## SHEET, SINGLE & SAME NUMBER REPLACEMENTS EXPLAINED

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If you are fortunate enough to have access to bricks of CTC notes, you already know most of the following information. If you do not check bricks, then this information will help you understand what we mean when we talk about sheet, single and same number replacements.

The Canadian Bank Note Company prints CTC coupons in large quantities. The coupons are printed on sheets of paper with 5 coupons across and 10 down for a total of 50 coupons per sheet. The numbering is done 1,000 sheets at a time. Only after these 1,000 sheets are printed and numbered are they cut into individual coupons (50,000 coupons) and bundled 500 coupons per brick.

same number replacements.

The numbering process starts in reverse order with coupon 0,000,000,000 in the top left corner. The sheets are printed in reverse order because they will come out of the press one sheet at a time and accumulate from the bottom (999) to the top (000) and will therefore end up in the correct order. Because there will be 1,000 sheets numbered in one printing run, the number on this first sheet and to the right of this first coupon will be number 0000001000. The coupon to the right of this one will be 0000002000. This numbering across, then down, continues until the last coupon in the bottom right corner of that first sheet is 0000049000.

In the picture below, the top sample sheet has the number

000000000 in the top left cor-

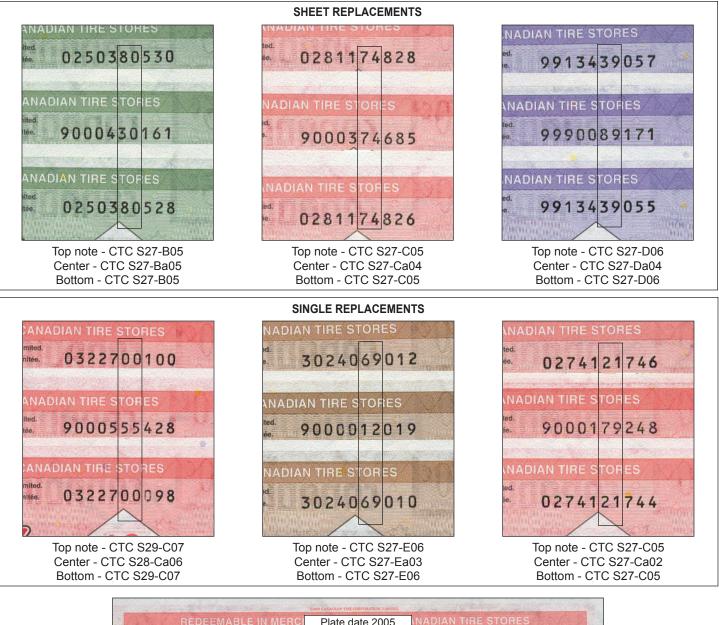
		0000002000	00000 <b>03</b> 000"	0000004000	ner. This sheet is the first in a run of 1,000 sheets. Notice the coupon to the right of the top left	
Bernard Wern and State St	Borner and the set of the se	Breaching the relationships where the second s	Bendram The maintainer and the second s		corner is 1,	000 higher, the next
0000005000		0000007000	0000008000	0000009000	and so on.	other 1,000 higher, The fourth and fifth he right is important
0000010000	0000011000	0000012000	0000013000	0000014000	- it identifie	the sheet position the first 1000
the state of the s	the second secon	the second secon	A state of the sta		sheets, the	top left number is 00 ttom right number is
0000015000	0000016000	0000017000	0000018000	0000019000	49. On the	second 1000 sheet on the second sam-
The second secon				30°	ple sheet below these numbers become 50 to 99.	
0000020000	0000021000	0000022000	0000023000	0000024000		
In the second seco	A sense of the sen	A set of the set of th	In the state of th	In the second seco	00053000	0000054000
0000025000	0000026000	0000027000	0000028000	0000029000		
					00058000	00000 <b>59</b> 000
0000030000		0000032000	0000033000	0000034000	00063000	0000064000
0000035000	0000036000	0000037000	0000038000	00000 <b>39</b> 000	A CARACTER AND A CARA	Contraction of the second seco
50 Berland harmonic and the second se	50 Historica and the second se				00068000	0000069000
0000040000	0000041000	0000042000	0000043000	0000044000	THE AND	Here and the second sec
Here and the second sec	He is a second sec	Hit many number of the second se			00073000	0000074000
0000045000	0000046000	0000047000	0000048000	0000049000	Here and the second sec	A service of the serv
Set shares and the set of the set	Here and the second sec	And Andrew State (1996) And Andrew State (1996)	And an an an and an	Herein and State	00078000	0000079000
It takes two bate sheets to complete	HEDEEMAE	00080000 00	00081000 00	00082000	000083000	0000084000
100,000 notes. Notice the bol	50					A series of the
they denote the <b>she</b> of each note. Shee	et position	00085000 00	00086000 00	000 <b>87</b> 000 0	000088000	000089000
Replacements share the same sheet position as regular notes.					A subscription of the second s	The second secon
Regardless of the numbers on the coupon, the 6th and 7th		00000 <b>90</b> 000 0000 <b>91</b> 000 0000 <b>92</b> 000 000			000093000	0000094000
digit (4th and 5th from the right) are the key to understanding						In the second seco
the printing process and the key to identifying sheet, single and		00095000 00	000 <b>96</b> 000	00097000	000098000	0000099000

Knowing that the sheets are printed and numbered in large batches of several thousand sheets, it is not until they are being numbered that they need replacement sheets or notes. As they replace sheets that are defective with replacement sheets that were printed earlier, the serial numbers on the sheet of replacements have the same "sheet position" (ie: match the 6th and 7th digits of the regular serial numbers) or will be 50,000 off, either higher or lower.

Once they are separated into batches of 500 sheets and cut, single note replacements are inserted to replace defective notes. These "single note replacements" have nothing in common with the regular notes that they are replacing other than being of the same general design.

Sometimes, after being cut, a whole brick of 500 notes can get destroyed. What the printer does, to replace these, is take 498 single note replacements along with two regular notes without serial numbers and they add the serial numbers to make up the actual notes that were destroyed for the top and the bottom of the brick. These notes are called "same number replacements". The printer never replaces the note from the top or bottom of a bundle with a regular replacement note.

Most brick checkers save the framers (the regular notes on either side) for the replacements that they find. This information, when gathered and analyzed, helps provide us with the basics to report in the Club newsletter and the Bilodeau Guide.





Note 0279033999 is a hand numbered same number replacement.