

EDUCATIONAL CORNER - S10 & S11 REPLACEMENTS

by Kenneth Hamilton

For the novice and semi expert identifying the replacement notes for S10 and S11 is not as easy as it may seem. As this article will show, there are three simple identifying clues, the letters "J" and "M" and the numerical number "1". But what happens when you can't use these simple things. It took me a short time to learn, and so can you. Let's begin...

First, what exactly are "replacement coupons"? They are coupons that are inserted into a bundle of coupons to replace any coupons that were damaged during the printing process. Thus they are utilized to ensure that the bundles have an accurate count.

These replacements notes for series CTC S10 and S11 were first issued in 1989 by the British American Banknote Company (BABN). The CTC S10 series was issued in limited quantities for only the 05¢, 25¢, and \$1.00 note denominations. Red serial numbers on the back of the notes freely distinguish this series of Experimental Notes from the S11 series which have black serial numbers. The CTC S11 series was issued in the following denominations .05¢, .10¢, .25¢, .50¢, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Replacement notes for both the S10 and S11 series are similar and bear the identical serial numbers of the notes that they replace. These replacements can be recognized by a

different styled prefix and serial number in some cases. Unfortunately they do not follow the more readily standards of replacements first used with the asterix or other markings traditionally used to distinguish replacement notes.

The .50¢ denomination for CTC S11 is the easiest, the middle of the "M" goes as low as the two legs on the replacement note, whereas it only goes 1/2 way down on the regular "M". Next easiest to read is the .25¢ denomination for CTC S11, the tail of the "J" does not come as high as the regular "J". Finally, if anywhere in the serial number you can find a "1" in the serial number. The tail of the replacement "1" is thin and straight whereas it is curved on the regular note.

What if you are looking at the other denominations! When looking at a new bundle, replacements have serial numbers in sequence with the coupons around them, but it is obvious they were not printed with the others. The distance between the serial numbers is different than the preceding and following coupons. The centering of the coupon is also different, making the margins slightly different from nearby coupons. The digits that comprise the replacement serial numbers have a slight alteration to their shape and thickness. Example: the zero "0" is thinner at the top and bottom. It is presumed that the replacement notes were numbered, after the discovery of the damaged notes, using a small hand press.

REPLACEMENT

J

M

Q

Narrow
"Q"

Q

Large
"Q"

1

0

REGULAR

J

M

Regular
"Q"

Q

1

0