

Norm för

Security Ink/ Sedelskyddsfärg

– Requirements and testing/
Krav och provning

May 2004

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Det är säkrast så.

SSF (The Swedish Theft Prevention Association) is a non-profit association. The aim of the association is to promote safety and security for individuals and property through crime prevention measures, as well as to act as opinion-formers and disseminators of information in the work of crime prevention.

Except from SSF's articles § 1 and 2
laid down on 8 June 2000.

SSF prepares and establishes standards for testing and classification within areas that are considered relevant to the aims of the association. A list of current SSF standards can be found on SSF's website: www.ssf.nu

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Foreword

SSF's standards specify properties that are considered to be of importance for function and reliability. The aim of the standards is to stipulate quality and safety levels that can be applied generally, both when specifying requirements and in conjunction with procurement.

The standards refer to, or are based as far as possible on, national and international standards as well as other applicable technical specifications or requirement documents.

The fulfilment of the requirements in a set of standards can be verified through testing and certification by recognised testing and certification bodies. Certification according to this standard can take place via Svensk Brand och Säkerhetscertifiering AB (SBSC). Products, services, companies or individuals that satisfy applicable requirements according to a set of standards are detailed in SSF lists, which are published in the Security Guide. The Security Guide is available either as a printed publication or can be accessed on SSF's website.

This standard where produced in a working team consisting of representatives from the Swedish Theft Prevention Association (Svenska Stöldskyddsföreningen - SSF), the National Criminal Investigation Department (Rikskriminalpolisen - RKP), the Swedish National Laboratory of Forensic Science (Statens kriminaltekniska laboratorium - SKL) Posten Säkerhet, the Swedish Banker's Association (Svenska Bankföreningen), the Riksbank (Sveriges riksbank), SQS AB and Stellar Projecting AB.

This standard is valid from 7 May 2004.

0. Introduction

In the event of theft, security ink is used to dye bankbanknotes with a distinct colour that is impossible to remove without permanently damaging the bankbanknotes. IN Sweden, bankbanknotes that have been marked with security ink become invalid as a means of payment.

There are statutory formulations for how a banknote issued by the Riksbank should be designed. If a note has in any way been affected so that it is suspected of being invalid, final responsibility and authority for assessing its validity/invalidity rests with the Riksbank.

A difference is made between intentionally and unintentionally damaged bankbanknotes.

Examples of unintentionally damaged banknotes:

- Bankbanknotes that have been dyed by security ink or stained by smoke in connection with unintentional triggering of security equipment.
- Individual bankbanknotes that have been laundered by mistake with clothes or the like.
- Individual bankbanknotes that have been mistakenly dyed by ink, another colour, drinks, food or the like.

Examples of intentionally damaged banknotes:

- Banknotes that have been dyed by security ink or stained by smoke in connection with theft of a transport unit for valuables or security safes.
- Banknotes that have been cut so that parts of the note have been intentionally removed.
- Cut and pasted/taped banknotes.
- Banknotes where sections have been coloured over with the intention of concealing damage.
- Foreign material pasted/taped onto the note.

This standard only treats requirements and testing for security ink, but it is also very important that security ink functions properly in its intended environment. For this reason, it could be useful for testing to be executed by triggering the relevant system in the intended product, e.g. the transport unit for valuables or safe. It would be possible to see how the security ink spreads after a test of this kind and to determine if trace elements are detectable.

These tests are bound to the products themselves and cannot be specified in a general standard; rather, agreement must be reached between the customer, manufacturer and test laboratory.

1. Scope

This standard comprises security ink requirements and testing.

Security ink refers to ink that is meant to dye banknotes immediately and distinctly so that recipients of the note (manually or mechanically) are immediately made aware of the dye making utilization of the note impossible.

Security ink must

- Contain substances (n) that show the note has been dyed by security ink.
- Be impossible to remove without resulting in serious damage to the note.
- Allow tracing to the owner. Owner refers, for example, to banks, multi-office banks and companies that transport valuables.
- Contain UV fluorescent substances

Note: Visual and mechanical identification of security ink should be possible with a banknote processing machine, for example.

In addition to the requirements specified in this standard, it is assumed that laws and official standards will be complied with.

2. References

Any normative references can be found in the running text. As regards dated references to publications that have later been changed or received supplements, these changes and supplements are only valid if they have been inserted into these rules. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication pertains.