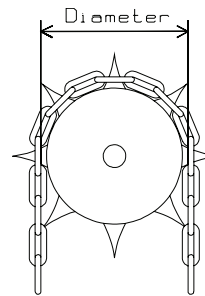
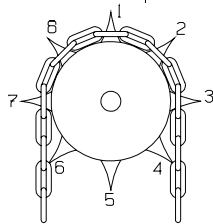


CLOCK CHAINS - A wide range of clock chains for sale here.

Where the original clock chain is present and fits the clock, a suitable replacement can be found by measurement and comparison with our chain list. In cases where the chain is missing, or the fitted chain does not match the sprockets, the following formula should establish the nearest chain to use:

Count the total number of sprockets on the chain wheel.
Our example has 8:

Total no. of sprockets



Measure the effective diameter of the pulley excluding the sprockets, in mm. If the sprockets are wider at the base, as in our example, the effective diameter is the lowest point on the sprockets reached by horizontal links. This should be apparent by wear marks. Our example is 30 mm.

THE FORMULA:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Diameter} \times 3.14}{\text{Total no. of sprockets}} \right) \div 2 \times 1.1 = \text{Internal length of 1 link}$$

Or:
Multiply the diameter by 3.14.
Divide the answer by the number of sprockets.
Divide this answer by 2.
Multiply that answer by 1.1.

Our example:
30 x 3.14 = 94.2
94.2 / 8 = 11.78
11.78 / 2 = 5.89
5.89 x 1.1 = **6.48mm internal link length.**

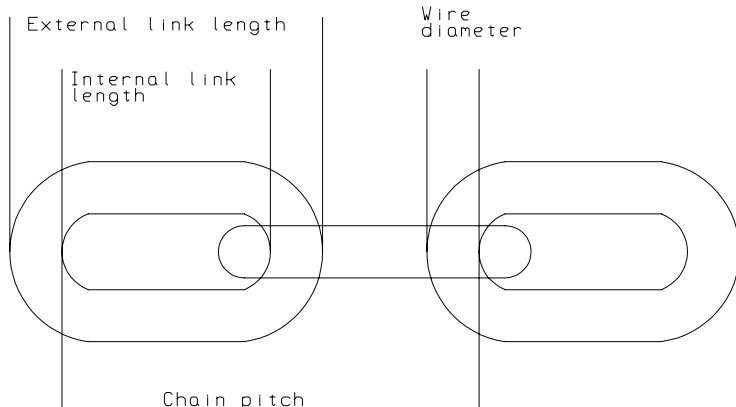
We have devised this simplified formula as a general rule to assist with chain selection. It is only a guide!

VIEW ALL/
BUY CHAIN

Refer to our comprehensive list for a chain that has an internal link length close to the answer, and whose external link width will fit well between the sides of the chain wheel. If you select a chain link shorter or much larger than the answer, it will probably 'ride up' over the sprockets.

Clock chain is one of the most difficult items to select and purchase by mail order. Frequently the sprockets are worn, or the wrong chain has been fitted. We get samples sent to us like bathroom chain which of course we cannot match. If you have got a piece of chain that fits, measure the internal link length. Refer to the list, and verify your choice by placing it over the drawing on the next page. If you have no chain, or the one you have does not fit, make sure that the clock is not designed for rope. There must be somewhere for the alternate links (the ones not over the sprockets) to go. Rope driven clocks don't have this, and you cannot just fit chain to a rope clock. Rope driven clocks often have sprockets that are not carefully set. Chain sprockets have to be equally positioned to match the chain pitch - rope sprockets can be anywhere around the circumference. The formula on the opposite page is a simplified way of working out what a missing chain should be like.

Please don't send us lengths of chain to match up. If you need help selecting a chain, send us the internal pulley from the clock and we will try to find one that fits. Our samples charge will be applied to all chain enquiries, and extra return postage will be incurred.




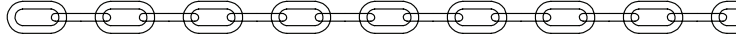





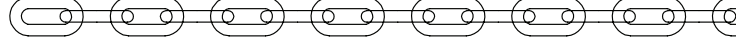


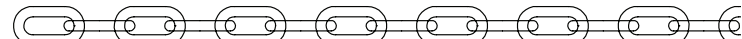




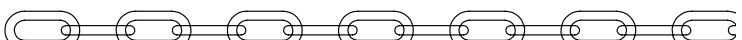
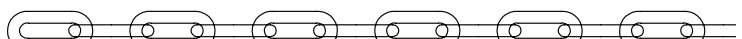
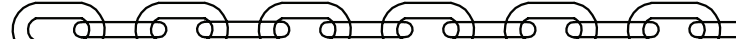









Finish:
When we say iron, we mean either self coloured steel or nickel plated steel. Brass means solid brass or brass plated steel. We cannot specify the exact material as the manufacturers vary it according to material availability.

CLOCK CHAIN DRAWINGS

Part numbers

VIEW ALL/
BUY CHAIN

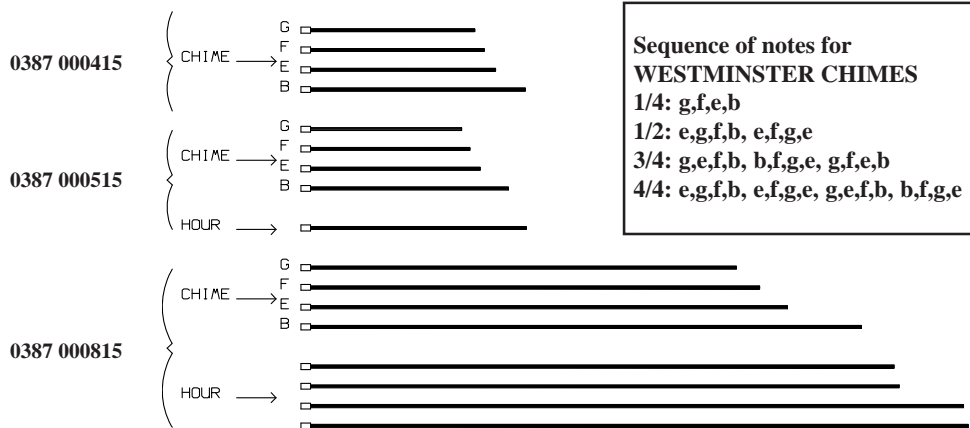
	0388 004615
	0388 001915
	0388 015815
	0388 001315
	0388 010014 & 18
	0388 003714 & 15
	0388 003915
	0388 004415
	0388 001218
	0388 000114
	0388 014715
	0388 014615
	0388 010314 & 18
	0388 015914
	0388 010614 & 18
	0388 004215
	0388 014014 & 15
	0388 010414 & 18
	0388 010114 & 18
	0388 000618
	0388 010514 & 18
	0388 010914
	0388 013615
	0388 003614
	0388 003315
	0388 010814
	0388 010714

GONG RODS

Our tuned sets are for Westminster chime. For more complex tunes, you will need to purchase one of our bases and re-arrange the rods (and possibly fitting and tuning others) to get the desired layout and notes. Sets of 5 can be reduced to 4 by removing the longest rod, which is used to enhance the hour note. We cannot supply sets of 8 or 12 for Whittington etc. because the permutations of notes and layout are almost infinite.

Typical sequence for 3 chimes on a set of 8 rods:				
4 rods:				
1/4:	E,D,C,G			
1/2:	C,E,D,G	CDEC		
3/4:	E,C,D,G	G,D,E,C	E,D,C,G	
4/4:	C,E,D,G	C,D,E,C	E,C,G,D	G,D,E,C
6 Rods:				
1/4:	E,C,A,G,D,B			
1/2:	G,A,C,E,D,B	E,C,A,D,B,G		
3/4:	A,C,E,D,G,B	E,A,C,B,D,G	E,C,A,G,D,B	
4/4:	G,A,C,E,D,B	E,C,A,D,B,G	A,C,E,D,B,G	E,A,C,B,D,G
8 Rods:				
1/4:	G ¹ ,F [#] ,E,D,C,B,A,G			
1/2:	G ¹ ,F [#] ,E,A,B,C,D,G	G ¹ ,E,C,A,F [#] ,D,B,G		
3/4:	A,C,E,G ¹ ,F [#] ,D,B,G	F [#] ,G ¹ ,B,E,C,A,D,G	G ¹ ,F [#] ,E,D,C,B,A,G	
4/4:	G ¹ ,F [#] ,E,A,B,C,D,G	G ¹ ,E,C,A,F [#] ,D,B,G	A,C,E,G ¹ ,F [#] ,D,B,G	F [#] ,G ¹ ,B,E,C,A,D,G

Hour chimes are B & G. G¹ = top G, G = bottom G



ANNIVERSARY CLOCK SUSPENSION JIG

(Part no. 1302 000115)

Torsion clock suspension springs are delicate, and any damage or distortion will prevent a clock from operating correctly. The purpose of this jig is to facilitate the assembly of these units.

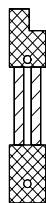
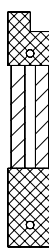
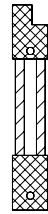
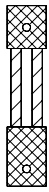
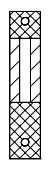
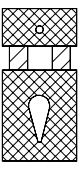
Prior to making a unit, it is vital that you identify the correct size of wire to use. Measuring the original is an unreliable way to identify a replacement wire because metals have different characteristics, and the hardness and elasticity of two wires made from the same alloy can differ if processed differently.

The correct wire and the position of the blocks and fork can be identified by referring to 'Anniversary Clock Identification' by Mervyn Passmore or the 'Horolvar Guide' by Charles Terwilliger. Both these publications contain ways to identify the movement, the wire size and details of the unit.

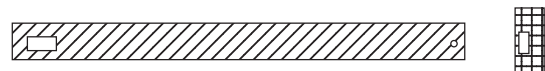


Appendix

SUSPENSIONS (actual size)

						A 0297 000115
A	B	C	D	E	L	B 0298 000115
						C 0299 000115
						D 0347 000115
						E 0300 000115
						L 0513 000115
						V 1310 004615
						X 1310 000715
						Y 1310 003515
						Z 1310 005215
						W 1310 005115
						AA 0319 000115
						F 0336 000115
						G 0337 000115
						H 0338 000115
						J 0339 000115
						K 0340 000115
						R 0672 000115
						S 0925 000115
						T 1089 000115
						U 1089 000215
						M 0560 000115
						N 0560 000215
						P 0560 000315
						Q 0560 000415

M, N, P & Q are supplied complete with brass leader, 60 x 5mm and rivet.

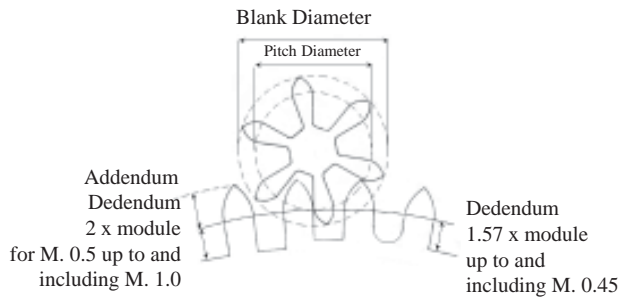


CYCLOIDAL CLOCK & WATCH WHEEL & PINION CUTTERS

A range of finest quality cutters made from high speed steel hardened and treble tempered under vacuum. This steel, with a hardness circa 68 Rockwell C. maintains a good cutting edge which offers long periods between sharpenings.

Brass for wheels should be hard or half-hard, with a typical composition of 61-64% copper, 1-2% lead and the balance zinc. Soft brass will clog the cutter.

Steel for pinions should be free cutting silver steel with a typical composition including 1% Carbon, 0.55% Manganese and 0.20% Selenium



No. of leaves	Ogive	Ratio Tooth space	Add to number of teeth or leaves
6	Full	1/2	1.71
7	Full	1/2	1.71
8	Full	1/2	1.71
10	1/3	2/3	1.61
12	1/3	2/3	1.61
16	1/3	2/3	1.61
Wheel	-	1/1	2.76

CALCULATION OF THE MODULE

Module M = Pitch circle diameter in mm (D) / No. of teeth in wheel or leaves in the pinion (N)

Also M = Twice the centre distance in mm / Sum of teeth in wheel and pinion

CALCULATION OF BLANK DIAMETER

Blank diameter = Module x (N + addendum allowance from table above).

Example: for a pinion of 6 leaves and a Module of 0.7,
Blank diameter = 0.7 x (6 + 1.71) = 5.397 mm.

Note that this enables the module of a wheel or pinion to be found when the centre distance is not known.

For Module M = Tip diameter / N + Addendum allowance.

For odd pinions of say 7 leaves use a hole gauge to measure the tip diameter

PROFILE DIMENSIONS FOR CLOCK & WATCH WHEEL & PINION CUTTERS

PINIONS

All dimensions as ratios of the module. M millimetres BS 978 : part 2. As Swiss Standard NHS 56703 except for*

Number of leaves	6	7	8	10	12	16
Pitch circle diameter	6 x M	7 x M	8 x M	10 x M	12 x M	16 x M
Outside or Tip diameter (diameter of blank)	7.71 x M	8.71 x M	9.71 x M	11.61 x M	13.61 x M	17.61 x M
Root diameter*	2.5 x M	3.3 x M	4.2 x M	5.9 x M	7.8 x M	11.8 x M
Leaf thickness	1.05 x M	1.05 x M	1.05 x M	* 1.25 x M	1.25 x M	1.25 x M
Addendum radius	1.05 x M	1.05 x M	1.05 x M	0.82 x M	0.82 x M	0.82 x M
Form of addendum	Full Ogive , profile "C" (r = leaf thickness)			1/3 ogive, profile "B" (r = 2/3 of a leaf thickness)		
Angle of cutter flank	20°	17°- 9'	15°	10° - 48'	9°	6°-45'
Tooth/pitch ratio	1/3	1/3	1/3	2/5	2/5	2/5
Addendum	0.855 x M	0.855 x M	0.855 x M	0.805 x M	0.805 x M	0.805 x M
Dedendum	1.75 x M	1.85 x M	1.90 x M	2.05 x M	2.10 x M	2.10 x M
Full tooth depth (depth of feed)	2.605 x M	2.705 x M	2.755 x M	2.855 x M	2.905 x M	2.905 x M
Length of cutting edge or profile for M. = 1.0	6.58 x M	6.90 x M	7.11 x M	7.38 x M	7.59 x M	7.75 x M

Appendix

WHEELS

All dimensions as ratios of the module. M millimetres BS 978 : part 2. As Swiss Standard NHS 56702 except for*:

Module M.	Up to and including 0.45, and 1.1 to 1.5	0.5 and up to and including 1.0	Short Form 0.2 to 1.0
Number of teeth	N	N	N
Pitch circle diameter	N.x M	N x M	N x M
Outside or Tip diameter (diameter of blank)	$(N + 2.76) \times M$	$(N + 2.76) \times M$	$(N + 2.76) \times M$
Root diameter	$(N - 3.14) \times M$	* $(N - 4) \times M$	$(N - 2.14) \times M$
Tooth thickness	1.57 x M	1.57 x M	1.57 x M
Addendum radius	1.93 x M	1.93 x M	1.93 x M
Angle of cutter flank	2°	2°	2°
Addendum	1.38 x M	1.38 x M	1.38 x M
Dedendum	1.57 x M	* 2 x M	1.07 x M
Full tooth depth (depth of feed)	2.95 x M	3.38 x M	2.45 x M
Length of cutting edge or profile for M. = 1.0	8.18 x M	9.01 x M	7.18 x M

PINIONS SHOULD NEVER BE CUT DRY:

A copious stream of cutting oil should be used to keep the cutter cool and remove the chips.
(Mobilnet 745 or equivalent).

For cutting pinions for old work with thicker leaves, use cutter 0.05 module smaller than calculated. The addendum allowance is unchanged.

RECOMMENDED CUTTING SPEEDS:

For cutting carbon steel pinions with high speed steel cutters:

Cutter diameter 14 mm 430-500 rpm

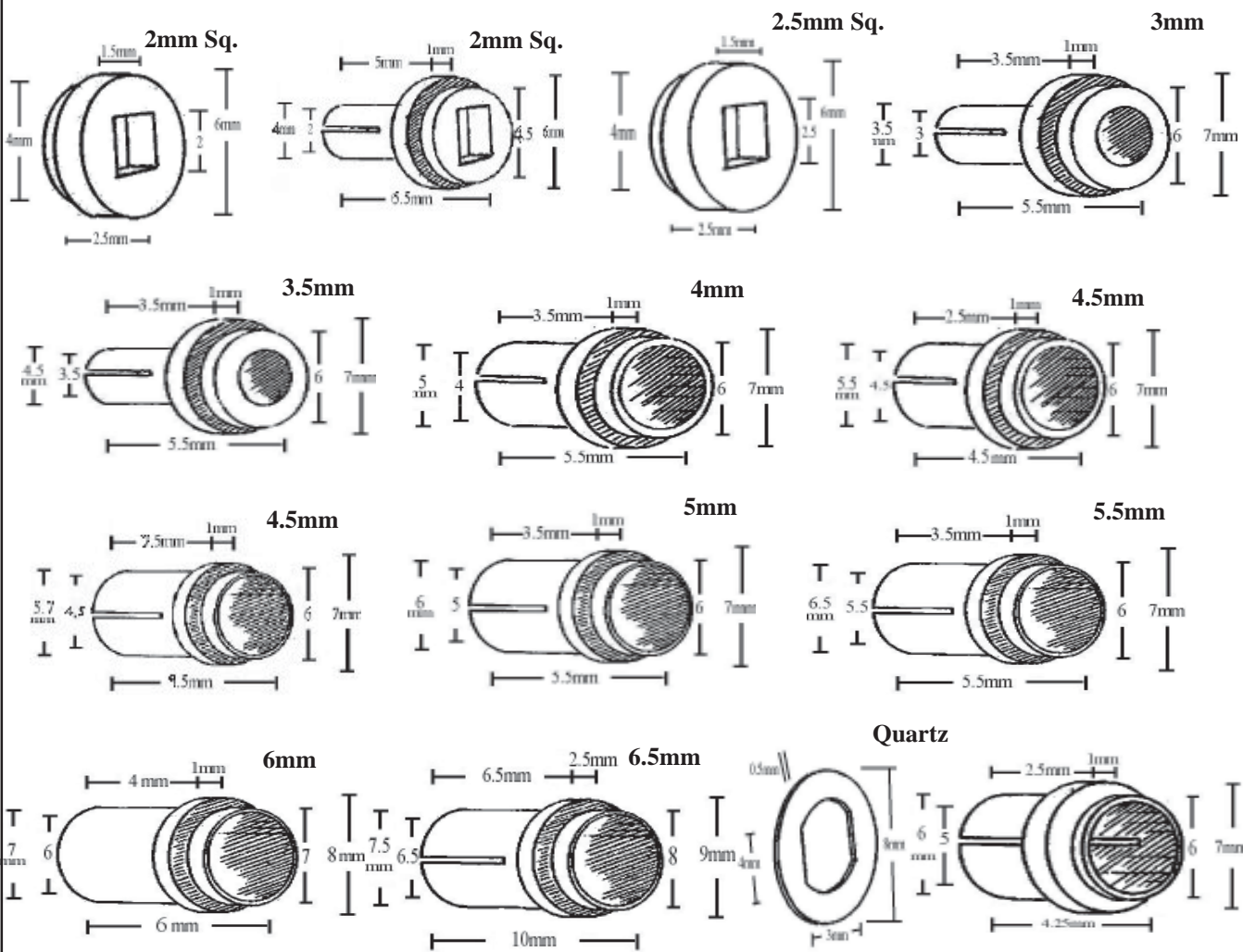
Cutter diameter 20 mm 300-350 rpm

Cutter diameter 24 mm 250-290 rpm

Cutter diameter 26 mm 230-270 rpm

For cutting brass a speed of 3-400 rpm should be used.

TURNED HAND COLLETS



Hints on selecting bushes & broaches

We often get asked for assistance in selecting bushes and cutting broaches for clock repair purposes. This document assumes you are bushing by hand without the benefit of any outfit or depthing tool etc

Points to remember:

- Replace as little as possible of the original clock plate.
- Always bush from the inner face of the plate.
- Try to get the centre of the new bush where the *centre* of the original hole was before it became oval.
- Bushes need to be riveted in place when fitted by hand, so the inner hole will get slightly smaller.
- Attend to the pivot where necessary before contemplating bushing.

Cutting broaches are five sided, and tapered. The measurement given in the catalogue is the effective diameter of this 5 sided cutter, about 10mm from the shoulder. The taper is 0.01mm. so the diameter decreases about 1mm per 100mm in length. The length is listed in the catalogue, so you could, if you wished, estimate the starting diameter.

Select a bush simply by identifying the smallest one that can be used, and whose length is greater than or at least equal to the thickness of the clock plate. The outside diameter of this bush dictates which cutting broaches you will definitely need. You will need others to complete the work. Bergeon bushes increase in diameter in regular steps:

Bush diameter	Broach no.	Max. diameter.	M&P broach no.
2.00mm	42	2.33	0547 023315
2.50mm	36	2.69	0547 026915
3.00mm	30	3.22	0547 032215
3.50mm	26	3.70	0547 037015
4.50mm	12	4.70	0547 047015
5.50mm	A	5.94	0547 059415

The broaches listed above will enable you to enlarge a hole so that the bush is a tight fit. Broaches are tapered, so always work from the inside. This will prevent the broach from being able to work its way out in time.

Bushing by hand makes it much more difficult to start enlarging the hole from the original centre, and if you have a small bench drill you may find it more successful if you use a small twist drill to get started. Only use a drill to make a round starting hole from which to work.

Carefully enlarge the old hole with the broach. A useful way of holding a broach is not with a conventional wooden handle but a tap wrench. This will help you to keep the broach at right-angles to the plate. Check regularly that your hole is smaller than the bush you plan to use.

When the hole is just large enough for the bush to enter, consider carefully if it is now big enough to fit. This decision comes from experience, so always do your first bushing on a scrap clock plate.

When the hole is the right size, place the plate face down on a hard surface (protected in some way so as not to mark the surface), fit the bush with the oil sink downwards and rivet it in with a clockmakers hammer. The hammering process will spread the bush to make it a tight fit, and also help harden the brass.

With a bulls foot file, remove any surplus bush. You can also use a burr remover, with a clock pin inserted in it to act as a centring device.

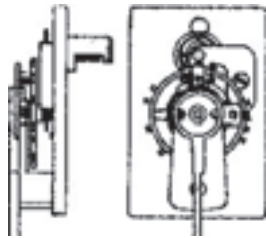
Assuming you have attended to any wear on the pivot, measure the diameter and select a suitable cutting broach. Broach out the new hole to match the pivot. Smoothing broaches can be used to polish the inside face.

The oil sink can be improved dramatically by using a roller sinker. This will cut a neat oil sink and help disguise the fact that the clock has been bushed at all. In fact, well done re-bushing is almost invisible to the inexperienced.

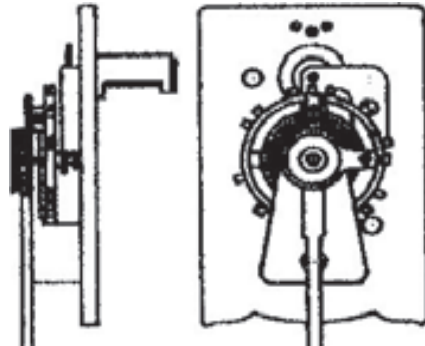
SWISS PLATFORM ESCAPEMENTS

Extremely high quality Swiss units that over the years have become the 'standard'. 8 leaf escape wheels. Shown approximately to scale. Fully jewelled lever escapement. No endstones.

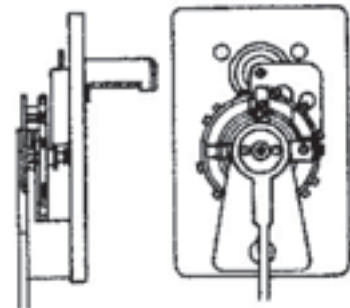
A - 18 X 28mm



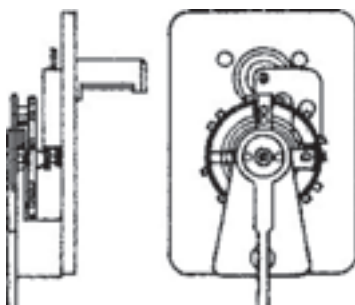
E - 30 X 41mm



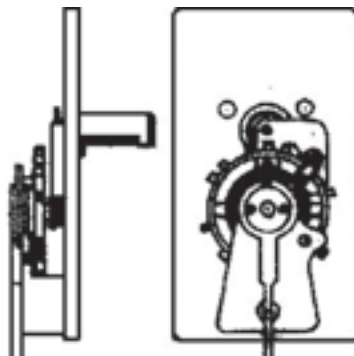
F - 23 X 36mm



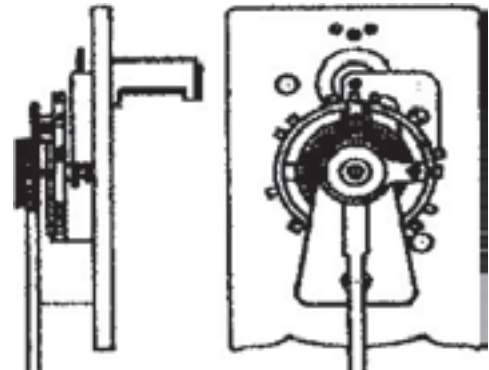
C - 25 X 36mm



D - 24 X 44mm



H - 34 X 45mm



SELECTING A REPLACEMENT PLATFORM

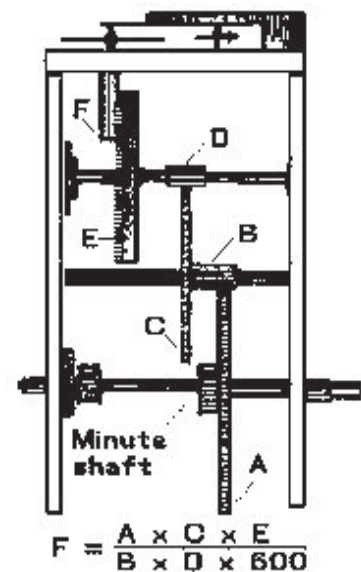
Compare the original with the illustrations shown. The position of the pinion (F) must be correct in relation to the wheel (E). The top pivot can be seen in the illustrations. Select a size nearest the original and check that it will not obstruct the dial, case etc.

Escape Wheel Pinion Count

Modern escapements are supplied with 8 leaf pinions. Other counts are available but as they are not interchangeable the platform and pinion **must** be ordered together. We cannot give a refund on the 8 leaf escape wheel originally fitted. Replacement platforms have a frequency of 18,000 vibrations per hour and the escape wheels have 15 teeth. As there are two vibrations of the balance for each tooth, then it follows that the escape wheel must rotate 600 times per hour. That is: (18,000 divided by (15 x 2)). The centre wheel (to which the minute hand is directly attached) clearly rotates once per hour, so the gearing in between must have an overall ratio of 600:1.

To calculate the number of leaves that the pinion should have to give a ratio of 600:1, count the number of teeth on wheels A, C & E. Count the teeth on pinions B & D. The number of teeth on the escape wheel pinion is $(A \times C \times E) / (B \times D \times 600)$ You can count the number of leaves on the existing platform escape wheel if this is available, but it does not always follow that the natural frequency was 18,000. In the majority of cases this is so.

Our online technical support page includes a calculation tool to simplify this calculation process.



CLICKS (Actual Size)

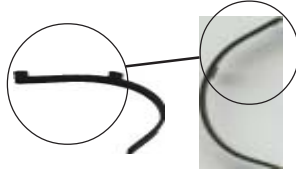


CLICKS (Actual Size)

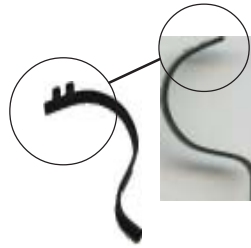
0509 005415



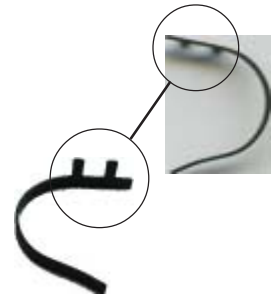
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0509 005615



0509 005915



0509 006015



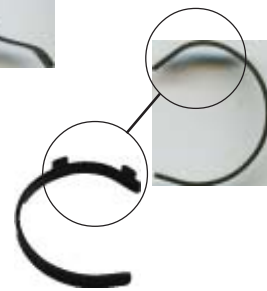
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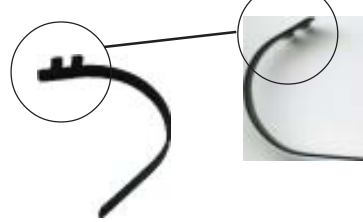
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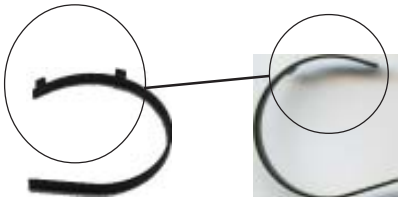
0509 014815



0509 000515



0509 014915



0509 015615



0509 003915



0509 002315



0509 004015



0509 014115



0509 000615



0509 014515



0509 015115



0509 004115



0509 004315



0509 014715

