MINTING AND PRINTING

Modern minting involves several distinct processes. The particular metal is first melted and cast into bars, which are then rolled into strips of uniform thickness and quality. These strips are run through machines that punch out circular metal disks, called planchets. The planchets are then checked for accuracy of weight. If they are too heavy, they are filed down at the edges, if too light, they are remelted and recast. The rims of acceptable planchets are rolled so as to project beyond the surface of the coins and protect them from wear. The planchets are then cleaned and, at the last stage in the process, struck by dies with the impression of the finished coin. Many types of coins also have their edges milled, that is, grooved, to expose later clipping or filing, in the case of standard coins, and to aid in their handling. Shapes and sizes are often calculated to assist the blind in distinguishing coins.

Banknotes, often printed to contract by private companies, are normally made from special high-quality paper, with watermarks, metallic strips, and other features to deter forgery. Highly sophisticated printing techniques are used, also to deter forgery, and banknote designs often feature elements intended to be particularly hard to copy. Fronts and backs of notes are printed separately, and serial numbers added later, with repeat numbers with stars appended used for those notes damaged in the manufacturing process.

My opinion

This article about making money is very interesting. I think it is very educational, because you can learn how coins and banknotes are made. It is interesting how they make banknotes. They are made from special high-quality paper, with watermarks, metallic strips, and other features to deter forgery. For me it is also interesting that the front and back of notes are printed separately. As well as banknotes, the making of the coins is also very interesting. The coins are made from particular metal. They are made in several different processes. The shapes and sizes are often calculated and if they are too heavy, they are filed down at the edges, if too light, they are remelted and recast.

Summary

Modern minting involves several distinct processes. The metal is first melted and cast into bars, which are then rolled into strips. These strips are run through machines that punch out circular metal disks, called planchets, then they are checked for accuracy of weight, and then they are cleaned. When the coin is done, they have their edges milled. The shapes and sizes are often calculated to assist the blind in distinguishing coins. Banknotes are made very differently. They are made from special high-quality paper, with watermarks, metallic strips, and other features to deter forgery. The front and back of notes are printed separately.