APPENDIX K

Prototype Size and Feature Illustrations
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Currency Size Illustration for 1-D Size Notes (not to scale)

Length of note:
$1 = 156\text{mm}$
$5 = 161\text{mm}$
$10 = 166\text{mm}$
$20 = 171\text{mm}$
$50 = 176\text{mm}$
$100 = 180\text{mm}$

The 1-D size differences were designed to provide a maximum discernable difference between notes with size variation in only the length dimension.

The samples have six different lengths and are all 66mm wide (roughly the width of current U.S. currency). The six lengths used are 156mm (roughly the length of current U.S. currency), 161mm, 166 mm, 171mm, 176mm, and 180mm.
Currency Size Illustration for 2-D Notes (not to scale)

Length/width of note:
$1 = short narrow
$5 = short wide
$10 = medium narrow
$20 = medium wide
$50 = long narrow
$100 = long wide

The 2-D size differences were designed to provide a maximum discernable difference between notes (12 mm in length and 16 mm in width). The samples have three different lengths and two different widths—six total variations. The two widths used are 82 mm (the width of a €100) and 66 mm (roughly the width of current U.S. currency). The three lengths used are 156 mm, (roughly the length of current U.S. currency), 168 mm, and 180 mm.
Currency Feature Illustration for Notches

The following system of notches in different locations was used to represent five sample denominations of currency. The pattern of notches was the same along both the top and bottom edge of the notes.

One notch near the edge of the note:

One notch near the center of the note:

Two notches close together:
Two notches farther apart:

Three notches:
Currency Feature Illustration for Bars

The following system of bars in different locations was used to represent three sample denominations of currency. The pattern of bars was only on the front side of the notes.

One set of bars at the top of the side edge:

Two sets of bars along the side edge:
Three sets of bars along the side edge: