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(72) Inventor: de Wijngaert, Achille André
3120 Tremelo (BE)

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(74) Representative: Donné, Eddy
Bureau M.F.J. Bockstaal nv
Arenbergstraat 13
2000 Antwerpen (BE)

(71) Applicant: de Wijngaert, Achille André
3120 Tremelo (BE)

(54) Security paper and method for safely conveying security papers

(57) Paper security, characterized in that it is composed of at least two parts (1 and 2) belonging together and which only has value when the parts (1 and 2) are both available, whereby the two parts (1 and 2) are pro-

vided with a mark (3) which indicates that they form a whole.

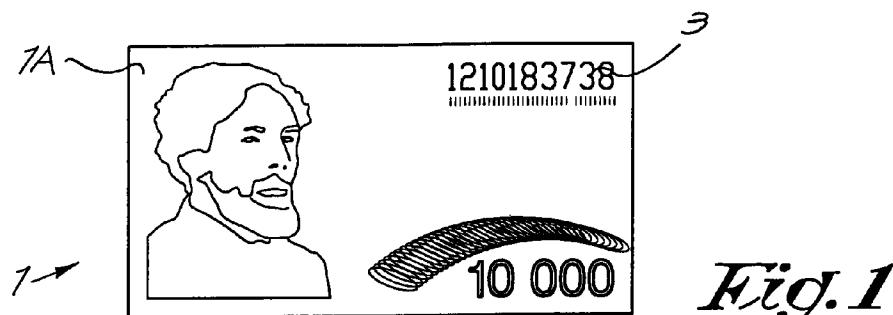


Fig. 1

Description

The invention concerns paper securities, in particular bank notes.

Transports of bank notes and other paper securities are often the target of armed raiders.

Banks, department stores and such, where many bank notes and other paper securities can be found, are often the victim of hold-ups.

Also in burglaries, paper securities are usually stolen.

Transport cases have already been designed whereby, when they are handled in a wrong manner, among others when they are forced open, their content is made worthless. These transport cases are relatively expensive, however, and for large transports are required a large number of such cases.

Moreover, it is not absolutely sure that when the case is handled in a wrong manner, all the paper securities contained will be actually made worthless. It is not excluded that when the criminal is well informed, for example thanks to inside information of an accomplice, the cases can be opened without their content being made worthless.

The invention aims a paper security of which the theft can be made uninteresting and of which among others the transport can be carried out safely without the use of the above-mentioned cases.

To this aim, the invention consists of a paper security composed of at least two parts belonging together and which only has value when all these parts are available, whereby the two parts are provided with a mark which indicates that the parts form a whole.

The parts of such paper securities can be transported or stored separately. In case of theft of one of the parts, the stolen part is absolutely valueless.

The mark which indicates that the parts of a single paper security belong together is preferably an identical number.

The parts can be pieces of which one side is a part of the recto side of the paper security and the other side is a part of its verso.

They may also contain the entire recto side and verso respectively of the paper security on one side, whereby the remaining side of each of the parts is blank or can be provided with an inscription, for example a warning and/or possibly the above-mentioned mark.

The invention also concerns a method for conveying paper securities which makes use of the above-mentioned multipartite paper securities, whereby one part of the paper securities is conveyed on the one hand, and the other part is conveyed as separate and preferably only after the safe arrival of the first part has been confirmed.

Since each transport only contains parts of the paper securities which have no value as such, so that raids are useless, and the transport can be carried out with ordinary cars and/or non-armed money couriers.

Should the transport containing one part of the

paper securities not arrive, then the other part of these paper securities can be destroyed.

In order to better explain the characteristics of the invention, the following preferred embodiments of a paper security according to the invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figure 1 shows a view of one part of a two-piece bank note according to the invention, namely of the recto side;

figure 2 shows the back side of the part of figure 1; figure 3 represents a view of the other part, namely of the verso of the bank note of the preceding figures;

figure 4 shows the other side of the part of the bank note of figure 3.

The bank note according to the invention as represented in the figures consists of two parts 1 and 2 belonging together which are each provided with the same mark 3 which indicates that they form a whole.

The parts 1 and 2 which form a whole must be presented together so as to form a valuable tender.

The one part 1 represents the recto side of the bank note on a side 1A as represented in figure 1.

The back side 1B of this part 1 is provided with an inscription, as is represented in figure 2. This inscription may be a drawing and/or a text. The back side 1B can possibly also be blank.

The other part 2 represents the verso of the bank note on a side 2A as represented in figure 3.

The other side 2B of this part 2 is, as represented in figure 4, provided with an inscription which differs from or is identical to the inscription on the back side of the part 1.

The latter side of the part 2 may also be blank.

In the example, the above-mentioned mark consists of a number 3 which is identical on both parts 1 and 2.

In the example, said number is provided on the recto side 1A and the verso side 2A of the parts 1 and 2. It may possibly also or exclusively be provided on the other sides 1B and 2B.

The parts 1 and 2 of the bank notes can be conveyed or stored separately. Consequently, in case of theft, only either of the parts will be stolen. Without its other part, each of the parts is completely worthless as a means of payment, so that stealing it is completely useless.

If any of the parts of the bank notes would nevertheless be stolen, the other parts can be destroyed, possibly after they have been exchanged for new pairs of parts forming a whole.

Thus, the transport can be carried out by a single unarmed courier in an unarmoured vehicle.

When a conveyance of parts of bank notes has arrived safely, the courier or the receiver transmits an encoded signal to the sender, who may then send the other parts of these bank notes.

The parts can also be transported to different

places and thus be stored separately, for example in vaults at different addresses. When a vault is cracked, only the parts 1 or 2 of the bank notes can be taken away, which are valueless as such.

Banks or institutions dealing with large amounts of money can use an equipment which does not only check the genuineness of the parts, but which also checks the marks of the parts 1 and 2 forming a whole and which counts the total amount of the bank notes.

Such an equipment contains for example a reading device which can read the marks 3 on the parts 1 and 2 and which also puts the parts 1 and 2 together when they match.

According to a variant, the two parts 1 and 2 do not form the recto side and the verso, but they contain a part of the recto side as well as a part of the verso. What it comes down to is to divide a bank note as we know it in two or even more parts, whereby each part has to be provided with a mark 3, so that the parts forming a whole can be recognized.

The above-described bank notes practically exclude the risk of theft, provided the parts which form a whole are stored or transported separately.

It is clear that the invention is not restricted to bank notes, but that it is also applicable to other paper securities such as bonds, deposit receipts and such.

The invention is by no means restricted to the above-described embodiments represented in the accompanying drawings; on the contrary, such paper securities and such a method for safely conveying paper securities can be made in all sorts of variants while still remaining within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. Paper security, characterized in that it is composed of at least two parts (1 and 2) belonging together and which only has value when the parts (1 and 2) are both available, whereby the two parts (1 and 2) are provided with a mark (3) which indicates that they form a whole.
2. Paper security according to claim 1, characterized in that it is a bank note.
3. Paper security according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the mark (3) which indicates that the parts (1 and 2) form a whole is an identical number.
4. Paper security according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the parts (1 and 2) are parts of which one side is part of the recto side and the other side is part of the verso.
5. Paper security according to any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the parts (1 and 2) have the recto side and the verso respectively on either of their sides, whereas the other side of both parts (1 and 2) is of no significance to the value of the paper

security.

6. Method for conveying paper securities, characterized in that use is made of multipartite paper securities according to any of the preceding claims, whereby one part (1 or 2) of the paper securities is conveyed on the one hand, and the other part (2 or 1) is conveyed as separate.
7. Method according to claim 6, characterized in that the conveyance of the other parts (2 or 1) only takes place after the safe arrival of the first parts (1 or 2) has been confirmed.
8. Method according to claim 7, characterized in that the safe arrival is confirmed by means of a predetermined code.
9. Method according to claim 7 or 8, characterized in that, should the transport containing one part (1 or 2) of the paper securities not arrive, the other part (2 or 1) of these paper securities will be destroyed.

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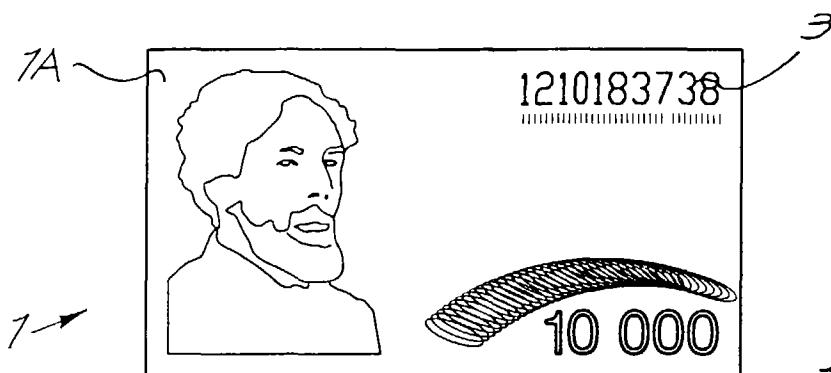


Fig. 1

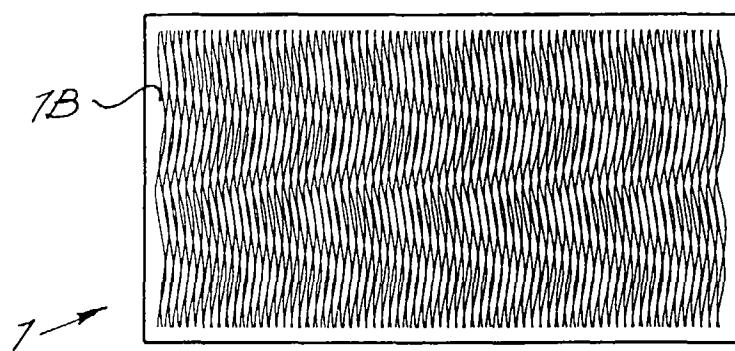


Fig. 2

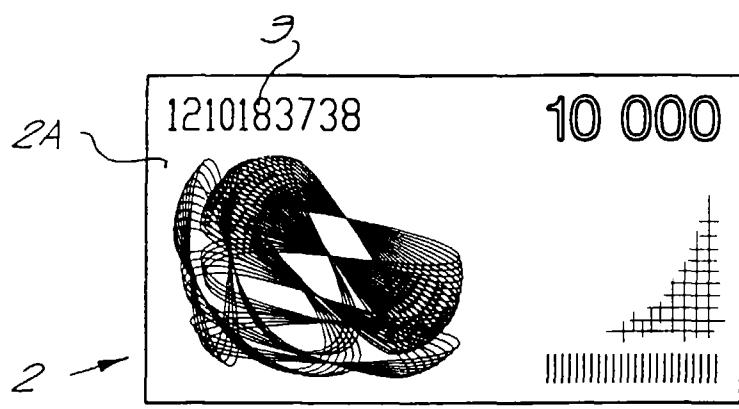


Fig. 3

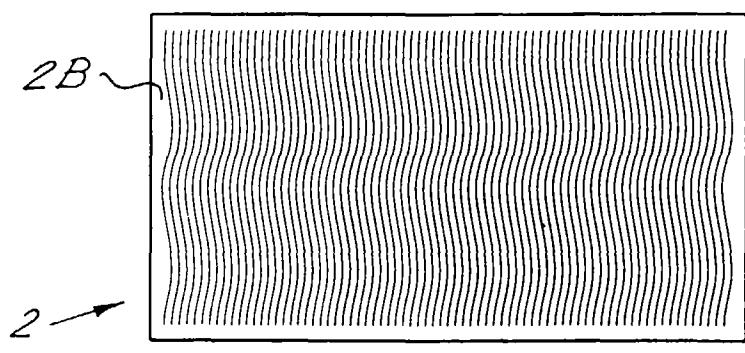


Fig. 4



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	DE 84 15 027 U (EHRLER) 19 September 1985 * the whole document *	1,2	B42D15/00
X	US 3 650 210 A (ARCHER) 21 March 1972 * the whole document *	1	
A	US 4 093 276 A (DEBE) 6 June 1978 * the whole document *	1	

			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			B42D B41M
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	16 July 1997	Evans, A	
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