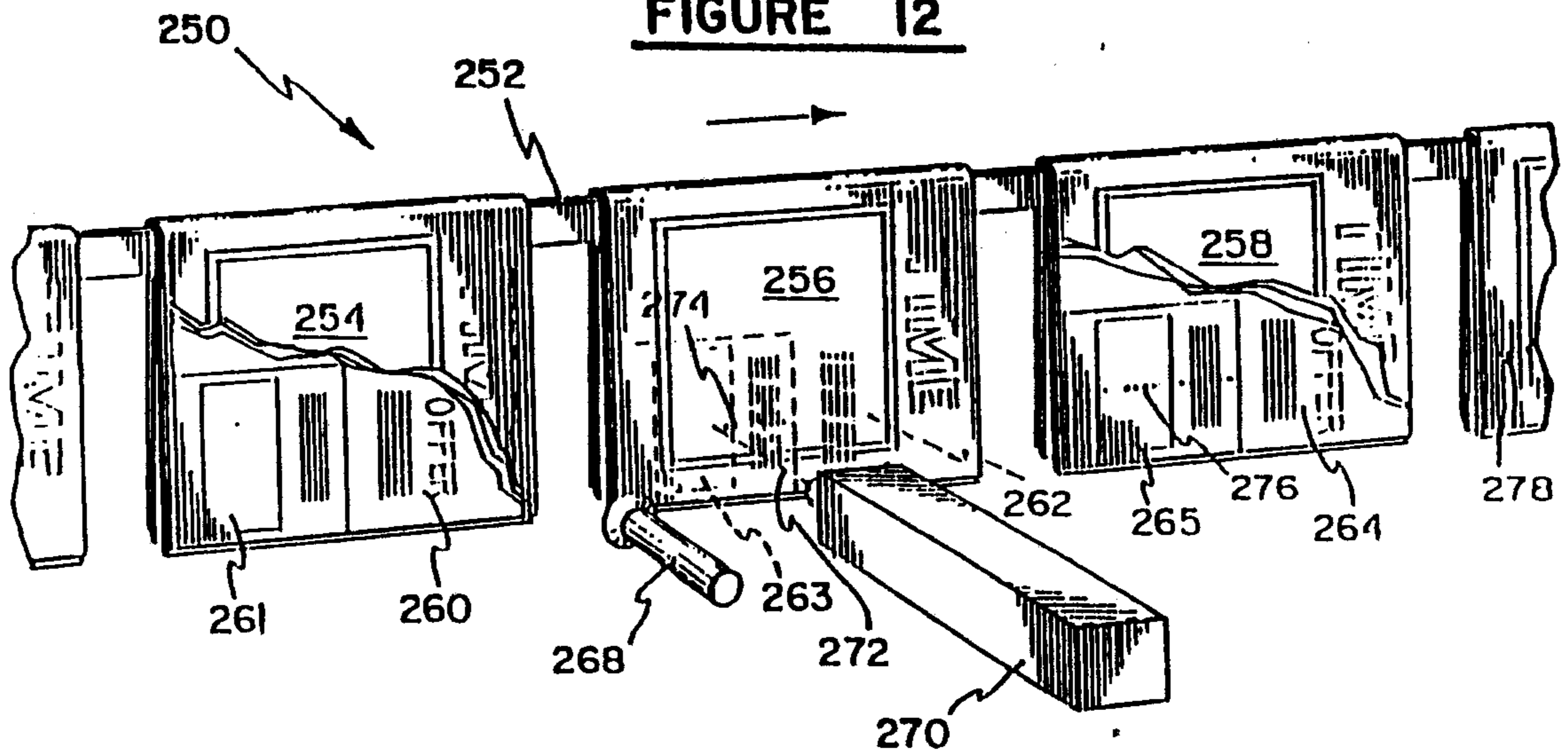


FIGURE 12



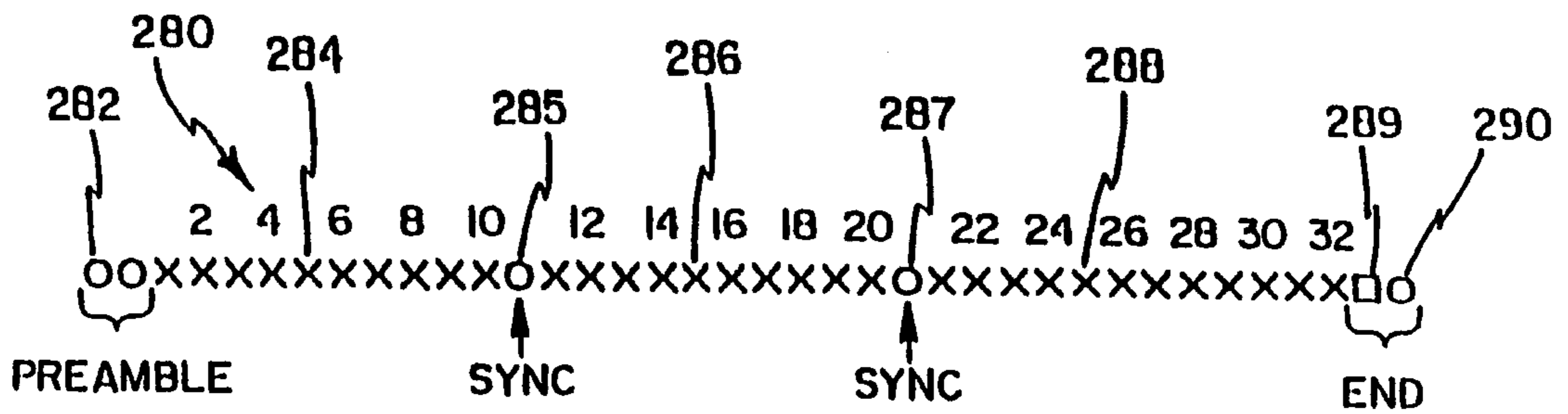


FIGURE 13

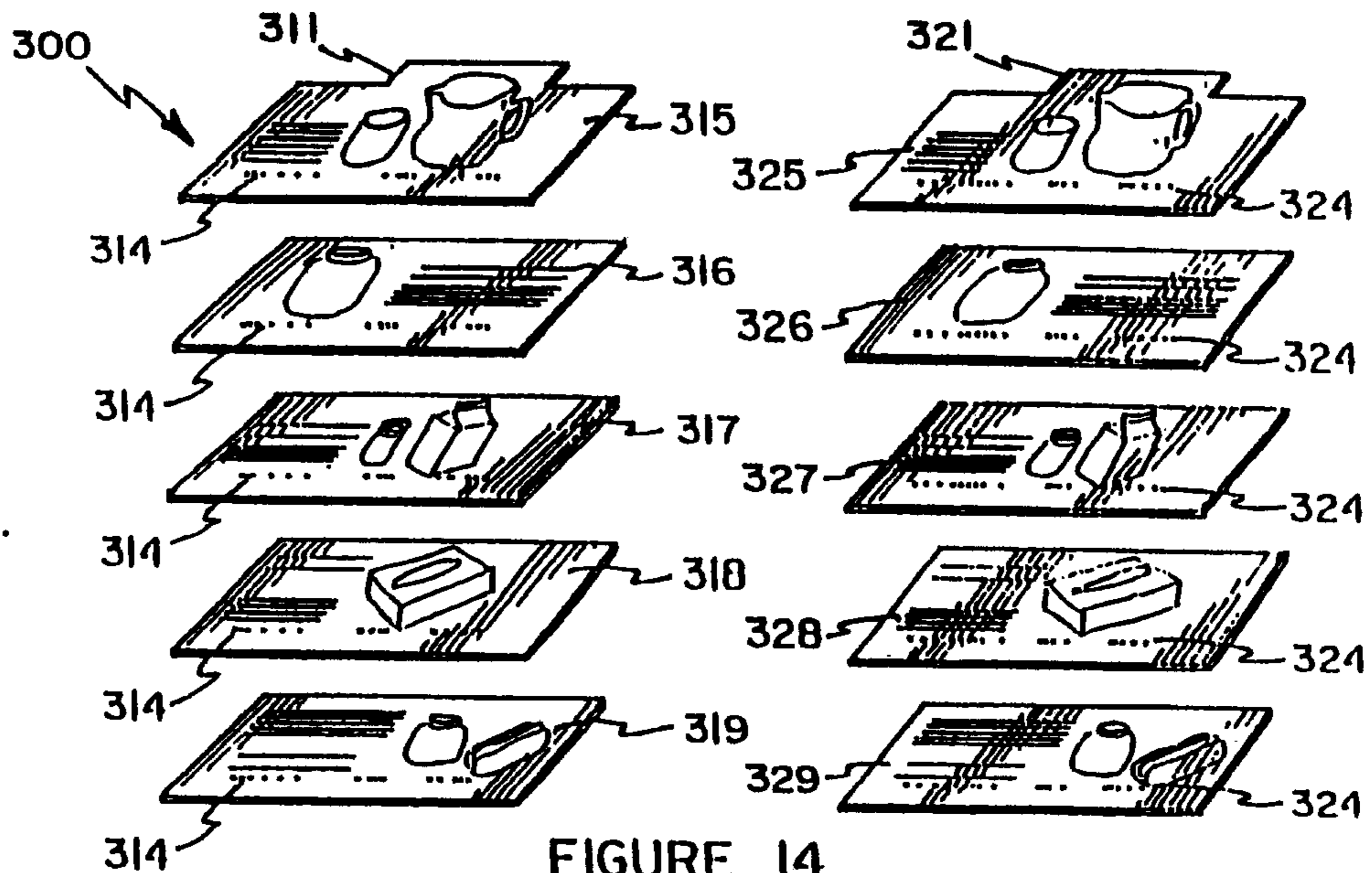


FIGURE 14

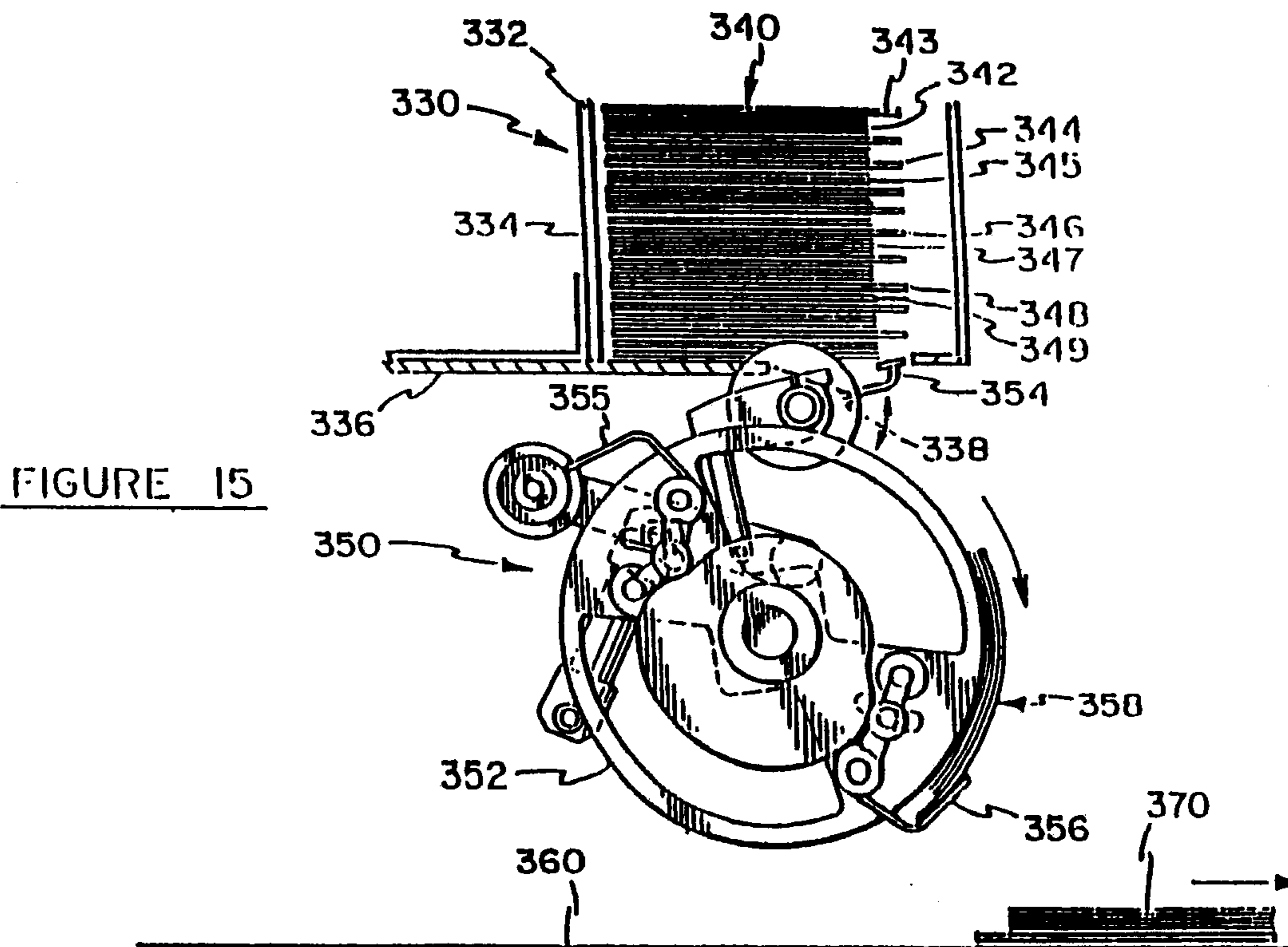


FIGURE 15

