



Technical information

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CALIBRE 2030

CALIBRE 2035



In order to improve the functional reliability of this calibre, we have made the following alterations to the movement in the course of the last few years:

- Narrowed the angle between the hairspring holder and the regulator from 85 to 45°, see page 10, fig. 10.
- Shortened the radius of the hairspring from 2.30 to 2.10 – 2.17 mm.
- Narrowed the space between the regulator pins from 0.06 to 0.04 mm, tolerance ± 0.01 mm.
- Replaced the durochron pallet fork by a steel one with shorter horns and 0.01 mm narrower pallets.



CALIBRE 2030 - Basic calibre

Automatic	Shock-absorber	Centre second
Magnetic breaking of the sweep second pinion		Stop-second device
Clinergic escapement with 21 teeth wheel		Adjustable hairspring holder
Spirofin regulator with 2 adjustable ruby pins		Annular balance
Fine rating by means of Microstella key		Flat hairspring

- External diameter	20.00 mm
- Case-fitting diameter	19.70 mm
- Overall height including automatic winding device	5.40 mm
- Number of jewels	28
- Frequency 4 Hz, i.e. vibrations per hour	28'800
- Box of spare parts	No. 50

Movement seen from above, with automatic winding device (Fig. 1) and without it (Fig. 2).

*on wig wig pinion
Bridge use PUNCH
To DISTORT round shape
of that opposite crown
wheel so wig wig will
not stick
crown wheel
wig wig
PUNCH*

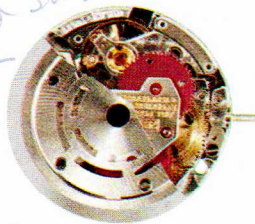


Fig. 1

Scale:
1,5 : 1

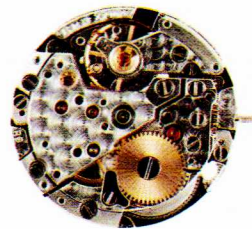


Fig. 2



DISMANTLING THE MOVEMENT *

The use of non-magnetic tweezers is recommended.

1. Take out the two low-headed screws (No. 54471) and the high-headed screw (No. 54471-1), and remove the complete rotor (No. 4475).
2. Press the stud of the setting lever (No. 4448) and pull out the winding stem; push the casing clamps in their recess and take the movement out of the case. Remove the hands and the dial, then refit the winding stem.
3. Slowly let down the mainspring. If necessary, finish letting it down by giving the ratchet-wheel 1/8 of a turn with a screwdriver in order to release the wig-wag pinion. Then hold back the click and, with the screwdriver still in the slot of the screw, unwind the spring completely.
4. Check the balance and the hairspring. If it has not been done already, bend the end of the hairspring which projects beyond the hairspring holder (Fig. 3), so that its initial length can easily be found again when the movement is reassembled. Untighten the screw (No. 54435) of the hairspring holder (No. 4435). Remove the balance cock and the balance.
5. Check the endshake of the wheels and dismantle the movement.



Fig. 3

6. Take the barrel (No. 4422) to pieces. Do not hesitate to change the mainspring (No. 4419 or 4420) if it is no longer in good condition.

The stop-spring plate (No. 4459) and its screw (No. 54459) may be left in position, as well as the setting lever and its pressure spring.

* It is advisable to give the movement a preliminary washing before taking it to pieces. This first washing can be done with the sprung balance, the barrel and even the automatic winding device left in place. This procedure makes it easier for the watchmaker to judge the condition of the components of the movement. After the movement has been completely taken to pieces and the parts needing replacement have been changed, a second washing is necessary before the movement is reassembled.



Magnetic braking of the sweep-second pinion

A magnetized ring is driven onto the sweep-second pinion (No. 4427) and causes it to be attracted by the jewelled bush of pure iron which is driven into the train-wheel bridge (Fig. 4).

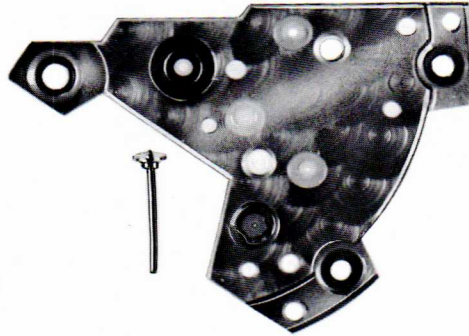


Fig. 4

In spite of the presence of this little permanent magnet, the watch can be demagnetized without any special precautions. Nevertheless, the apparatus used for checking magnetism will always indicate a slight magnetic field, but this will not affect the working of the watch.

Minute pinion

The minute pinion (No. 4423) is braked by the friction spring (No. 4428) in order to suppress the free play of the minute hand (Fig. 5).

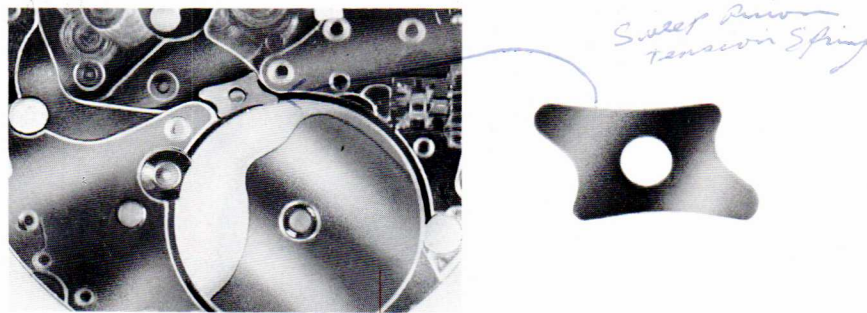


Fig. 5

Escapement

The clinergic escapement (Fig. 6), which is used for high frequencies has very slight clearances. The escapement functions must be set very accurately.