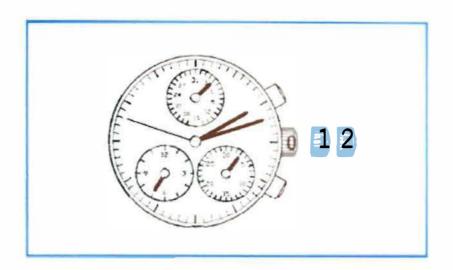
# setting the chronoreflex 212P movement



#### **TIME SETTING FUNCTIONS**



Position O: no function

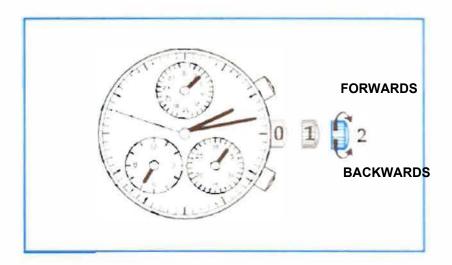
Position 1: time belts setting

Position 2: time setting



The time setting of time belt change functions can only be performed if the stop-watch function is not turned on.

#### TIME SETTING



Pull the crown to position2.

Turn the crown "FORWARDS" by 1 notch.

The hour and minute-hand advances 1 step per notch.

By holding the crown in the "FORWARDS" position, between 2 notches, this causes a rapid advance of the hands.

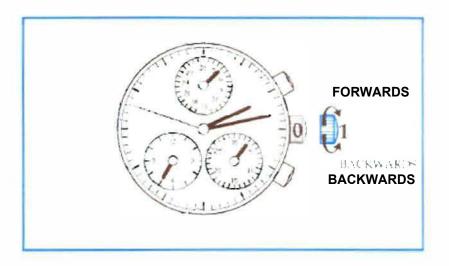
The same operation in the "BACKWARDS" position produces the opposite effect.

The watch and chronograph are stopped during this operation.

When the crown is returned to the "0" position, the minute-hand will take the next step after 12 seconds.

The function of the calendar is linked directly to the time setting and the date changes on each midnight.

#### **TIME ZONES CHANGE**



Pull the crown into the intermediate position 1.

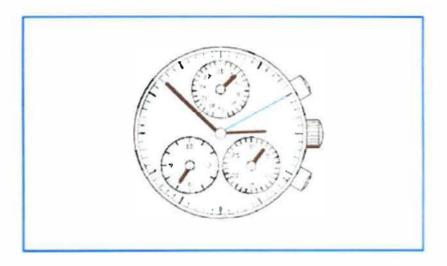
Turn the crown "FORWARDS" or "BACKWARDS".

Each notch moves the hour and minute-hands by 1 hour.

The watch operates normally during this operation.

The calendar function is directly linked to the time zones change and the date changes at each midnight.

#### **END OF LIFE BATTERY INDICATION**



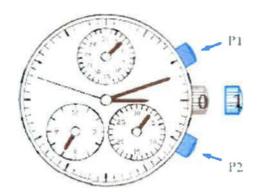
The fact that the battery is dead is indicated by the movement of the chronograph hand.

The places itself on "2 O'clock" on the dial and keeps to this static position.

The movmeent is stopped but its memory is preserved.

After changing the battery, reset the time and correct the calendar.

# CORRECTION TO A SHIFT IN THE CHRONOGRAPH HANDS.



Operations to enter into "correction mode":

Pull the crown to positon 1.

Hold push button P1 presed down and press 3 times on push button P2.

Then, push-button P2 enables us to modify the position of the chronograph hand.

Each pressure applied to this part causes an advance of the chronograph hand by 1 step.

Rapid advance can be obtained by holding the push-button pressed down.

By pressing P1, you terminate the chronograph hand correction and enter the hours and minutes counters hand correction mode.

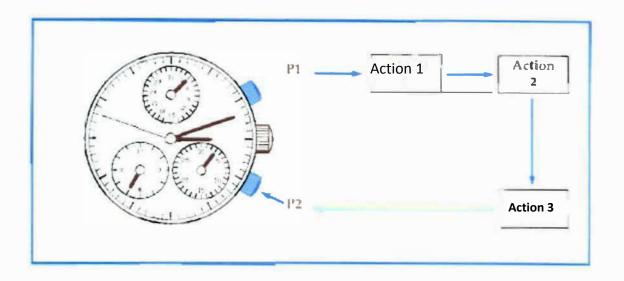
Press again on P2, each pulse causes a step-by-step movement of the aforesaid counter hands.

Holding pressure on the push-button has the effect of advancing the hands rapidly.

A further pulse on push-button P1 puts an end to the correction operation.

Return the crown to position 0.

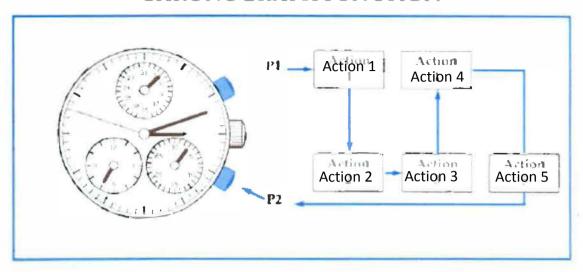
### SIMPLE CHRONOGRAPH FUNCTION



	Push-buttons	Functions	
Action 1	1 pressure on P1	Actuation of the chronograph The second-hand and counters are in activity.	
Action 2	1 pressure on P1	Halting of the chronograph function. The second-hand and counters are not operating. Reading of the time measured.	
Action 3	! 1 pressure on P2	Reset of the counters and second-hand	

The "CHRONOGRAPH" function can be engaged for maximum 12 hours consecutively.

# SPLIT-SECONDS CHRONOGRAPH FUNCTION



	Push-butto	ns Functions				
ACTION 1	1 pressure on P1	Actuation of the chronograph. The second-hand and counters are in action.				
ACTION 2	1 pressure on P2	Halting of the chronograph function. The second-hand and counters are halted. Reading of the time measured. (The electronic counter continues to operate.)				
ACTION 3	1 pressure on P2	Correction of the state of the electronic counter (time elapsed between actions 2 and 3)				
ACTION 4	1 pressure on P1	Final halting of the chronograph function. Reading of the time measured.				
ACTION 5	1 pressure on P2	Reset of the counters and second-hand.				

It is always possible to switch from the "SIMPLE CHRONOGRAPH" function to "SPLIT-SECONDS CHRONOGRAPH FUNCTION" function and vice-versa.

#### INITIALISATION OF THE MOVEMENT

Before commencing the initialisation functions it is necessary to know the function of the dial and the second-hand.

These are the bases for reading and locating the different states.

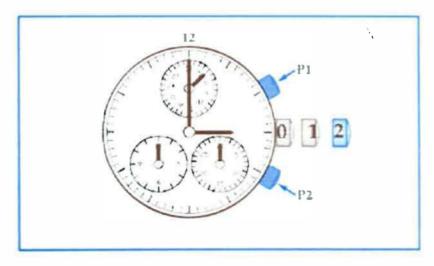
Thus, the initialisation should always be performed when the watch is equipped with its dial preferably fitted on.

The established order of initialisation is as follows: year, month, date, time.

To enter into "INITIALISATION MODE", proceed as follows:

- 1) Pull the crown into position 2.
- 2) Adjust the hands on a full hour, (e.g. 3.00 h, 4.00 h, etc.) so that the minute-hand is placed on the "12" of the dial.
- 3) Press first 3 times on push-button P2 and then 3 times on push-button P1.

As from this moment initialisation of the movement can commence.



### **INITIALISATION: YEAR**

Before performing the operations in view of accessing the initialisation mode, you are automatically in the first phase of reading, that of the year.

**Function of the dial:** The dial is divided into 4/4.

Each 1/4 (digits 3, 6, 9, 12) corresponds to a given year.

The leap years are identified by the digit 12.

Second-hand: Indicates the year recorded in the memory.

E.g.: for the year 1991, the hand positions itself on digit 9 on

the dial.

**Push-button P2:** The push-button operates as corrector.

On each pressure applied the second-hand advances by

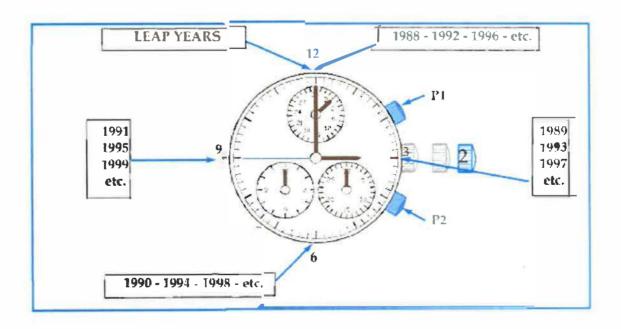
1/4 turn.

In this way the year required can be entered.

Push-button P1: This confirms the storage of the year in memory by a

pressure and enables direct access to the successive

phase, initialisation of the month.



#### **INITIALISATION: MONTHS**

Function of the dial: The 12 hours on the dial correspond to the 12 months of

the year.

Second-hand:

The second-hand will place itself on the anonth recorded

in the memory.

E.g.: positioning of the hand on digit 6 on the dial = month of

June.

Push-button P2:

Push-button operates as corrector.

On each pressure applied the second-hand advances by 1 hour (1/12) on the dial so it is possible to enter the month

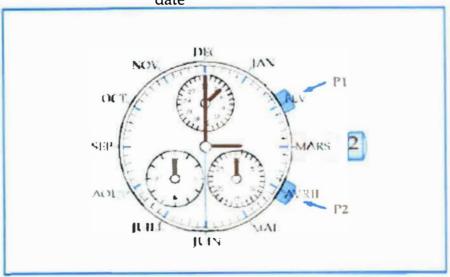
required.

Push-button P1:

A pressure on this button confirms the storage in memory of the month, enables terminating initialisation of the

month and direct accessing to the initialisation of the

date



#### **INITIALISATION: DATE**

Function of the dial: To read the date, the minutes on the dial are taken into

consideration.

The first 31 minutes correspond to the dates of a month.

are let in the dial are taken into

Second-hand: The positioning of the second-hand on one o these

minutes indicates the corresponding date in memory of

the time of the check.

E.g.: halting of the hand on the 4th minute = 4th day of the and and minimum exceeds hand become

residate can be admis-

the the standard

month.

Push-button P2: The push-button operates as corrector.

> Each pressure received advances the second-hand by one step (1 minute on the dial), so that the date can be adjus-

ted. the test button

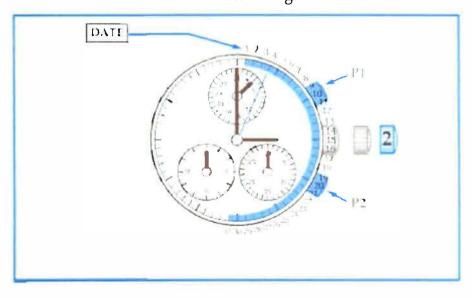
After the 31st day, the hand returns automatically to 1

(1st minute) and the cycle can recommence.

Push-button P1: Pressure on this push-button confirms the storage in

memory of the date selected, enables this phase to be ter-

minated and switching to initialisation of the time.



#### **INITIALISATION: HOUR**

**Function of the dial:** The minutes on the dial are taken into consideration.

The first 23 minutes (starting from 12 h) correspond to the

24 hours of a day.

The time "0" is represented by the digit 12 on the dial.

Second-hand: The second-hand should indicate the time on which we

have set hour watch at the start of initialisation.

Here, the importance can be perceived of exactly setting

the minute-hand on the "12" of the dial.

Push-button P2: The push-button operates as corrector.

Each pressure received advances the hand by one step (1

minute on the dial) thus, accessing the time setting.

After the 23rd hour the hand returns to 12 on the dial

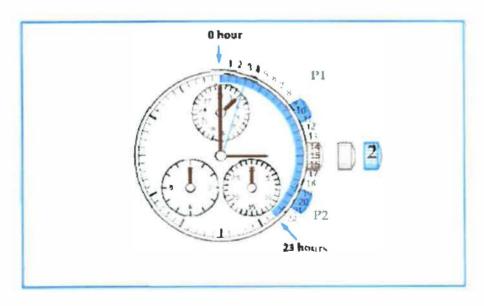
which corresponds to the hour "0".

Push-button P1: Pressure on this push-button confirms the storage in

memory of the time and puts an end to the initialisation

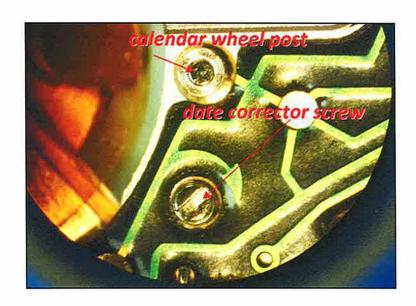
cycle.

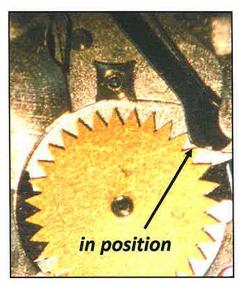
Push the crown into position 0.

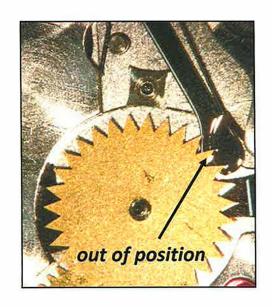


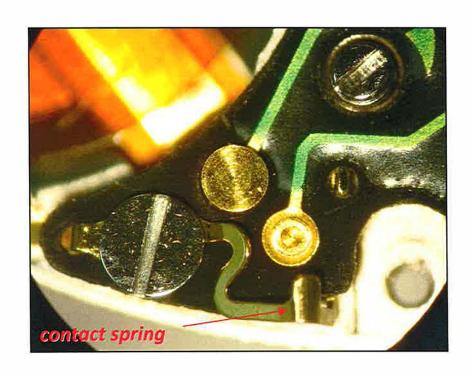
# characteristics of the chronoreflex 212P movement

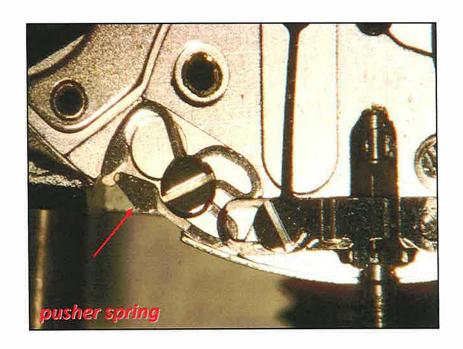


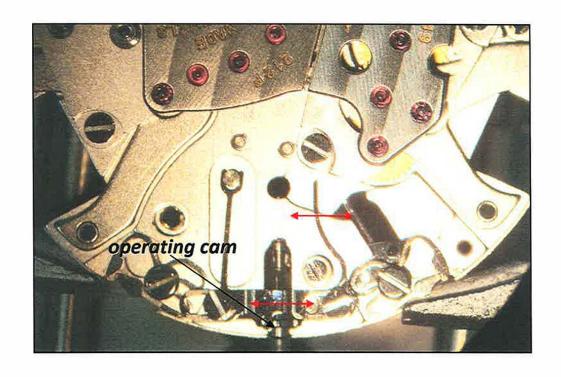


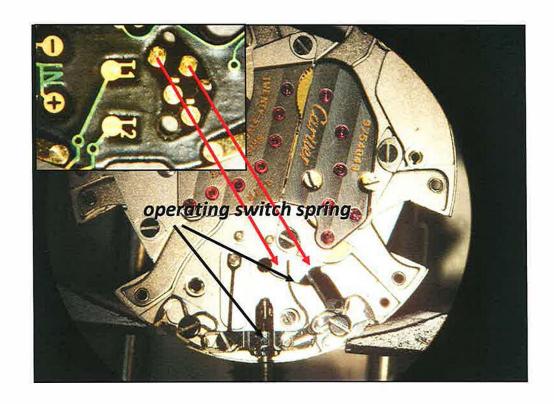


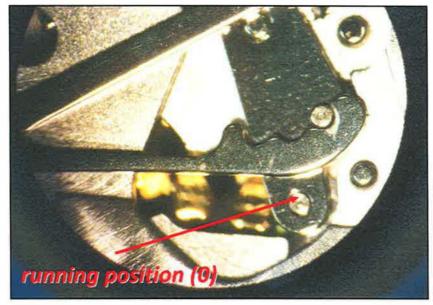


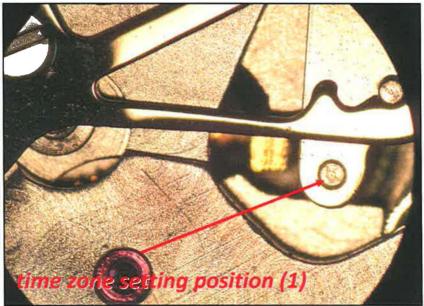


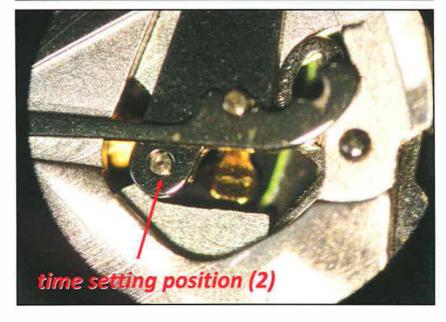


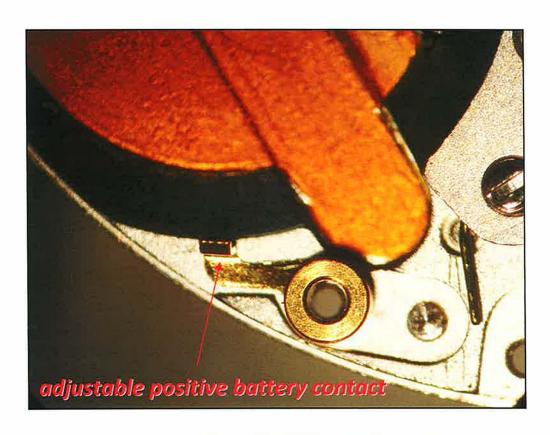


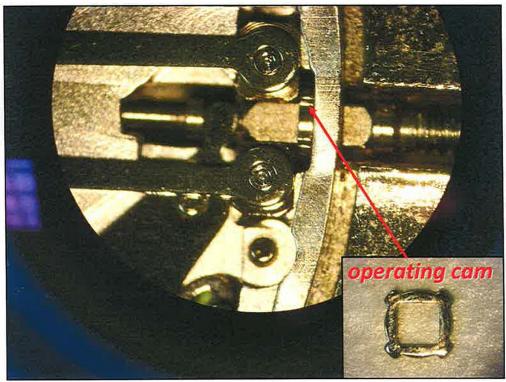








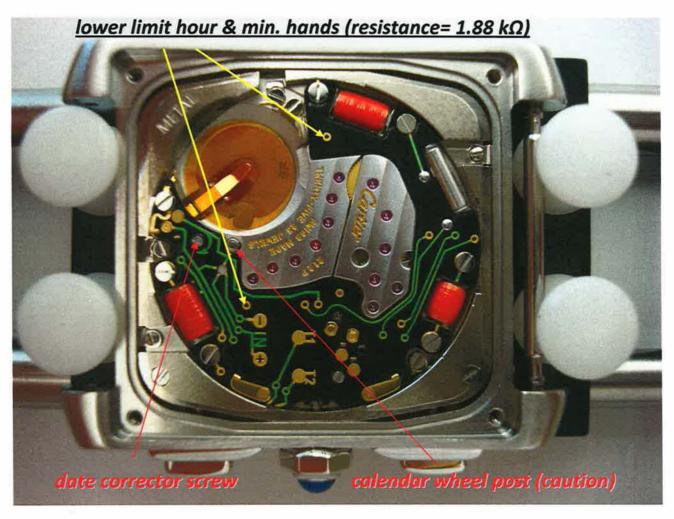




# electrical testing of the chronoreflex 212P movement



set witschi 6000 test mode module to pulse generator for lower limit function test. for coil resistance set test mode module to resistance.



•rate: -0.1 + .5 sec/day

•consumption (max.): 0.50 μA + chrono 13 μA

•running lower limits: 1.20 V

• coil resistance all 3 coils:  $5.1 - 5.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

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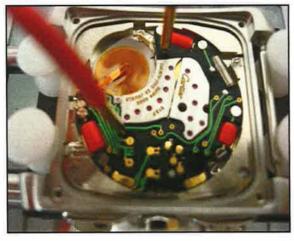
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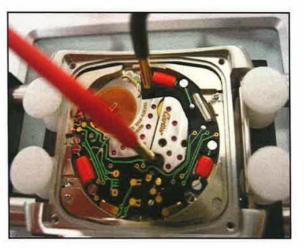
•running lower limits: 1.20 V

•coil resistance all 3 coils:  $5.1 - 5.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

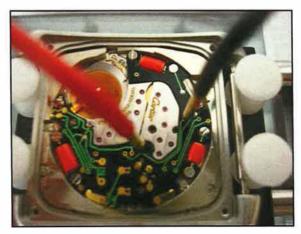
set witschi 6000 test mode module to pulse generator for lower limit function test. for coil resistance set test mode module to resistance.



hour and minute hand lower working limit function



chrono seconds runner lower working limit function.

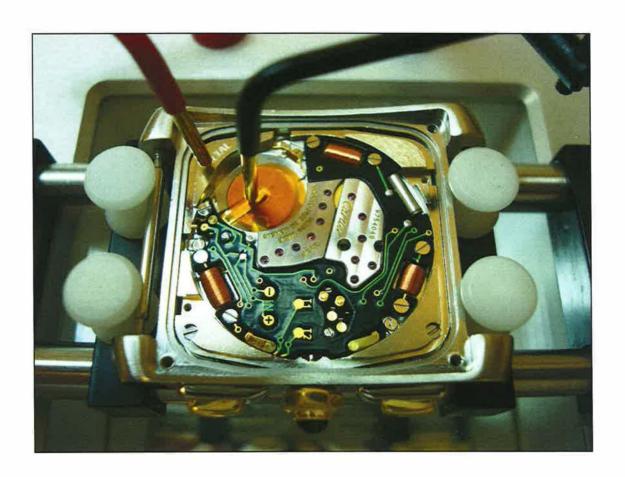


hour and minute counters lower working limit function.

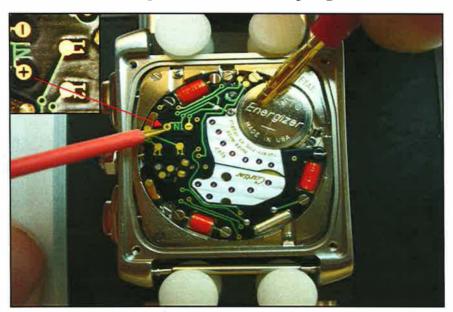
# movement testing for quartz watches chronoreflex witschi qt6000 consumption measurement

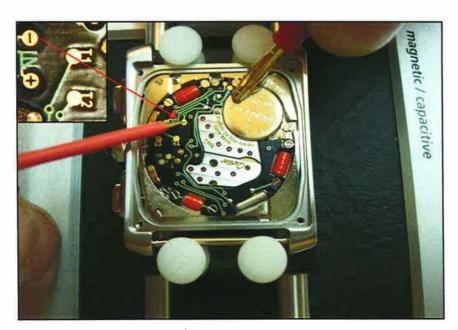
standard base consumption: 0.30  $\mu$ A (max. 0.50  $\mu$ A)

testing is done without motor pulse and with case back off with the power supply at 1.55V and the probes connected.



# movement testing for quartz watches chronoreflex witschi qt6000 rate adjustment "bridging"





decrease rate
each contact or "bridging" is - 7 sec / month
Or - .022 sec / day

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE TABLE FOR ADJUSTING THE RATE

In the column titled "sec / month" and "1/100ths of a sec / day" are listed rates compared to the perfect rate, +/-0.

The column titled "bridgings" indicates the bridgings to be done between the track "-" and the earth if the movement goes too fast, or between the track "+" and the earth if the movement goes too slow.

Tolerance: the rate is accepted when it is between +1 and +6 seconds per month, which is +3.33 and +20.1/100ths of a second per day.

Example; a watch placed on a tester shows a rate of "-163" sees / month, which is -543 1/100ths of a sec / day. By looking at the column "sees / month", the closest higher value that can be found is "166". Therefore, the corresponding value in the column "bridgings" is "25", which means that 25 bridgings between the earth and the track "+" are necessary to bring the rate of this movement between +1 and +6 sees / month. The final rate will be "+3" sees / month.

		PH 5.43						
				1/100ths of				1/100ths of
Bridgings	SI	C/MONTH		SEC/DAY		Bridgings	SEC7MONTH	SEC/DAY
		(+/-)		(= , -)			0.73	(m/4)
1		7	100	22		26	173	572
		13		44		27	180	394
2 3		20		66		28	186	616
		26		88		29	193	632
4 5		33		110		30	200	660
6		4()		132		31	206	682
7		46		154		32	213	704
8		53		176		33	220	726
9		60		198		34	226	748
10		66		220		3.5	233	770
11		73		242		36	240	792
12		80		264		37	246	814
13		86		286		38	253	836
14		93		308		39	260	858
15		100		330		41)	266	880
16		106		352		41	273	902
17		113		374		45	280	924
18		120		396		43	286	946
19		126		418		44	293	968
20		133		440		45	300	990
21		140		462		46	306	1012
22		146		484		47	313	1034
23		153		506		48	319	1056
24		160		528		49	326	1078
25		166		550		50	333	1100