

Design: Remo Mascherini

Remo Mascherini was born in Florence, Italy, in 1958 and grew up in Kehrsatz in the canton of Bern after his parents moved to Switzerland. After he finished school, he completed four years of vocational training in engraving under the renowned Bernese relief engraver Klaus Graber. He also attended the Bern School of Arts and Crafts (now called the School of Design), where he completed courses in the subjects of engraving, drawing and three-dimensional design. Having spent many years working for companies in the packaging and graphic arts industry, he has a wealth of professional experience, particularly in his specialisation of relief and steel-plate engraving. Since 2009, he has been designing his engraving templates and reliefs on the PC using a CAD/CAM system. In 2013, Remo Mascherini took up the post of engraver at Swissmint.



Characteristics

Effigy

50th anniversary of Apollo 11 moon landing

Artist

Remo Mascherini, Flamatt

Technical data

Alloy: Silver 0,835

Weight: 20g

Diameter: 33mm

Legal face value

20 Swiss francs

Date of issue

9 May 2019

Selling period

Up to 8 May 2022

or while stocks last

Mintage

Uncirculated coin:

20,000 pieces

Proof coin in presentation case:

5,000 pieces



Official commemorative coin 2019

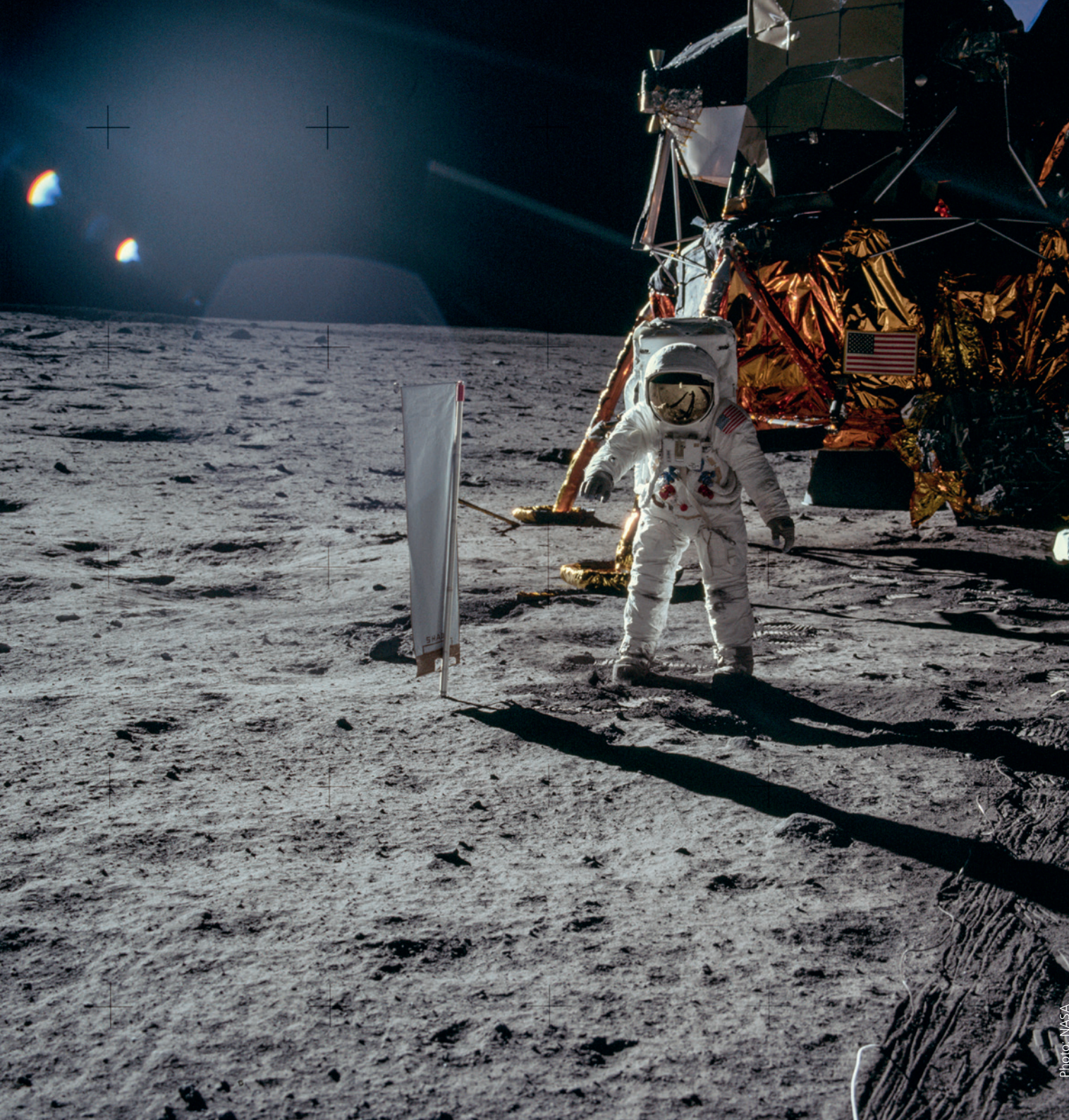
50th anniversary of Apollo 11 moon landing



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Swissmint



Official commemorative coins

Each year, the Federal Mint Swissmint issues a small number of commemorative coins featuring carefully selected subjects. The coins in bimetal, silver and gold bear an official nominal value and are available in various minting qualities – as collectors' pieces in their own right or as an exquisite gift.

Swiss solar sail was raised on the moon before the US flag

Aldrin and Neil Armstrong were the first humans to step onto the moon's surface with the Apollo 11 mission on 21 July 1969. Before the astronaut "Buzz" Aldrin hoisted the American flag on the moon almost 50 years ago, he first hung up a Swiss solar sail. This so-called solar wind sail of the University of Bern was the only non-American experiment on board the Apollo 11. The "Solar Wind Composition Experiment" was developed by the Bernese physicists under the leadership of Professor Johannes Geiss of the Institute of Physics to verify the existence of the solar wind that was suspected at the time but could not be measured from earth. The simplicity and low weight of the solar sail had convinced NASA: it was made of a differently coated aluminium foil measuring 140 x 30cm, which was oriented as directly as possible into the sun to capture any solar wind particles. The foil was then analysed in the laboratory after returning from the moon. The simple, lightweight and successful experiment was repeated on all lunar missions except the last Apollo 17 mission and the failed Apollo 13 mission.

The Apollo solar sail was a success story for the University of Bern and Switzerland. Switzerland's membership of the European Space Agency (ESA) also enables Swiss research institutes and companies to acquire outstanding expertise in scientifically and technologically challenging areas and to celebrate further successes in space travel.