

## Getting Your Message Out

### Design It So You Can Mail It (...without going broke!)

Plan ahead—or you may regret it

- Talk to your printer
- Talk to your mailer/US Post Office
- Determine timeline, working backward from targeted mail date

### It's all about the requirements...

If your mailpiece doesn't work with the Post Office equipment, your postage will go up.

Here's what you'll pay more for:

- ✗ Squares and skinnies (height x length ratio\*)
- ✗ Too stiff of mailer
- ✗ Too flimsy of mailer
- ✗ Bad fold (no folded edges above or to left side of address)
- ✗ Staples, clasps, strings, buttons
- ✗ Bulky "stuff" inside causing thickness of mailpiece to be uneven

*...Like Goldilocks, the Postal Service wants everything "just right"*

### Don't forget these:

By using "standard" mail, you're getting cheaper postage, but that means you need include each of these elements—and put them in the right spot:

- ✓ Permit imprint ("indicium" in Postal-Speak) or "live" standard mail postage stamp
- ✓ Return address (special requirements for non-profits)
- ✓ Space for your addressing information and barcode

\* The "aspect ratio" of a mailpiece is the length, divided by height. If the resulting number is less than 1.3, it's too "square" for automated postal processing; if the number is more than 2.5 it's too "skinny." You'll pay more postage for either one.