



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 18, 2018 at the

Holiday Inn, Lansdale

1750 Sumneytown Pike Kulpsville, Pa. 19443

215 368 3800

The Speakers for the March 18th Meeting:

The Luncheon Speaker will be: Darcy Bertelman. The topic is "The Connecticut Clock Baron Time Forgot: Chauncey Jerome, Part 1".

The Workshop Presenter will be: Al Dodson. The topic is: "Throw Your Bushing Machine Away to Improve Your Speed and Accuracy". The bushing machine does one job exceedingly well; it makes the proper size hole to fit standardized bushings. Where this hole is ultimately placed depends on the repairman's vision, skill, and judgement. It is essentially an expensive hand tool. This workshop examines two of methods of bushing that ensure mechanical accuracy and improved efficiency.

Saturday Hands On Workshop Saturday March 17th. It was suggested by several members that a class on repairing the standard American Kitchen Clock Movements would be a good topic for this One Day Class. However, since a four day workshop on that very same topic will be offered at the 2018 National Convention in July, it was suggested that a new topic be introduced for this meeting. In that same vein this class will be devoted to the repair of French clock movements. Repairing French movements is a whole lot different than repairing American Movements. Participants should bring the following tools: a good pair of small pliers, a 10 power loupe, a good set of tweezers, a good

source of lighting, a small to medium screwdriver, a mainspring let down set, and any other tools they think necessary. The class will cover: disassembly, cleaning, bushing, mainspring cleaning and replacement, pivot polishing, minor barrel repair, and reassembly of both count wheel and rack and snail striking movements. The last hour of the class will be set aside for "Open Bench" activities and discussions. Participants can bring any clock or watch problems they are encountering to the class and, hopefully solutions will be found.

Attention: Anyone interested in volunteering to assist the upcoming National Convention in York, Pa. on July 18 to 22, 2018 should contact Steve Sadowski at the Chapter One Meeting on March 18th. All help is greatly appreciated.

Chapter One Officers Needed!! ! The Nominations Committee is looking for candidates for the 2018 to 2019 term. The Chapter needs to fill the offices of: President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and five directors. If you are interested or know someone who is, submit their name to any current Chapter One officer.

Check out the new improved Chapter One website, at "Philadelphia Watch and Clock Society". This new website is easier to use and is filled with all of the events and activities sponsored by your chapter, Chapter One

The next Chapter One meeting will be:
May 6th All meetings will be held at the Holiday Inn in Lansdale (Kulpville), Pa.

Summer Picnic. June 16th, 2018

Hold the date for this year's picnic. It will be at the Horsham VFW post which is about 1 mile from Williamson's. We will have a tailgate in the parking lot with lunch under the pavilion. More information to follow.

Registration for the Meeting: March 18, 2018

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: Mar. 18^d Meeting only \$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" \$15.00/person \$ _____

Chapter One Membership Dues 9/1/2017 to 8/31/2018 \$10.00 per year \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Phone # () _____

Mail to: Jeffrey Fox 2 Pebble Drive Horsham, Pa. 19044

Or email your Registration to Jeffrey.W.Fox@gmail.com

Or call (215) 672-6947 (answering machines says "Ed's Clock Repair")

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 one week PRIOR TO THE MEETING, March 10th, 2018

Meeting Schedule:

Saturday March 17th "One Day Class"

Starts at 10:00 ends at 4:00PM

Sunday March 18th General Meeting

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 AM Best In Show Contest.

11:30 -- Workshop

12:00 -- Noon Mart Room Closes. No Security, the Mart Room must be cleared.

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What's new in the Watch World?

GPHG | © Fondation du Grand Prix d'Horlogerie de Genève

“AIGUILLE D'OR” GRAND PRIX

Chopard L.U.C. Full Strike

Chopard has unveiled its first minute repeating watch, and the manufacture hasn't gone for the least complicated design. The Full Strike is a crown-operated minute repeater with sapphire gongs and a slew of patents on security devices to make sure the watch does not break if (and when) it is mishandled.



Here is Chopard's Full Strike. Take it in, because there's a lot to look at.

We have heard a Chopard chiming watch before, but only once, and in a watch that chimed every hour (the Chopard Strike One). This is the first time we've heard a Chopard minute repeater (as most Horological readers will know, a minute repeater strikes the hours, quarters and minutes, usually on two gongs), and it sounds wholly different. That's because the hammers of the Full Strike are hitting sapphire gongs. That's right. Stainless steel against synthetic sapphire gongs. If you've ever struck a knife against a glass before a toast, you'll know that uneasy feeling you get just before the impact. Well, Chopard has decided to construct a device that does that repeatedly, and on demand, on an even smaller surface. There are many ways of adjusting the tone of a minute repeater but one of the most basic is through the choice of case material. The same movement will often sound "warmer" in a rose gold case and "colder" in a platinum case. More recently, titanium has also been used to achieve great results. Many prefer the warmer tone of rose gold but of course, this is all a matter of taste in the end. (The Full Strike uses rose gold.) Changing the material of the gongs is a more unusual step. Minute repeater gongs are usually made of hardened steel, but the Full Strike represents a first: the gongs and the watch crystal are

all cut from a single block of synthetic sapphire. It's taken Chopard three years and the development of new tools to create the shape of those gongs (tuned to the C and F key) as well as make sure they can withstand thousands of hits without breaking. : The Full Strike is fully operated at the crown, and we think that's pretty neat (the usual slide that arms and releases a minute repeater is absent). The crown winds the barrels, and a single push of the button located coaxial with the crown will kick the striking mechanism into motion. The hammers and governor are on the dial side, unlike most repeaters – and the bell-shaped hammers can be seen hitting the gongs at 10 o'clock (you'll have to imagine the latter, though; because they are made of transparent crystal they're basically invisible). A double power reserve at 2 o'clock, with superimposed hands, indicates how much energy the minute repeater spring barrel, and the main timekeeping train's mainspring barrel, have left. There is a separate spring barrel for each, and each is recharged by winding the crown – in one direction for the minute repeater, and in the other for the movement – and each has its own dedicated power reserve hand (the power reserve hand for the repeater is blue). About the spring barrels: a conventional repeater also has two spring barrels – one each for the timekeeping gear train, and one to power the striking train – but normally, the spring barrel for the strike train is wound up for each activation of the repeater, by operating a slide set in the case band. The barrel for the striking train in the Full Strike is wound up at the crown and can power multiple activations – the same system is used for a grande sonnerie watch. A major concern for Chopard is the wearability of its minute repeater, because it doesn't matter how impressive the volstriking mechanism is, if the watch isn't wearable (the temptation to make a watch that sounds good at the expense of wearability is a big one in making repeaters, because a bigger watch offers larger gongs and more powerful striking system, and a bigger case offers more internal volume to amplify sound; that's partly why vintage pocket repeaters often sound so much better than wristwatch repeaters) First off, and because wearability is so often about size, let's take a look at the dimensions. The case of the Full Strike is 42.5mm wide and 11.5mm thick. There are smaller minute repeaters, both in diameter and thickness, but most of them are made with miniaturization in mind, and in the hope of setting new records in that department. Instead, this is just a well-proportioned watch, plain and simple, that can be enjoyed beyond the technical innovations it offers. (Much smaller vintage wristwatch repeaters with almost unbelievably good sound exist but these are great rarities, and of course, they have no water resistance whatsoever.) The more a watch is handled, however, the more likely it will be mishandled at some point. Repeaters can be easily damaged (for instance, trying to set the time while the repeater is in operation is usually a very bad idea). It's become common practice for modern high-end chiming watches to have mechanisms that decrease the chance of accidental damage, and Chopard is no exception; the crown of the Full Strike is blocked when the striking train is activated. To help maintain a sufficient power reserve in the spring barrel powering the striking train, the centrifugal governor that determines the tempo of chiming is not engaged until striking actually begins. Finally, the spring barrel for the striking train is fitted with a mechanism to disable the repeater function when there is not enough torque left in the barrel to power a full striking sequence. In addition to the safety features, and the world-first monobloc sapphire watch crystal and gongs, the Full Strike uses a striking system different from

that of conventional repeaters. While the system of racks responsible for "reading" the time from the position of the hour and minute hands is still present, they do not directly trigger the hammers, as is the case in standard repeaters. Instead, they indirectly activate toothed wheels, which, Chopard says, helps ensure a regular tempo and uniform volume since the hammers and gongs reside on the dial side, you have an uninterrupted view of the movement bridges on the back; the plates and bridges are made from German silver (*maillechort*) and are decorated traditionally with techniques like Côtes de Genève. Chopard says it took approximately 17,000 hours to develop the manufacture-made Calibre 08.01-L. It's a COSC-certified, double barrel movement with a 60-hour power reserve and slipping springs (as used in automatic movements) to ensure there is little risk of breakage when it is manually wound. The Chopard L.U.C. Full Strike is a numbered, limited edition of 20 pieces. It comes in 18k Fairmined rose gold only at this time, and is available for CHF 265,000 – about \$261,715 at the time of publication .

What time is it?



Everybody knows that there are 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour, and 60 seconds in minute.* But in 1793, the French smashed the old clock in favor of French Revolutionary Time: a 10-hour day, with 100 minutes per hour, and 100 seconds per minute. This thoroughly modern system had a few practical benefits, chief among them being a simplified way to do time-related math: if we want to know when a day is 70% complete, decimal time simply says "at the end of the seventh hour," whereas standard time requires us to say "at 16 hours, 48 minutes." French Revolutionary Time was a more elegant solution to that math problem. The trick was that every living person already had a well-established way to tell time, and old habits die hard. French Revolutionary Time officially began on November 24, 1793 although conceptual work around the system had been going on since the 1750s. The French manufactured clocks and watches showing both decimal time and standard time on their faces (allowing for conversion and confusion). These clock faces were spectacularly weird. The system proved unpopular. People were unfamiliar with switching systems of time, and there were few practical reasons for non-mathematicians to change how they told time. (The same could not be said of the metric system of weights and measurements, which helped to standardize commerce; weights and measurements often differed in neighboring countries, but clocks generally did not.) Furthermore, replacing every clock and watch in the country was a spendy proposition. The French officially stopped using decimal time after just 17 months -- French Revolutionary Time became non-mandatory starting on April 7, 1795. This didn't stop some areas of the country from continuing to observe decimal time, and a few decimal clocks remained in use for years afterwards, presumably leading to many missed appointments. The French tried again in 1897, when the *Commission de d ecimalisation du temps* proposed a 24-hour day with 100-minute hours, again with 100 seconds per minute. This proposal was scrapped in 1900.

Check out the Chapter One website to see the entries and results of the Best In Show Contest for the December 17th and the January 21st Meeting.

The Lighter side



"Well, it's not MY idea of time sharing!"



MR. EVANS REALIZES THAT HE IS LIVING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES.