



The National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, Inc.

Philadelphia Chapter One

Chartered November 1, 1943

The next Chapter One Meeting will be held on:

**March 13, 2016 at the
Williamson Banquet and Event Center
500 Blair Mill Rd., Horsham, Pa. 19044
215 675 5454**

**The Luncheon Speaker is Kim Jovinelli . Her
topic will be: “The Role of the Curator, Current Exhibits,
and Suggestions for Maintaining Watch Collections”**

**The Workshop Presenter will be: Ian Weatherly.
His topic will be “Tabletop Electroplating”**

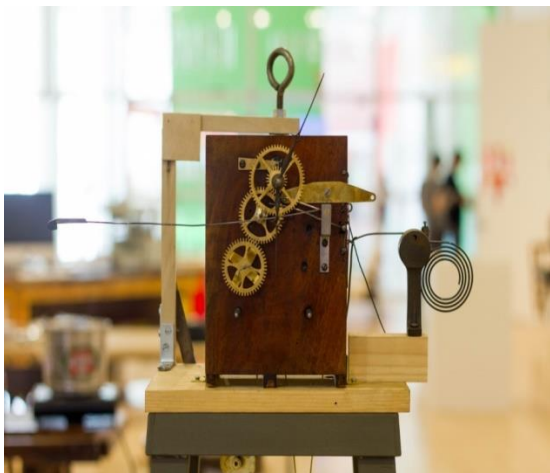
Menu for the March 13th Meeting

Baked Tilapia, Yankee Pot Roast, Maryland Chicken

**Mixed Vegetables, Scalloped Potatoes, Salads, Assorted
Cakes and Pies, etc.**

Chapter One Special Event : A special invitation has been extended to all Philadelphia Chapter One members by the Temple Contemporize Gallery to attend a special presentation of the “Restoration of the Flotenuhr (Flute Clock)”. The event will take place on Wednesday January 20th at 6:30 PM, at the Temple Contemporary Galley, 2001 N. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Scott Kip and Randall Cleaver have been invited to be Temple Contemporary's resident conservators. Since September, they have been working to restore one of Philadelphia's oldest and grandest Flute Clocks from [The Franklin Institute's](#) collection. Due to disrepair and neglect, its music has not been heard in over 10 years. As a continuation of our [Restoring Ideals](#) project, the Flute Clock will once again be playing some tunes. The Flute clock, or Flötenuhr, is one of the first objects that could make music mechanically, store melodies, and be played repeatedly. You could call it an iPod of the 17th century. Merging the mechanics of a clock and organ, flute clocks use gears, cranks and pipes to recreate the melodies of great composers. Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven wrote melodies specifically for the Flute clock. For more information call the Temple Contemporary Gallery at 216- 777- 9000.



Featured Article for the Next edition of the Chapter One Newsletter

How did people get up on time for work in the mornings in the days before the invention of the Alarm Clock? The British and Irish answer to this question was to use “Knocker Uppers” Stay posted

As if we don't have enough problems in the watch repair Industry:

It seems as though the Swatch Group has joined the Rolex, and others, who are going to refuse to sell parts to independent watch repairers. This is said, by the Swatch people, to insure that the customers get expert quality repair work. We all know that the real reason behind this sort of trade restraint is to drive the independents out of the business so that they, the manufacturers can monopolize the repair trade and charge whatever they care to. Here is a recent blog concerning this controversy.

Posted on [September 30, 2015](#) by [Christian](#) As most of our readers will know, the Swatch Group has decided to stop selling spare parts for their watches to independent repairers such as us. This will come into force on 1/1/2016. This will affect the owners of the following watch brands:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| • Longines | Flik FlaK | Jaquet Droz | Leon Hatot |
| • Omega | Swatch | Glashuette Original | Tissot |
| • Rado | Calvin Klein | Blancpain | Balmain |
| • Union Glashuette | Hamilton | Harry Winston | Certina |
| • Breguet | Mido | | |

The main argument heard is that the Swatch Group wants to assure the same service level across their brands, and prevent unqualified people tinkering with their watches. In reality, it's all about cutting off the reasonably priced repair sector, and to make sure that everyone owning one of the above brands has to pay whatever Swatch Group wants them to pay. There are of course approved repairers around, but the trend is to squeeze those out of business in order to centralise the whole service industry in Switzerland, and to make sure that everyone has to pay whatever they want to charge. If you don't own one of the brands, you still aren't safe, as the Swatch Group has bought another 17 companies that make parts for watches, such as ETA for movements, Nivarox for hairsprings, and various companies that make hands, cases, crystals, etc.

The [British Watch and Clock Makers Guild](#) (of which I am a member) has set up an [Industry Action Fund](#) as a vehicle by which anyone can join a cooperative effort to deal with the issues facing the industry. We have made a sizeable contribution to this fund, and would encourage any other companies, or con-

cerned organisations and individuals to do likewise. The work of the Industry Action Fund will allow us to at least challenge this highly noncompetitive decision by Swatch Group. Such behaviour is unworthy of a company coming from a country with such strong democratic roots. The Swatch Group will tell you that any watchmaker can apply for an account. That is true, but in order to get an Omega account, you have to make a £35,000 investment in equipment they require. We have all of that equipment, but from different manufacturers, so we would have to kit out our workshop from scratch again.

To learn more about this topic go to the web page listed below:

[http://watchguy.co.uk/Swatch Group parts policy](http://watchguy.co.uk/Swatch%20Group%20parts%20policy) [with addendum]

Tips from the Bench: I have recently taken on a student who is interested in clock and watch repair. In our first conversation about tools the subject of magnification came up. I advised him to get a loup that is comfortable for him as each person has their own needs in terms of magnification and comfort distance from the work. Many lous or Optivisors are listed by number, 1, 2,3,4,5, etc. What exactly, do these numbers mean? Here is a chart that easily explains what they represent:

Size 1.0" (1) - Magnification 10x actual - eye to object 1" inch (25mm)
Size 1.5" (1½) - Magnification 6.7x actual - eye to object 1½" inch (38mm)
Size 2.0" (1) - Magnification 5x actual - eye to object 2" inch (51mm)
Size 2.5" (1½) - Magnification 4x actual - eye to object 2½" inch (64mm)
Size 3.0" (1) - Magnification 3.3x actual - eye to object 3" inch (76mm)
Size 3.5" (1½) - Magnification 2.8x actual - eye to object 3½" inch (89mm)
Size 4.0" (1) - Magnification 2.5x actual - eye to object 4" inch (102mm)
Example: Bergeon 2611-2.0" eyeglass will provide 5 x magnification at 2" (51mm) distance

Fusee Chain Making Part II

The art of making Fusee chains probably dates back to 1660 in London and is generally credited to Gruet of Geneva for their use in Clocks and watches. Tools for the manufacture of chains were very simple, consisting of Punches and dies, Hammers and anvils, a time consuming process The art of making Fusee chains probably dates back to 1660 in London and is generally credited requiring good hand eye coordination in candlelit conditions.

In the 1980's, Jim Habgood, Chief Horological engineer for Smiths Clock and Watch resurrected the art of making chains based on the techniques of the workers from that bygone age. It was handed on to Mavis and David Hutchins in the late 1990's who worked from their home in Devon keeping the skills and tradition alive. In December of 2013 they finally decided to retire passing on their well-honed skills to Sinclair Harding. After months of tapping and punching with quite a few false starts the process remains as time consuming and labour intensive as ever but the efforts have resulted in chains that maintain the highest quality standards set by Sinclair Harding.

The chain making process



Registration for the Meeting: March 13, 2016

Advanced Registration (All participants must pay these entrance fees to the MART)

NAWCC Member/ Spouse / Guest \$18.00 per person # _____ @ \$18.00 = \$ _____

Member's Child (Age 5 – 17) \$9.00 per child # _____ @ \$9.00 = \$ _____

I WILL STAY FOR LUNCH _____ I WILL NOT STAY FOR LUNCH _____

MART TABLE: \$20.00 EACH # _____ @ \$20.00 = \$ _____

EARLY BIRD (This fee is in addition to the \$18.00 /person entrance fee)

1 or 2 Members only + Spouse or Children \$15.00 # _____ @ \$15.00 = \$ _____

Names for the Badges (Please Print Clearly)

1) _____ NAWCC # _____

2) _____ NAWCC # _____

I WOULD LIKE TO SIGN UP FOR THE "One Day Class \$10.00/person \$ _____

Chapter One Membership Dues 9/1/2015 to 8/31/2016 \$10.00 per year \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Phone # () _____

Mail to: David Gorrell 1179 Dicus Mill Rd. Millersville, Md. 21108

By filling out this form the payee/s agree to adhere to all Chapter One NAWCC, Inc., Mart Room Rules and By Laws.

NO REFUNDS AFTER 12 NOON THE SATURDAY PRIOR TO THE MEETING, March, 2016

Meeting Schedule

Saturday March 12th "One Day Class: There will be no class on this date.

Sunday March 13th

7:30 A.M. Registration Opens –

7:30 to 8:30 A.M. -- Mart Room set up Table Holders and Early Birds Only

8:30 A.M. -- Mart Room opens to all other registered participants

10:30 -- Workshop " Table top dial silvering"

12:00 -- Noon Mart Room Closes. No Security, the Mart Room must be cleared 12:15 to 1:45 – Luncheon Speaker, "

Silent Auction –One or Two Item Table

Bring in those items you really don't need and convert them into cash. This can be done very easily and cheaply on our Silent Auction Table or on our one or Two Item Sales Table.

The One day Class for Saturday March 12th. There will be no class this time due to the Instructor's knee surgery.

The Best in Show Contest will be held as usual, so bring those interesting, clocks, watches, tools etc. The Winners for the Nov. 15th Meeting can be found on our Website at **WWW.Philadelphia Chapter One.**

Up Coming Elections

The Election of Officers will; be held at the June 12th Meeting. The Council must elect 5 new Directors, a new President, Two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. So far there have been two volunteers for Director Positions. There is the need for 3 more Directors as well as the other 5 vacant positions. To place your name on the nominations list as a candidate for Council merely submit it to any current Council Member or specifically to President Mike Allen.

Upcoming events for Chapter One:

January 20, 2016 “Restoration of the Flute Clock” Temple Contemporary Gallery See the article on page one.

March 13, 2016 General meeting, May 1, 2016 General meeting,

June 12, 2016 General meeting, Summer Picnic T.B. A.

What's wrong with this "Repair"



Photo by Michael Gainey

As a long time clock repairman I get to see a good many discreditable attempts to repair clocks by those who claim to be repairmen. The use of "Rathburn Bushings", as seen in the picture above, is one of the most prevalent abuses I have encountered. What, you might ask, is wrong with this type of repair? The pivot hole is worn and is robbing the train of power due to a misaligning of the wheel teeth. So moving the pivot back to its original location and realigning the wheel so that the teeth are in their proper position should solve that problem. That is what a "Rathburn Bushing" is designed to do. So what is the problem, and why is considered a "Bad Repair"? This type of "easy" repair is wrong in a good many ways and here is why. First, the advantage of using the "Rathburn Bushing" is that it allows the "so called" repair to be made without the hassle of taking the movement apart. This is "bad" technique because without taking the movement apart you do not have the opportunity to examine the pivot and see if it needs to be polished, which it very often does. What caused that pivot to begin wearing the hole in the first place is the question you should be asking yourself. Therefor relocating the pivot is only solving part of the problem. Second, you are placing the pivot hole at the very end of the pivot, where you are interfering with the side shake of the wheel. Often there is little or no end shake causing the wheel to bind. Or there is too much end shake which causes the wheel to rub the lantern pinion hub or the wheels adjacent to it. Third, in order to mount a "Rathburn Bushing" you have to drill a new screw hole in the plate or bridge to hold the new devise in place. This is always bad repairing, especially on Antique or vintage clocks. Repairs on those types of clocks should be as unobtrusive and as discreet as possible. Unfortunately you can still find these bushing on sale in all of the Catalogs put out by all of the clock parts supply companies. I wish they wouldn't tempt us with them, especially the newer members to the clock repairman's society. After all 'Easier is not always Better'.

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2014 - 2018

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