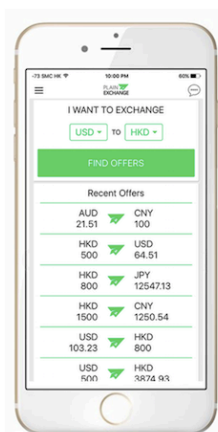
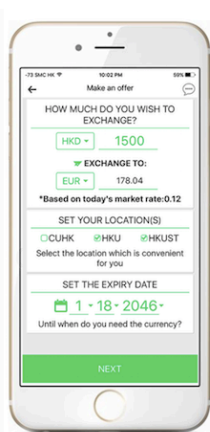


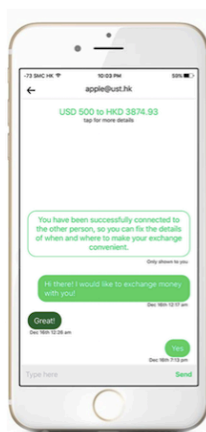
CURRENCY GUIDE



FIND
OFFERS



POST YOUR
OWN OFFERS



CHAT, MEET
& EXCHANGE

PLAIN 
EXCHANGE

Swiss franc (CHF)

*Everything that you need to check if the
currency you are getting is real.*

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

Notes in circulation: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 1,000 francs

Coins in circulation: 0.5, 1, 2, 5 francs and 5, 10, 20 centimes

1. Use these links to compare the currency you have with the images of the authentic CHF notes and the placement of all the security features.

10 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_10

20 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_20

50 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_50

100 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_100

200 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_200

1,000 FRANC NOTE

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/design/id/cash_current_design_1000

"Counterfeit money detection – know how"

<http://currencyguide.eu/chfen/50chf-en.html>

A note about invalid 1000 franc notes

https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/cash/current/id/cash_current_1000

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

2. What are the security features of the authentic Swiss franc notes?

Transparent register

On both sides of the note a cross is printed at exactly the same spot. The two crosses are slightly different in size so that a Swiss cross is visible between the two silhouettes.

Watermark portrait

In the top right-hand corner on the front of the note, a watermark portrait can be seen looking in the same direction as the printed portrait.

Guilloches

The fine entwined lines can change colour from line to line or within the line itself.

Kinegram: The Moving Number

In the middle of the note is the Kinegram®: the banknote's denomination, shown on special silver foils, appears to move. Two other, smaller Kinegram® show the Swiss cross and the monograms of the Swiss National Bank: SNB BNS. The form of the Kinegram®, the positioning of the two smaller Kinegram® and the movement of the numbers differ from denomination to denomination.

Tilt the banknote back and forth and observe the Kinegram®: the moving number appears to run across the Kinegram®; the Swiss crosses and the monograms also seem to move.

Micro-print

On both sides of the note a short text about the person portrayed is reproduced in a print so small that a powerful magnifying glass is needed to read it.

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

Symbol for the visually handicapped

A symbol perceptible to the touch and different for each denomination is embossed at the lower end of the front of each note to enable the blind and vision-impaired to recognize the face value.

The magic number

Security feature A shows the denomination of the banknote printed in a shimmering, transparent colour. It is especially easy to see when the light falls on the feature at a particular angle.

Hold the banknote like a sheet of paper you want to read. If you cannot read the magic number, tilt the note slowly towards the light until it appears.

Watermark digits

Security feature B is a watermark in the note paper reproducing the denomination of the banknote.

Hold the note up to the light. If you look closely, you will see the watermark digits beneath the colour printing.

Intaglio digits

As security feature C, the denomination of the note is produced by an intaglio process. It is rough to the touch and leaves traces when rubbed.

Rub the coloured number on a sheet of paper. The ink leaves distinct traces.

The perforated number

The denomination is made up of very fine perforations, a feature known as microperf®. (Initially, the perforated number was used on the large banknotes only. Since 2000, this feature has also been incorporated into the 10, 20 and 50 franc notes. Until all the banknotes have been replaced, small denominations with and without the perforated number will be in circulation. Both versions will, however, remain legal tender.) Holding up to light shows perforated surface.

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

Optically Variable Ink

As security feature E, the denomination of the banknote is printed with a special ink. The chameleon number changes colour whenever the light falls on it from a different angle.

Hold the banknote like a sheet of paper you want to read and look at the chameleon number. Tilt the note slowly away from you or towards you, and you will see the colour of the chameleon number change.

UV digits

Under UV light the denomination of the note appears dark on the left edge and brightly fluorescent on the right side.

In order to see the two UV numbers, you will need an ultraviolet lamp. With UV light, you can see a dark UV number on the left-hand side and directly opposite a bright, fluorescent figure. At the same time, the left half of the portrait is brightly fluorescent and the right half, dark.

Metallic digits

Hold the banknote like a sheet of paper you want to read. When you move it, the number has a silvery glitter. Under a magnifying glass you can see the monograms of the Swiss National Bank SNB BNS in the glittering number. It is partially covered by ink.

The Tilt Effect

The banknote's denomination is printed in such a way that it can only be seen from an unusual angle.

Hold the note horizontally at eye level so that you can just see the front of the note at an extremely sharp angle. Now you should be able to see the number appear.

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

3. Here are some general references where you can find information about all currencies, their security features and images of their design, in case you would like to find information which is not covered by this guide:

Banknote News: breaking news about international paper & polymer money -
<http://www.banknotenews.com/>

Currency Guide: counterfeit money detection know-how
<http://currencyguide.eu>

SWISS FRANC (CHF)

*4. What to do if you come across counterfeit currency?**

1. **Do not accept the currency.** Make sure you explore our guide before the exchange and remember the telltale signs of authentic currency.
2. If you suspect that the money is counterfeit, after the exchange, **do not use it to make purchases or pass it onto another person.** You would be perpetrating a serious crime.
3. **Note down the details** and all the information that you can recall about the person who gave you the money, the date and time of the event and the amount of currency.
4. **Report** to the local police, monetary authority or a bank (see contact details below).
5. **Forward these details with the username of the person, date, place of exchange and the amount exchanged to our community manager at sandra@plainexchange.xyz** so that we can identify the perpetrator.

Federal Office of Police (fedpol)

- Contact form:

<https://www.fedpol.admin.ch/fedpol/en/misc/contact.html?contactid=0189&backpagepath=/content/fedpol/en/home/ueberuns/kontakt>

- Telephone: +41 58 463 11 23

* Please be aware that it is your responsibility to make sure that the money you are offering and accepting is authentic. It is recommended that you read this guide and look at the pictures of authentic notes before the exchange happens. Plain Exchange is unable to exclude the possibility of counterfeit, however we will take every measure to support you and assist you in identification of the user, who offered fake currency, and in the reporting process.