Vintage Tool Identification Guide

Also Know As Tools of the Trade

Preface and Introduction

One of my friends said, “I can do anything with a staking set and a lathe, but I prefer specialized tools.”

I agree with him. I look for tools that can help me do a better job at watchmaking. Sometimes those specialized tools do not get the job done and sometimes they do. I have found the pre-owned vintage tools in most cases superior to new ones. That’s not always the case, but using generalities often gets me in trouble so I won’t say every time.

When I attended Horology School in Paris, Texas at the Institute of Jewelry and Horology, I found a world of surprises. The biggest, perhaps, involved the tools the school provided. Most came from the period of 1930 through 1959. Why? The instructor explained that before digital and crystal watches changed the landscape, approximately 30-60,000 watchmakers worked in the United States. Today, the profession employs about 2500.

The bulk of interest in vintage watches and tools comes from amateurs, self-taught watchmakers and hobbyists. Depending on the progression of the non-certified watchmaker, certain tools become essential. For example, I never thought I would want a lathe. I left horology school when I faced a boring semester of lathe work. I didn’t want to spend $5000 to sit on a lathe.

Today, I need to know how to polish and burnish pivots. My area of interest in watches requires more work than changing parts. Often I have to retrofit them or find parts watches and make changes in wheels, balance staffsf and so forth.

I browse eBay for vintage tools. I buy new ones from Esslinger, when possible. On eBay, I’ve gone through the school of hard knocks. For example, a seller listed a balance screw holder as a pin vise. When I asked how she identified it, the seller wrote, “my watch person” said it was a pin vice. I asked her about her “watch person” and it was the widow of a watchmaker.

The active watchmakers of the pre-quartz days have died off in recent years. If you shop on eBay, you will notice hundreds of vintage watches and tools flooding a once tight market. Watchmakers’ estates abound and so do “estate and garage sale” dealers. For the most part, estate buyers haven’t a clue what they have. You will see an item worth about $10 listed for $200. I look for the $200 items someone listed for ten dollars that says “nice watchmakers tool”. I actually find some.

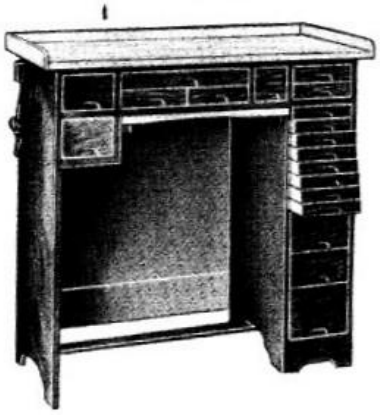
This booklet will help you identify vintage watch tools. It’s from an old catalog dated 1953. I have a second one from Lindstrom dated 1951 and you’ll find it on my site too.

The point of all this? To help you and me enjoy our work and get it done with the best tools possible.

Respectfully submitted

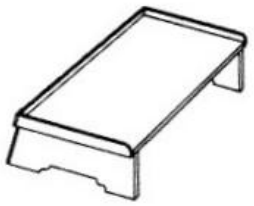
WATCHMAKER'S BENCH

Watchmaker's benches are generally made of wood. They come in different finishes such as mahogany, oak and walnut. The bench contains small drawers and compartments in which the watchmaker can place his tools and materials. Average height is about 38 inches, width 22 inches and length 42 inches.



AUXILIARY BENCH

The beginner can improvise a working surface such as a table or drawing board. In order to raise the height of a table to 42 inches, it is advisable to make an auxiliary bench which can be set on an ordinary table and be readily removed and stored when not in use.



TOOL CHEST

This portable cabinet is convenient for holding tools and materials if a regular bench is not available. It measures about 20 inches long by 9 inches wide by 12 inches high.

STOOL

A small stool is the most common form of seat used by the watchmaker. It should be adjusted to a height which allows the workman to rest his arms on the bench, at the same time keeping his shoulders back. This allows him to work without tiring as the bench supports the arms and proper breathing results. The beginner can use an ordinary chair.

POSTURE CHAIR

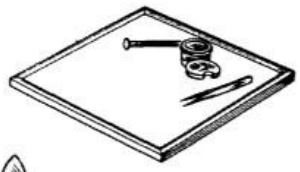
The posture chair illustrated is becoming more and more accepted among watchmakers as a welcome addition to their equipment in making working conditions better. The better shops use this type of equipment, not only for watchmakers, but for all persons who sit down to do their work. It can be readily adjusted to fit the individual's requirements.

BENCH LAMPS

Good light is important. The watchmaker's bench should be placed as near to natural light as possible. North light is the most ideal. It is usually necessary to supplement the natural light with artificial light and there are many types of lamps for this purpose. A common gooseneck lamp with a round or oval reflector using about a 60 watt bulb is ideal. Another type is the fluorescent lamp which has been power corrected for watchmakers and is generally cooler.

BENCH PLATE

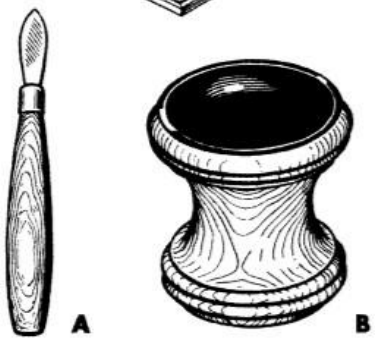
An auxiliary working surface of some sort of white material is recommended. A surface of hard enamel is not recommended. The beginner can use a piece of Bristol board or any white paper which will lie flat.



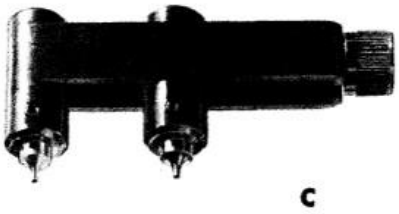
CASE OPENERS

A - Case openers are used to pry open the front and back of snap type cases. They come in many shapes and styles. They can be made from a piece of flat steel which has a curved edge and ground to a dull knife edge. It should be hardened and tempered. The beginner can use the blade of a small knife.

B - A rubber suction grip type of case opener can be used to remove the back and bezel on screw type cases of pocket size. The beginner may substitute a piece of rubber such as a small piece of inner tube.



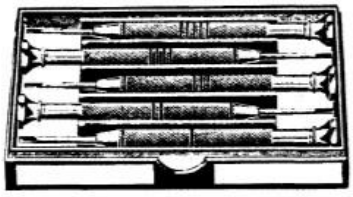
C - A waterproof case opener is usually a type of wrench used to remove screw-back waterproof cases. There are many types of backs, requiring a variety of wrenches. The illustrated opener has reversible tips, which will open most types of screw backs.

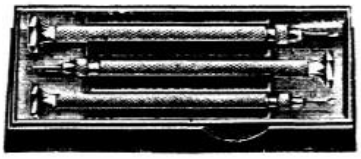


DOUBLE POLISHING CLOTH

This type of polishing cloth is comprised of an outer cloth, which keeps the hands clean when polishing metal, and an inner cloth which has been impregnated with rouge. It can be used to brighten all types of gold and silver jewelry, including the family silverware.

SCREWDRIVERS





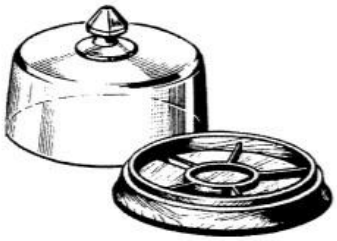
The blades of watchmaker's screwdrivers are made of hardened and tempered steel. The head of the screwdriver remains stationary against the finger which is placed upon it, while the stem and blade revolves freely when in use. Screwdrivers are made in a variety of blade widths to fit the wide variety of screw head diameters. It is necessary to select a screwdriver of a width slightly smaller than the screw head so as not to damage the screw head or the plate.

The smaller screwdrivers, used to remove jewel screws, range in size from .60 mm to .85 mm.

ASSEMBLY TWEEZERS

There are many types of watchmaker's tweezers. The assembly tweezer is a general purpose tweezer used for assembly work and handling watch material. The type illustrated is an excellent tweezer for general work but there are many other different styles and shapes of points.

MATERIAL TRAY AND COVER



Most material trays are divided into sections in which to place the parts of a watch as it is disassembled. For example, train wheels in one section, balance and escapement in another, and so on. Most trays are covered in order to keep the parts free of dust and moisture. The beginner may use a clean porcelain dish, such as a saucer with an inverted glass.

WATCH PAPER

Watch paper is used when handling parts of watches or watch movements. It is made from high grade, tarnish-proof tissue and usually comes in sizes about 2-1/4 x 2-1/4 and 4-1/4 x 4-1/4 inches. The tissue is placed between the fingers and the movement or parts when handling. The beginner can substitute a good grade of tissue which has been cut to either of the dimensions given. Watch paper is also used to wrap parts of watches and materials when sending samples to the supply house.

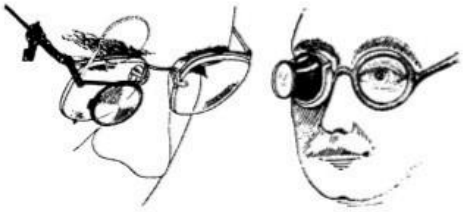
LOUPE OR EYEGLASS

For the person who is not required to wear glasses a single eyeloupe is recommended for all general purposes. It can be held in place by using a head wire. The loupe should be approximately a 3 inch focus. This is comparable to a magnification of 3.3 times.

DOUBLE LOUPE

A two lens loupe used for close work and more magnification. The outer lens can be removed, thus reverting to a single loupe. Double loupes are available in many different powers and focus. The ideal double loupe for general work should magnify approximately 7-1/2 times.

SPECTACLE LOUPE



For the person who must wear glasses to correct vision, this type of spectacle loupe is preferred. It is quickly attached and detached. A 3 inch focus is recommended for general bench work. For those wearing bone rim glasses, a loupe similar to this is made to fit the frame. A loupe holder may also be used to attach the regular loupe to the glass frame.

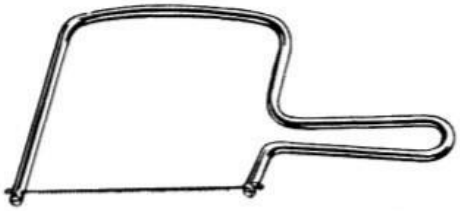
AWL

An ordinary awl is extremely handy around the watchmaker's bench. It can be used for punching holes in leather, opening clasps on bands and marking outlines in plastic etc. Any sharp pointed instrument may be substituted.

SOLDERING TWEEZERS

These tweezers are used to hold materials when heating, hardening and soldering. Some tweezers have a clamp as an added feature.

COPING SAW

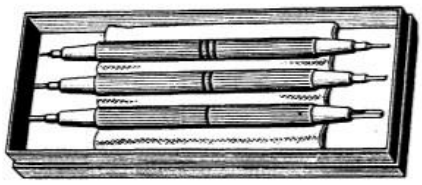


A small inexpensive coping saw is useful for cutting wood and plastic. It can be obtained at most hardware stores.

END CUTTING PLIERS

An end cutting plier of the type illustrated is another of the common type of watchmaker's pliers. It is made to cut soft steel, brass, nickel, and other materials.

BENCH KEYS



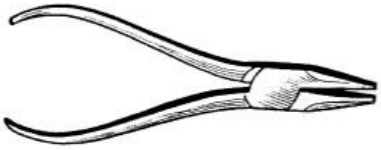
These usually come in sets of three with double end and are used for winding and setting watches after removal from the case. They are seldom applicable to watches of Swiss manufacture, which use a different type of winding and setting arrangement. The beginner can readily make a set of bench keys from steel rod. After the pieces have been shaped to the proper size squares they should be hardened and tempered to a blue color. They can then be mounted in handles of metal or wood. The following dimensions are the most common:

Length of square	Thickness of square
.6 mm	1.5 mm
5.5 mm	1.3 mm
4.5 mm	1.1 mm
4.5 mm	1.0 mm
3.3 mm	.8 mm
3.3 mm	.6 mm

SLEEVE WRENCH

Sleeve wrenches have 3, 6 or 10 prongs. The prongs are of varied shapes and sizes and are used to remove or adjust sleeves, generally in pocket watch cases.

FLAT PLIERS

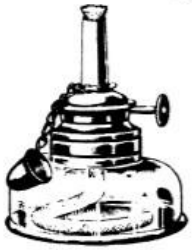


Flat pliers have a variety of uses to the watchmaker and jeweler. A flat plier of good quality, approximately 4-1/2 inches long, is ordinarily used. The beginner may use any type of plier by taking precaution not to mar the surface of the parts being worked on.

PARALLEL JAW PLIERS

Used to hold small objects more securely. They differ from the conventional flat nose pliers in that the jaws remain parallel whether open or closed.

ALCOHOL LAMP

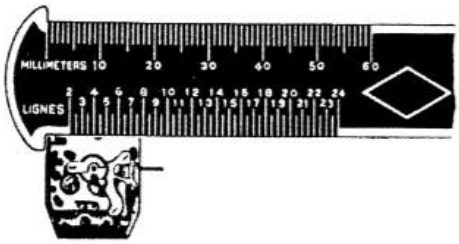


A small alcohol lamp similar to the one shown is a necessary piece of equipment for the watchmaker's bench. The fuel for these lamps is usually obtainable in a drug or paint store and is a denatured alcohol suitable for burning.

BENCH KNIFE

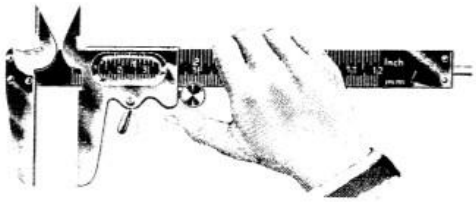
A small sharp knife used to sharpen peg wood. Any small pocket knife will suffice as a substitute.

LIGNE GAUGE



A small ligne gauge is usually obtainable from your supply house. It is handy to measure the diameter of movements to determine the size; however, it is not generally as accurate as the millimeter gauge.

MILLIMETER GAUGE



The gauge illustrated is a common type of millimeter gauge with a vernier for subdividing the millimeters into tenths. It is used for measuring the length and outside diameter depth in millimeters. MM is the abbreviation for millimeter. Later a description will be given of the micrometer, which measures to one/one-hundredth of a millimeter.

CLOCK OIL

Clock oil, while principally used for oiling pivots on a clock, is used by the watchmaker to oil mainsprings and the winding and setting parts of the watch. It should be kept covered at all times and in a dark place. It should be removed from the bottle several drops at a time and placed in an oil cup. This assures the watchmaker of having clean, fresh oil at all times. Do not add fresh oil to the oil cup without first disposing of any remaining old oil.

CRYSTAL FORMER

For the beginner, any half round object of glass or metal and about 4 inches across will serve. A smaller size is desirable for small crystals. The crystal is shaped over the former and should be formed high enough to let the hands of the watch rotate without rubbing.

CRYSTAL MATERIAL

Crystal material for making and forming fancy shape watch crystals is usually of plastic, the most common of which is known by the trade name PLEXIGLASS. It can be formed and polished with a minimum of effort.

POLISHING PASTE

A good silver polishing paste can be used to polish the edges of a crystal after the rough edges have been smoothed with crocus paper. This polish can also be used to polish silverware and jewelry.

CROCUS PAPER

This is an abrasive material which is glued to smooth paper. It is used to remove scratches from metals and plastic. The student may use it to smooth the edge of non-breakable watch crystals.

CRYSTAL CEMENT

Crystal cement generally comes in tubes. These tubes are made with a needle cap which allows the cement to flow freely. Replacing the cap will keep the cement clean and liquid. It is used primarily as a sealer between the bezel and the crystal to keep dust from entering and not to hold the crystal in place.

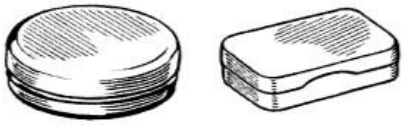
BRACELET CORD

Replacement cords for ladies watch bands come in different diameters. The principal color is black. The old cord is used as a guide when replacing the cord. After the new cord has been cut to length, the ends should be dipped in hot wax.

PARAFFIN WAX

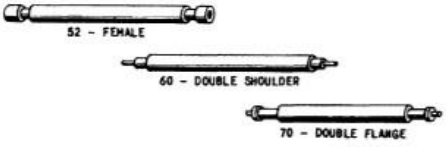
A small piece of paraffin wax is ideal for tipping the ends of the cord bands used on ladies' watches. The wax can be heated in a small material can.

MATERIAL CAN



Small metal containers of varying shapes are known in the trade as material cans. They are usually furnished by the supply houses to hold watch material in mailing.

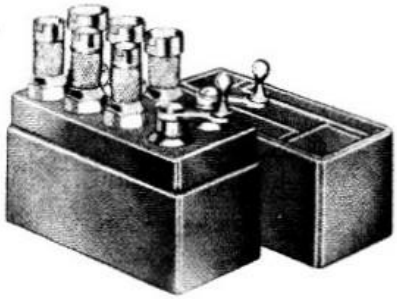
SPRING BARS



A small assortment of spring bars should be kept handy at all times. They come in assorted lengths in either regular or thin diameters.

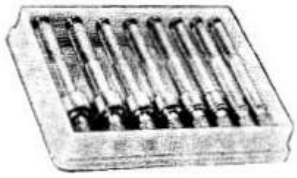
MAINSPRING WINDER for Pocket Watches

The mainspring winder is an indispensable tool used to insert the mainspring in the barrel. The winder illustrated has six loading barrels, the smallest being 8.8 mm, and is graduated up to 16.0 mm. It comes with two sizes of winding arbor. This winder is used on pocket size watches.



MAINSPRING WINDER for Bracelet Watches

This set of 8 mainspring winders for bracelet watches ranges in size from 5 mm to 10 mm. They are a necessity for the watchmaker who works on small watches. There is no practical substitute for a mainspring winder.

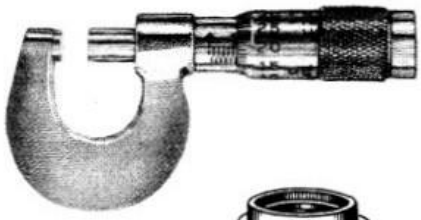


MAINSPRING COILING PLIERS

These pliers, with a specially designed end, are used to adjust the inner coil of a mainspring to fit the arbor. Slight alterations can be made with a pair of heavy tweezers if care is used not to snap off the end.

MICROMETER

The illustrated metric micrometer is graduated in 1/100 of a millimeter. This is a must item for the beginner as well as the professional. Practically all working parts of a watch are gauged in hundredths of a millimeter.



ASSEMBLY BLOCKS

The assembly block is a cylinder used to hold the movement while working on it. The illustrated set is of plastic and ranges in size from 7-3/4 lignes to 18 size.

HAND REMOVER

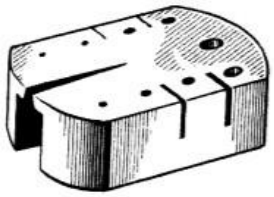
This tool is designed to remove the hands of a watch without damage to the dial. Some of the old time watchmakers use two small screw drivers to pry up the hands while protecting the dial with either celluloid or watch paper.

FLAT FILE

An ordinary file is in order around the watchmaker's bench. As a general rule, watchmakers have a variety of small files, but the reference here is to a flat file from six to ten inches long and with a medium cut.

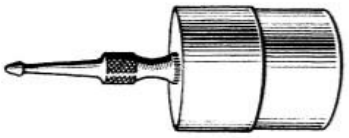
BENCH BLOCK OR ANVIL

This steel block has various size holes and slots to support different parts of the watch on which work is being done.



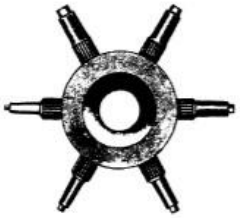
BLOWER

Used to blow off particles of lint or for drying certain parts of the watch, such as the balance and pallet fork. Not an essential item for the beginner, but a must for the professional. The beginner may substitute a small rubber syringe which can be purchased in a drug store.



JEWEL PUSHER

This tool is used to push out jewel settings such as a cap and balance jewel in setting. The tool has several size pushers to match different size settings. The beginner may use pegwood cut to the required size.



OIL CUP

Watchmakers use a small covered receptacle to hold oil. Only a little oil should be kept in the cup at a time and the cup should be cleaned frequently. The watchmaker should have at least three oil cups:

1 for clock oil
1 for regular watch oil
1 for bracelet watch oil

The beginner may be able to obtain small glass salt cups for this purpose.

HARD WATCH BRUSH

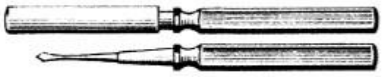
This brush is used in the hand method of cleaning watches to scrub plates and other parts. It is made of materials that will not set up a chemical reaction in the solutions, which might cause corrosion.

SOFT WATCH BRUSH

Used to remove any particles of dust or lint that may settle on the parts of the movement after cleaning. This brush should not be used after the movement has been assembled due to the presence of oil and the possibility of smearing it.

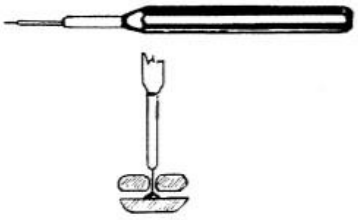
WATCH OILERS

Used to oil the parts of the watch. They are usually made of steel or nickel ground to a diamond-shaped tip. They are available in a variety of sizes, the smallest being used to oil those parts requiring the smallest amount of oil, and so on. The beginner may make his own oilers from needles. The illustration shows the shape of the tip.



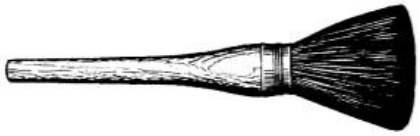
OIL INSERTER

This tool is used to induce oil through the balance hole jewel onto the cap jewel. The beginner may make one by reducing a fine piece of steel such as a needle to a very fine point, approximately 5/100 mm.



DIAL BRUSH

Used to brush off the dial after the movement has been assembled as well as to remove any dust or lint before casing the movement.



ALCOHOL CUP

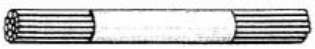
Used by the watchmaker as a container for alcohol, benzine, naptha, and so forth. These are solutions used in cleaning. The alcohol cup is usually fitted with a ground glass top, which retards evaporation. The beginner may use any small glass jar.

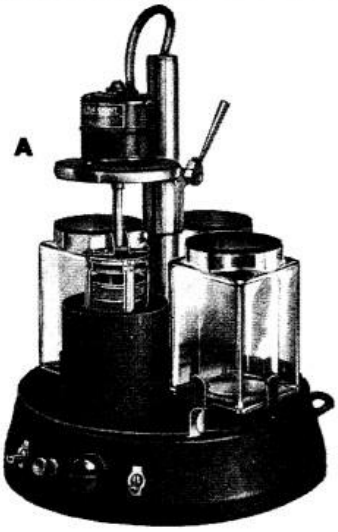
GLASS JARS

These pint jars hold cleaning solutions. The beginner may use mason jars or any other good substitute so long as there is not a rubber seal on the jar. Cleaning solutions will cause rubber to dissolve and contaminate the solution.

BRASS WIRE

Used to string parts for hand cleaning. Also used in lathe work.





CLEANING MACHINES

Cleaning machines are a modern, time-saving device used to clean watch parts. They are generally found in the best shops; and, when properly used, have increased the profits of the repair department.

When first introduced, there were some claims that the watch need not be taken apart for cleaning. This brought quick condemnation from expert watchmakers and, for a while, the machine was not accepted in the trade. Nonetheless, as with everything that has merit, it was gradually adopted by watchmakers who began to use it properly and found it produced excellent results. It remains a fact, however, that any machine in the hands of an indifferent workman will not produce the best results.

There are many good machines on the market. They are all similar in that the watch must be completely disassembled, the parts placed in a basket which is attached to the machine, run through a series of cleaning and rinsing solutions, and then dried.

Some machines have a built-in electric dryer. They differ in the amount of automatic operation. Some have automatic reversing in which the basket moves automatically from one solution to another, and will clean as many as three watches at a time. The choice of a machine and solutions will depend on the needs of the individual.

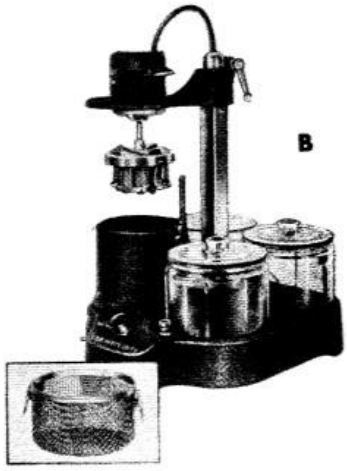


Figure A is a general all-purpose cleaning machine electrically-driven, with a revolving base. It illustrates the four-section wire basket in place. This type of machine is generally recommended for the average watchmaker.

Figure B is a heavy duty machine, used in production work. It will clean three separate movements at one time. It also features a basket for clocks.

Figure C is a fully automatic watch cleaning machine. After the basket has been placed in the machine and the machine started, it automatically takes the parts through the cleaning and rinsing solutions and dryer.

WATCH OIL

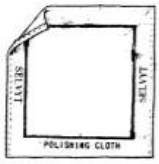
A fine grade animal or fish oil is used to lubricate the moving parts of a watch.

OILSTONE POWDER

This abrasive powder is used in finishing metal. It is mixed with oil into a paste. When applied to a grinding slip, it may be used to grind pivots or other steel surfaces.

SELVYT CLOTH

This type of cloth is used by watchmakers and jewelers in handling watches and jewelry to keep it free from finger marks. It is a lint-free, washable cloth.

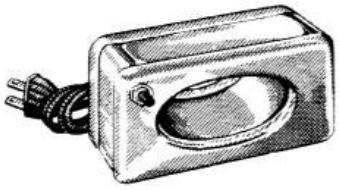


CLEANING AND RINSING SOLUTIONS

There are many commercially prepared cleaning and rinsing solutions in use. They are alike in this respect: they remove the old oil, clean and brighten the parts, and dry without leaving any sediment. Many watchmakers prepare their own solutions, using formulas that have been found to give satisfactory results.

DEMAGNETIZER

This is an electrical device used to remove magnetism from a watch movement. It is a desirable piece of equipment, for there is no other convenient method of demagnetizing.



COMPASS

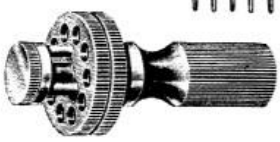
A small magnetic compass is used to detect magnetism in a watch.

LARGE BROACHES

These are tapered cutting tools designed to enlarge holes. They are usually made up in assortments of different sizes. They are used in fitting hands to movements and similar jobs.

HAND BROACHING DEVICE

This vise-like device is used to hold hands while they are being broached.



NEEDLE FILES

These are small, fine-cutting files that come in a variety of shapes. They are used on many jobs requiring fine work, such as fitting and shaping of regulator pins.

The first five files illustrated are the ones most commonly used by the watchmaker.

PEGWOOD

These are round sticks of Dogwood used for cleaning purposes. They are usually obtained from France. Pegwood comes in three sizes: small, medium and large. The last is usually called "clock pegwood" because its main use is for clock work. The medium size is more commonly used by the watchmaker. The smallest size is handy for tiny bracelet watches.

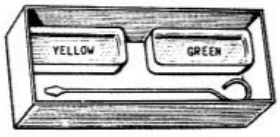
Pegwood can be sharpened to a point like a pencil. It is used in cleaning to reach hard-to-get-at places, such as pinion leaves. It can also be wet with naptha and used to peg out pivot or jewel holes. Cut to size, it can serve the beginner as a jewel pusher.

PITHWOOD

A soft, sap-free wood from the center of Elder tree branches. The watchmaker finds many uses for it. The sponge-like nature of the wood allows delicate parts to be pushed into it without damage. One use, therefore, is to clean oil from pivots before inspection. Another is to hold wheels, pinions and staffs while they are being measured or examined. Fine pointed tools, watch hands, and so forth can also be stuck into pithwood for safekeeping.

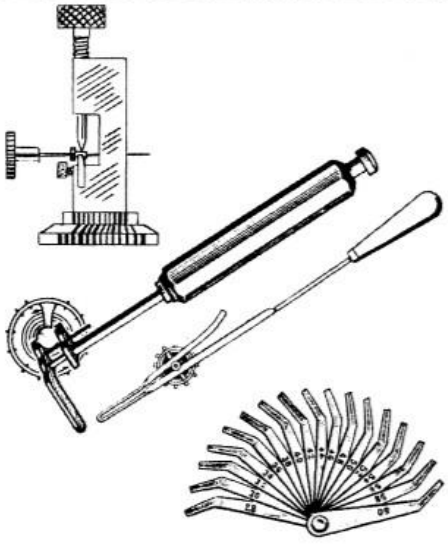
LUMINOUS PAINT KIT

A compound which may be used to refinish luminous hands. The mixture has a wax base and comes in a paste form. It is applied to the hands with a metal applicator, which has been warmed and dipped into the pan of paint. The heat causes a small amount of paint to stick to the applicator and melts the paint enough to flow it onto the hand while still warm. If the result is uneven, it may be trimmed with a knife blade.



CANNON PINION TOOL

Used to tighten a cannon pinion. There are other methods used to close or fit a cannon pinion but the cannon pinion tool is considered the most practical and safest method.



ROLLER JEWEL SETTER

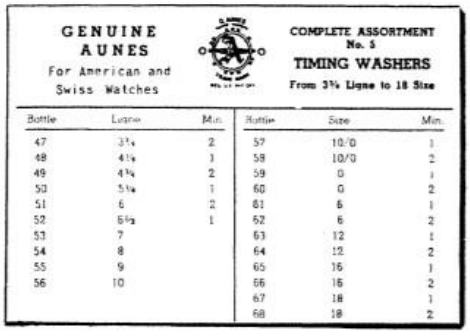
Used to hold and conduct heat to the roller table in order to set or make adjustments to the roller jewel.

ROLLER JEWEL GAUGE

A feeler gauge used to measure the pallet fork slot to determine the proper size of roller jewel.

TIMING WASHERS

These are small brass washers used in poising balance wheels and timing of watches. They come in assortments, and are segregated in sizes and weights to fit the different sizes of watches. The weight is designated by a listing of the approximate amount of time it will alter a watch, such as 1 minute, 2 minutes, etc. This listing refers to a pair of washers placed on opposite screws near the neutral point on the balance wheel rim.



GENUINE AUNES
For American and Swiss Watches

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT No. 5
TIMING WASHERS
From 3¾ Ligne to 18 Size

Bottle	Ligne	Min.	Bottle	Size	Min.
47	3¾	2	57	10/0	1
48	4¼	1	58	10/0	2
49	4¾	2	59	0	1
50	5¼	1	60	0	2
51	6	2	61	6	1
52	6½	1	62	6	2
53	7		63	12	1
54	8		64	12	2
55	9		65	16	1
56	10		66	16	2
			67	18	1
			68	18	2

STUD PINS

Small tapered brass pins used in studding hairsprings. May also be used in replacing regulator pins etc.

SHREDDED SHELLAC

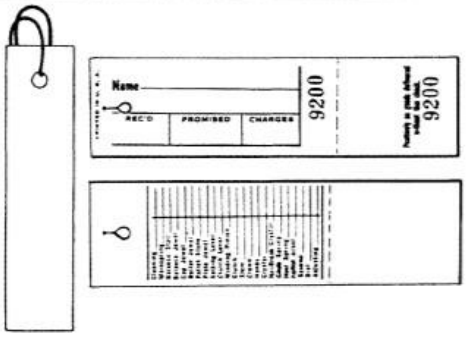
This shellac is used in cementing roller jewels.

STICK SHELLAC

Used with the lathe in cementing jewel settings, staffs, etc. This cement may also be used for setting roller jewels if you have no shredded shellac.

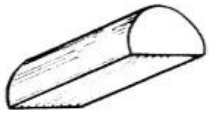
WATCH TAGS

Tags are used by a watchmaker to identify a customer's watch during repair. These tags may be plain, in which case you will fill in the desired information, such as name, date, charge, and so forth. More elaborate tags include a tag number, space for explanation of work performed, and the like. Tags are excellent for the beginner to use in recording repairs made in his practice work.



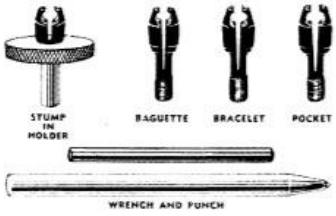
ROLLER JEWELS

When doing repair work it is desirable to have an assortment of roller jewels in a complete range of sizes, including both short and long jewels to fit both single and double rollers. The "D"-shape jewels are the most commonly used. They are gauged in 1/100 mm.



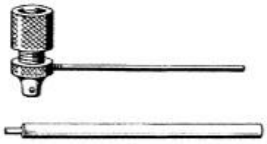
ROLLER REMOVER

This tool is used to remove roller tables and is designed for use with a bench block or staking tool. See page 22.



STAFF REMOVER

This tool is designed for use with the staking tool and is used for removal of riveted balance staffs. See page 22.



PIVOT ROUNDER

This small tool is fitted with a sapphire end which is placed over the bent pivot. Revolving the rounder between the fingers forces the pivot back to its original position. It also removes burrs and polishes the pivot.

PIN VISE

A small hand vise is used to hold small objects, such as a stem, needle, and similar items.

SCREW HEAD FILE

A very fine-cutting, knife-edge file used to cut the screw driver slot in the head of a screw. It is also used to shape regulator pins and the like.

FRICTION JEWELING TOOLS

This tool is used to ream, press in and make adjustments to friction jewels. If the jewel to be replaced is a friction jewel, you need only press out the cracked or otherwise damaged jewel, determine the size of the hole (if the hole is not damaged), press in a friction jewel of the proper diameter and pivot hole size and adjust for proper end-shake. If the hole has been damaged, you should ream it with the next size reamer and then press in the proper size jewel.

In replacing other types of jewels with friction jewels, a more thorough knowledge of jewels and jewel settings is needed. This additional information can be found in Lessons in Master Watchmaking 12, 13 and 14.

BASIC SET

The basic set will usually consist of the following:

- Friction jeweling tool (with micrometer adjustment to control depth)
- Reamer holder
- Reamers (12 to 15)
- Pusher holder
- Pushers (12)
- Anvils (5)

COMPLETE SET

The complete set will usually include in addition to the basic parts:

- Concave pushers
- Pump pushers
- Hole reducing punches
- Set of tools for setting friction pallet arbors.

DELUXE SET

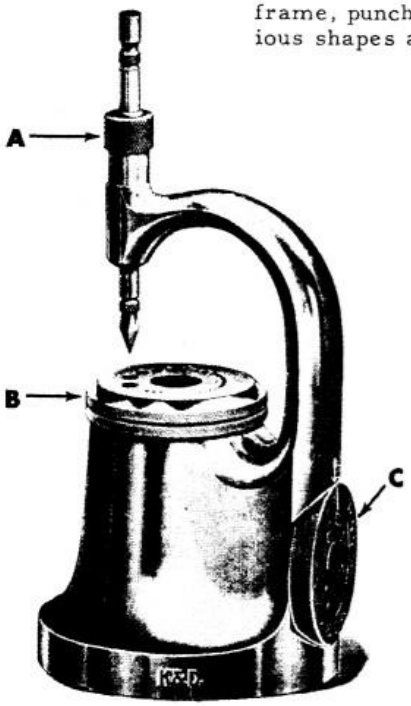
The deluxe set will usually include in addition to the parts listed above:

- Grinding stone (for refacing pushers)
- Holder for jewel settings
- Face plate with additional clamps
- Set of centering points
- Set of pushers and anvils for setting hands.
- Handle with set of chucks
- Tool for straightening pivots
- Pivot gauge
- Uprighting pump tool

THE STAKING TOOL

The staking tool is a tool of many uses, such as, removing and replacing a balance staff, closing pivot holes, removing or replacing pinions, replacing hands, replacing a hairspring, etc. With a few exceptions the following information will apply to all staking tools.

The staking tool consists of the following parts: the staking frame, punches in various shapes and sizes, and stumps in various shapes and sizes.



STAKING FRAME

STAKING FRAME

The punch guide A is aligned with the die plate B so that the punches will always be perpendicular to the die plate. The die plate may be turned so that any hole may be aligned with the punch. Turning the knurled wheel at C will lock the die plate in any desired position. The holes in the die plate are gauged and centered and give you the right spread of sizes from small to large.

STAKING PUNCHES

Practically all work on the staking tool will require that the proper hole in the die plate be aligned with the punch. The centering punch serves this purpose.

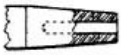
CENTERING PUNCH

First determine the hole in the die plate to be used. Then insert the centering punch through the punch guide into the hole in the die plate and lock the die plate in position before removing the punch.

ROUND FACED HOLLOW PUNCH

Its most common use is in staking balance staffs. After the die plate has been centered, the staff with wheel in place is placed in the die plate, and a round faced hollow punch of a size just slightly larger than the collet seat is used to spread the rivet on the staff.

FLAT FACED HOLLOW PUNCH



Used for finishing the riveting of balance staffs. After using a round faced hollow punch to spread the rivet, a flat faced hollow punch of the same size hole is used to finish off the top of the rivet. This punch has many other uses, such as pressing the hairspring collet on the staff, hands on watches, and the like.

ROUND FACED SOLID PUNCH

Generally used for closing pivot holes etc. The proper size of punch to use is determined by the size of the oil cup and should fit as shown in illustration A. The bottom of the plate should be properly supported with a stump or inverted punch and if there is a recess as shown in illustration B, the stump should be of a size which will fit the recess. This punch has a variety of other uses such as closing the hole in a minute hand, closing the hole on a single roller, and so forth.

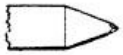
FLAT FACED SOLID PUNCH

Generally used as an inverted stump.

HOLLOW TAPER MOUTH PUNCH

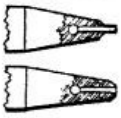
Used for closing holes, such as hour hand, and for closing collets, etc. Use care in selecting the proper size of punch.

STAR PUNCH



Sometimes known as the triangular point punch. It is used to close the hole in rollers by raising small burrs equidistant around the edge of the hole.

CROSS HOLE PUNCHES



Used in removing and replacing Waltham friction staffs. These punches are designed to fit over the pivot and rest on the cone rather than against a shoulder.

ROLLER DRIVING PUNCH

This punch was designed to replace single rollers. It is a flat face hollow punch with a slot cut in the edge to accomodate the roller jewel. Modern methods of replacing a roller do not require the use of this punch.

SCREW KNOCKING PUNCH

This punch is designed to drive out a screw which has been broken off in the plate. This is practical only if you have an oversize screw available and also a tap of the proper size to cut new threads, as the old threads will be stripped. The more practical method of removing a broken screw is to use an acid solution which will dissolve the steel screw and leave the brass or nickel threads intact.

INCABLOC ROLLER PUNCH

This punch is designed for use in replacing an incabloc roller. The incabloc roller has a raised edge on the bottom. This punch fits within this edge and so minimizes the possibility of damage to the roller.

STUMPS

The manufacturers have done little to modernize their assortment of stumps. In most staking sets may be found stumps no longer in common use, as more modern tools and methods have been devised. Using the inverted style of tool, any of the punches can be turned over and used as stumps.

FLAT FACE SOLID STUMP

This type of stump has a variety of uses. Most staking sets have several of these stumps in different sizes. They may be used any time a flat solid surface is desired.

FLAT FACE HOLLOW STUMPS

Most staking sets are equipped with these stumps in a variety of sizes. They may be used to support a plate when drilling, broaching, etc.

FLAT FACE TAPERED HOLLOW STUMPS

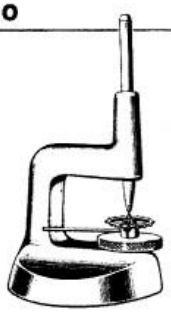
Used to support the hub on a Waltham friction type balance when the staff is being removed.

FLAT FACE STRAIGHT HOLE STUMP

Used to support a Waltham friction staff while the wheel is being staked on.

ROLLER REMOVING STUMPS

These stumps were designed for use in removing roller tables. More modern tools and methods have been devised to remove rollers.



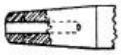
A PRACTICAL STAKING SET for Beginners

This set consists of a small, solid base frame, ten punches, five stumps, plus a reamer holder, reamer, and jewel pusher for friction jeweling. The various pieces are all standard size and may be used in other staking sets. Additional punches, stumps or attachments, such as a roller remover (illustrated), can be added.

FLAT FACED HOLLOW PUNCHES

This type of punch is used to replace wheels on pinions, and to finish the riveting on balance staffs. It is a very versatile punch.

ROUND FACED HOLLOW PUNCHES



Round faced hollow punches are most commonly used to rivet over the countersinks on balance staffs and pinions.

ROUND FACED SOLID PUNCHES

This type of punch is used for peening (flattening or spreading metal) and for closing holes in plates or bushings.

REAMER HOLDER AND REAMER

The reamer holder and reamer are used in friction jeweling. They will fit all standard staking frames. Reamers for this holder are available in the following sizes (millimeter measurement):

12 Fine Steel Reamers

.69	.99	1.39	1.79
.79	1.09	1.49	1.99
.89	1.19	1 59	2.29

FRICTION JEWEL PUSHER

This pusher is made with end sizes as listed below, which enables the watchmaker to remove, replace and adjust friction jewels and bushings, or to remove and replace balance hole and cap jewels in settings. Pushers can be made from 3/16 inch (4.7 mm) round steel stock, which should be hardened and tempered to a blue. These end measurements are in millimeters.

12 Polished Steel Pushers

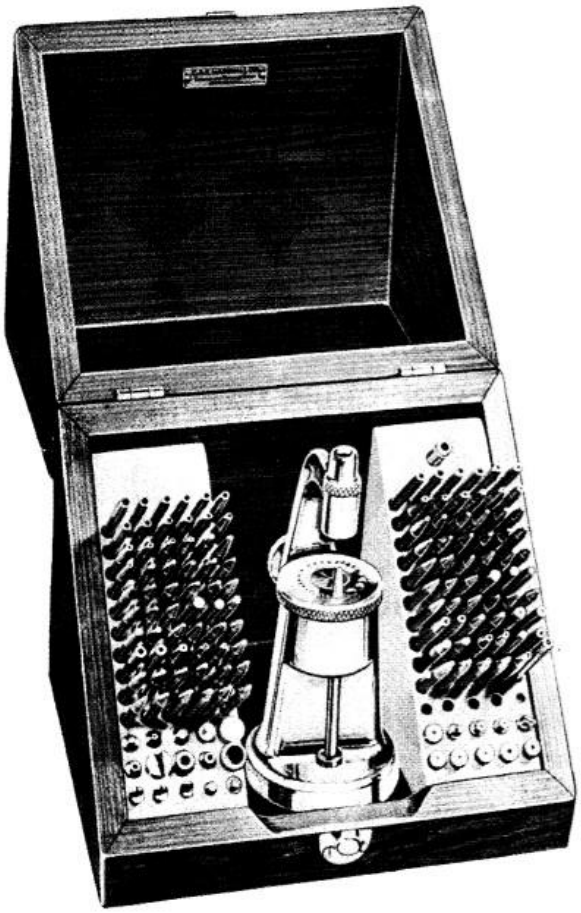
.55	.85	1.30	1.85
.65	.95	1.50	2.10
.75	1.05	1.60	2.65

STUMPS

Stumps are useful when milled or recessed surfaces are to be worked on. The base of the frame is drilled to accomodate the stumps, as well as other attachments, such as a roller remover, which also can be used on the frame.

WATCHMAKER'S STAKING SETS

The professional watchmaker's staking set usually contains from 80 to 120 punches and 20 stumps. More punches allow a greater variety of sizes to be handled. This is important to the watchmaker who has to work on many different makes of watches. Having the proper size punch readily available will speed up the work. For the beginner who intends to follow up watchmaking as a career, this investment should be carefully considered. The set illustrated here has 120 punches and 25 stumps and can be equipped with a friction jeweling attachment. The punches can be inverted as illustrated. As shown in the table below, it is also possible to start with a smaller set and add other punches as necessary or as you can afford them. A staking set will last a lifetime, if given average care.



Staking tool sets can be purchased in different combinations, the most common of which are listed below:

133	punches	25	stumps
120	"	20	"
* 100	"	20	"
* 80	"	20	"
60	"	12	"
** 48	"	8	"
** 36	"	6	"
** 24	"	4	"

* These sets come in boxes drilled for 120 punches and 30 stumps. Thus, you can add punches and stumps to these sets at any time.

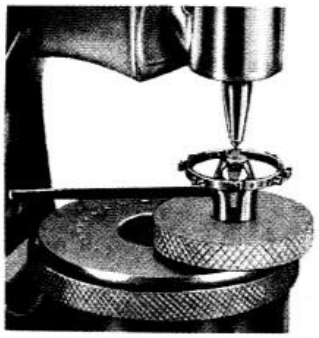
** These sets come in boxes drilled for 60 punches and 15 stumps, enabling you to add punches and stumps to these sets at any time. They are useful starter sets.

FRICTION JEWELING ATTACHMENT

Many manufacturers of staking sets also make a friction jeweling attachment to fit the staking frame. It is more desirable to have a separate friction jeweling tool, but for those doing watch repair as a hobby or side line, this attachment will take care of most needs. With the attachment are included reamers, reamer holder and pushers. This attachment may be permanently attached to the staking frame without interfering with normal use of the tool.

ROLLER REMOVER

This tool, used in the removal of single or double rollers, is designed for use with the staking tool. The illustrated tool has three adjustable stumps in different sizes which allows the tool to be used to remove rollers in practically any size watch.



STAFF REMOVER

This tool, also designed for use with the staking tool, is used in the removal of riveted balance staffs. The staff and wheel are placed on the die plate in a hole just large enough to accommodate the hub of the staff. Using the screw adjustment on the staff remover, the arms of the wheel are pressed down firmly against the die plate, thus preventing the arms from bending when the staff is driven out.

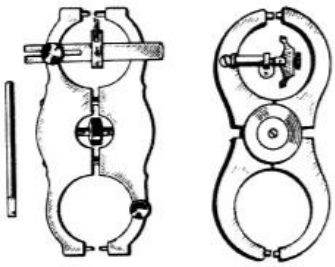
(A more desirable method than this of removing a balance staff, is to place it in a lathe and cut away the hub. This method minimizes the chance of damage to the wheel.)

BRASS HAMMER

This brass hammer is used with the staking tool. A steel hammer should never be used as it will damage the punches. About 3 oz. weight is the proper size hammer.

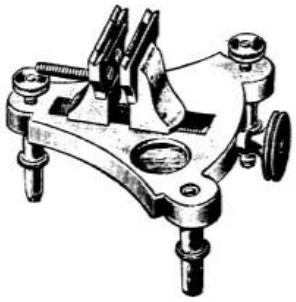
TRUING CALIPERS

A tool in which to place a balance wheel to check for truth in round and flat and make the necessary adjustments. Two types of calipers are illustrated; one with a screw adjustment to open and close, and the other which works with hand pressure. Each tool has a moveable indicator and a wrench to make adjustments of the arms of the balance.



POISING TOOL

This tool is used in checking the poise of a balance wheel. The one shown has three legs. Two of these are adjustable so as to level on your working surface. The jaws are of highly polished sapphire or ruby jewels. With general use and care, these jaws will never need refinishing. The adjustable jaws make it possible to use this tool for any size of balance. Poising tools also come equipped with highly polished steel jaws and this type is equally serviceable if the jaws are kept highly polished.



BALANCE SCREW HOLDER

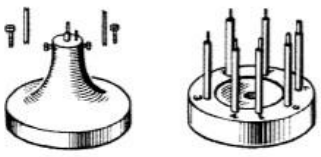
This tool is used to hold and remove a balance screw after it has been loosened with a screw driver. Undercutting to remove weight can be done after removing the screw from the holder while timing washers may be added without removing the screw from the holder.

PIVOT BROACHES

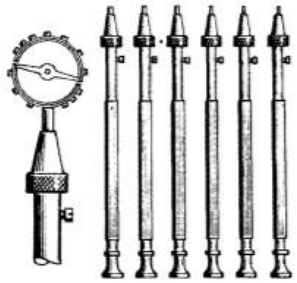
These come usually in assortments of twelve and are available in sizes to correspond with the smallest pivots. They are used to broach or clean pivot holes in train bushings or plates.

UNDERCUTTERS

Used to remove weight from a balance screw by cutting from the under side of the screw head. A set ordinarily has the variety of sizes necessary to undercut the different size balance screws.



BALANCE SCREW CUTTERS



This is a Swiss type balance screw cutter used to remove weight from the balance wheel. It cuts a cone in the head of the screw without taking the screw from the wheel. The preferred method is to undercut with the lathe or the undercutting tool; however, many Swiss manufacturers use this type of cone cutter.

HAIRSPRING TWEEZERS

These are fine-pointed tweezers used only on hairsprings. Due to the delicate points it is not recommended that you use these tweezers for any other work. The tips are graded from very fine to coarse. Each manufacturer has a different system for designating the fineness of the tips. Usually the largest number will designate the finest tip. The beginner should start with a medium-fine tip and then add others as the need arises.

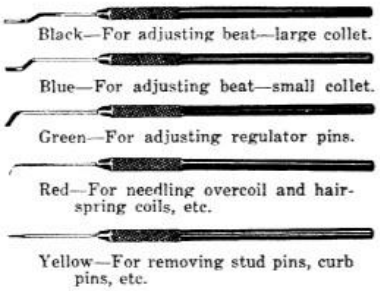
TAPER PIN

A steel pin used in working on hairsprings. It is mainly used as a holding tool for the collet and hairspring. It is tapered to a size that will accomodate all sizes of collets. You may substitute a broach or other tapered steel rod.

HAIRSPRING LEVELER SET

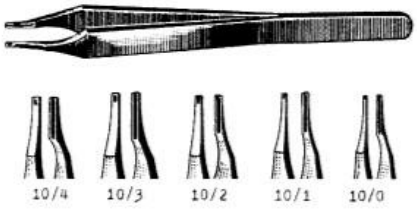
This set of five tools is designed to make adjustments to the hairspring while in the watch. It has three sizes of hairspring leveler tools, one tool for centering and one tool to adjust the regulator pins. These tools are not necessary for the beginner.

HAIRSPRING 'PIX'



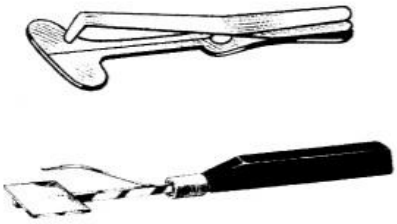
This set of five tools is used in the manipulation of the hairspring. The illustration explains the use of each tool.

OVERCOILING TWEEZERS



These tweezers are used to form the overcoil of a hairspring over the body of the spring. The illustrations show the different sizes of curved tips. 10/0 or 10/1 are recommended for general use. This tool is not essential for the beginner as the overcoil may be formed by using a pair of hairspring tweezers and a taper pin.

PALLET WARMER

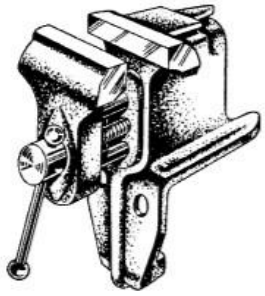


This tool is used to hold and apply heat to a pallet fork. The pallet stones are cemented into the fork with shellac. This cement will melt when heat is applied. Therefore, this becomes an essential tool whenever a pallet stone has to be adjusted or replaced. Heat should never be applied directly to the pallet fork, as direct heat will draw the temper from the steel fork and arbor. The part of this tool which holds the pallet fork is split to allow each pallet to be heated separately.

BOILING CUP AND BOTTLE

When ever it is found necessary to remove shellac from any part of a watch, such as the pallet fork, roller, etc., the recommended method is to boil the part in alcohol. The illustrated bottle with hole cut in cap is used to contain the part and alcohol (half full will be sufficient). A small amount of water is placed in the boiling pan, the bottle placed in the pan and heat applied until the alcohol boils sufficiently to dissolve the shellac. A low flame, such as an alcohol lamp, should be used to minimize the chance of igniting the alcohol fumes. Alcohol is highly inflammable.

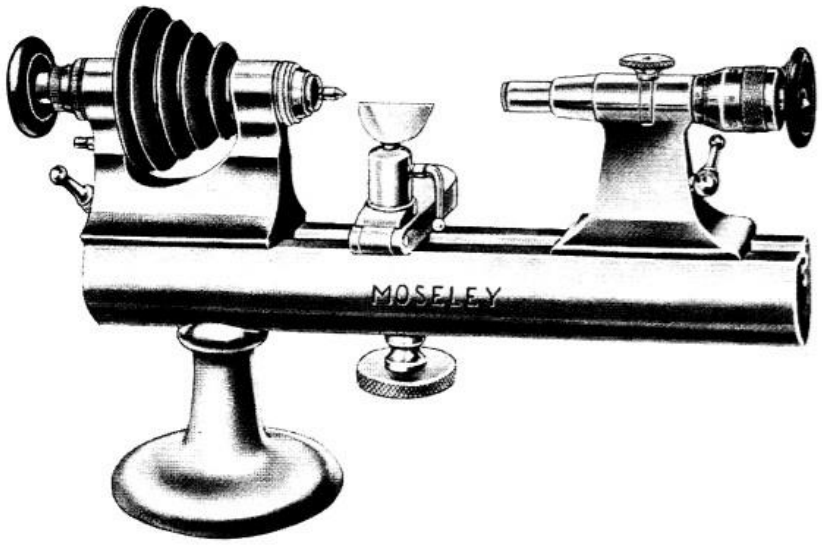
BENCH VISE



The bench vise has always been part of the watchmaker's equipment. It is used in the making or refinishing of tools and other small watch parts. The beginner will find it necessary to make certain tools which cannot be purchased, and so a bench vise should be a part of his equipment.

THE WATCHMAKER'S LATHE

The watchmaker's lathe is the most versatile tool at his command. With the lathe and its attachments, all manner of work can be done, from delicate, precision fitting of parts to making a complete watch, if need be. It enables the watchmaker to handle repairs he might ordinarily have to send out. And many jobs can be done in minutes with a lathe that would take hours to do by hand.



No simpler or more effective machine has yet been devised to do the multitude of jobs that the lathe can handle. Wheel cutting, jeweling, polishing, grinding pallet jewels, making balance staffs, opening wheels and jewel holes, uprighting, tapping screw holes, pivoting staffs -- these are but a few of the tasks that can be done efficiently on a lathe. Even though it is possible today to buy practically any part for any watch, many of these will need alteration to make a perfect fit. Alterations like changing the diameter of the roller seat, the collet seat, or the wheel seat on a balance staff can be done properly only on a lathe. As a result, the lathe is an investment that is well worth while. Even if used but a few minutes a day, it will repay its purchase price many times over. Properly used and maintained, the lathe will last a lifetime. It is considered a "must" tool for the professional.

THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN SELECTING A LATHE:

Choosing a lathe is largely a matter of personal choice and available budget, for today it is possible to find good lathes in almost every price range. However, price alone should not be the deciding factor, as accessories and minor features, such as finish, somewhat control the price. There are more basic things to look for:

The lathe bed should be of firm construction and preferably formed from a single casting. The head stock should be movable on the lathe bed, so the pulley can be aligned with the pulley on the motor. The pulley should be a step pulley to permit adjustment of speed and power desired. It should also turn freely, bearings should be fitted, and no end shake or side shake should be apparent. It should be possible to adjust the bearings.

The spindle should take standard size chucks and have a key way to assure each chuck fitting in the same position. Both lathe and chucks should run perfectly true.

An index should be affixed to the pulley. An index is a circular plate with evenly spaced holes into which an index pin may be placed to lock the moving parts in any desired position. The lathe also should have a hinged or tip-over T-rest.

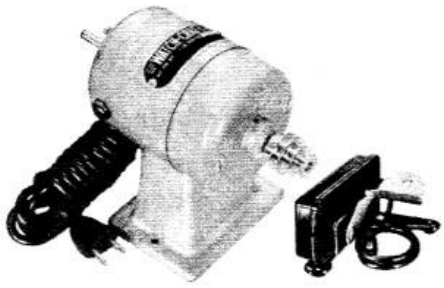
The tailstock is less used than formerly when the individual watchmaker had to make most of his parts himself. The beginner can postpone purchase of a tailstock. The professional usually acquires one in time.

There are many accessories that can be had for use with the lathe. A few are described in the following pages, but these are by no means all that are available. Some are necessities. Others are simply an added convenience on certain jobs and can be considered special-purpose tools in nature. The type of work habitually done as well as available funds will largely determine the worth of an accessory to the individual watchmaker. The beginner is advised to start with just the basic items and add others only as a need is felt for them.

Space here permits but a hint on the selection and usefulness of the lathe and its accessories. For detailed information on its possibilities, we refer you to Ward Goodrich's authoritative book on the subject: "The Watchmaker's Lathe."

LATHE MOTOR

In years past the lathe was powered by a foot wheel. This may still be used in areas of the world where there is no electric power available. The modern method is to use a small, electric, reversible motor, about 1/10 horsepower, equipped with a foot rheostat to control the speed of the motor. It is best to select a motor designed for use with the lathe. The paint, enamel or chrome finish on the motor casing may somewhat control the price.

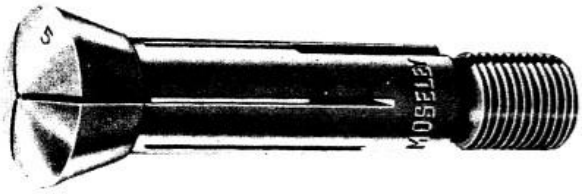


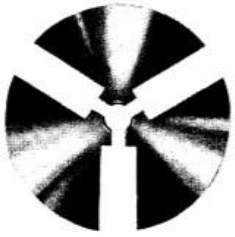
LATHE MOUNT

A portable lathe mount on which the lathe and motor are fastened is recommended for those who have no permanent working surface or who do not wish to mount the lathe and motor directly on the bench.

CHUCKS

Chucks are gauged in tenths of a millimeter. A number 20 chuck is twenty-tenths (20/10) of a millimeter. A No. 7 chuck is seven-tenths (7/10) mm., and so on. A beginner should have Nos. 16, 20, 32, and 40 chucks, plus a chuck for holding a cement brass. Other chucks may be added as the need arises. A chuck should be used only with metal stock of the same size, as spreading or compressing the jaws of a chuck will cause damage to the gripping surface and also cause the chuck to be off center.





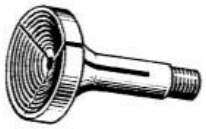
SCREW CHUCK WITH CEMENT BRASSES

The cement brass is used on the lathe as a working surface for small parts that cannot be held in an ordinary wire chuck. The part, such as a jewel setting, is cemented and spun true on the cement brass.

CROWN CHUCKS

These chucks are used to hold crowns which have to be opened on the under side to fit over the pipe on the pendant of a case. They are designed primarily for crowns for pocket size watches. In lieu of this type chuck, as well as for smaller sizes, the crown may be cemented to a cement brass and the opening enlarged with a graver.

WHEEL CHUCK

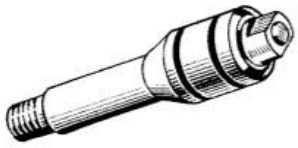


This chuck is used to hold a train wheel in the lathe when polishing pivots, and so forth. The chuck will hold more than one size wheel. This chuck grips the ends of the teeth and so care should be taken to use the proper size chuck and not apply too much pressure or the teeth will be damaged. This chuck need be used only when too little of the pinion extends past the wheel to be gripped with a wire chuck. Another method of setting up this wheel would be to cement it to a cement brass.

CARBORUNDUM WHEELS

Small carborundum wheels can be mounted on an arbor chuck for grinding small steel work. When using these wheels on the lathe, take care to keep particles of carborundum from the bearings. Clean the lathe carefully after using carborundum.

ARBOR CHUCK



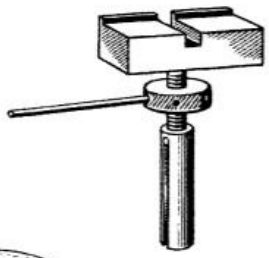
This chuck has a solid body and can be used to carry circular saws, wheel cutters, and the smaller size carborundum wheels.

BUFF CHUCK

This solid body chuck has a tapered screw on which to mount polishing buffs. Buffing should be confined to small jobs and the same care should be taken of the lathe as when carborundum is used.

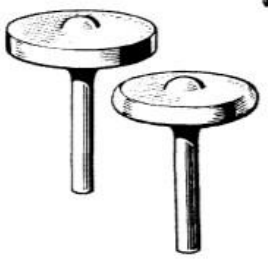
FILING FIXTURE

This fixture replaces the rest on your T-rest. It is used when filing across work held in the lathe, as when filing the square on a stem.



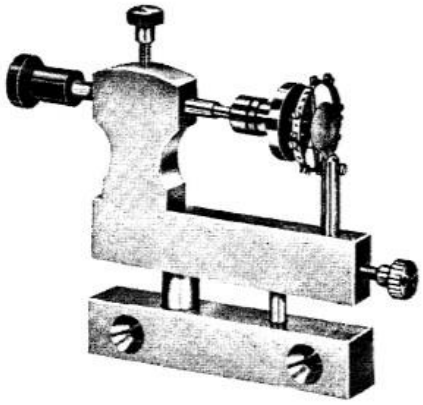
CARBORUNDUM WHEEL WITH ARBOR

This type wheel comes in several shapes and grades. It can be had in hard Arkansas stone and Aloxite for grinding watch crystals. However, as mentioned before, it is not advisable to use grinding wheels to excess in your lathe.



PIVOT POLISHER

This attachment is mounted on the lathe and is used to hold pivots while they are being straightened, burnished, ground, or polished. It is adjustable to fit all balance staffs. The pivot to be worked on extends all the way through the end bearing plate.

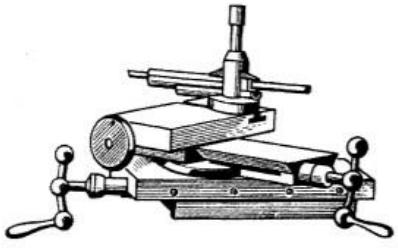


"L" TOOL REST

This tool rest is used with the face plate. Its design will allow close adjustment to the plate.

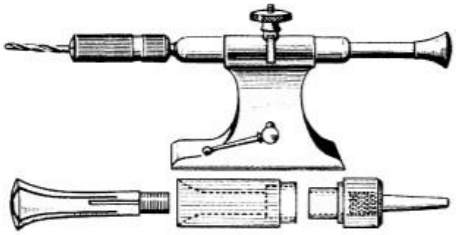
SLIDE REST

This lathe attachment is of little use to the average watchmaker of today. It has various uses for the watchmaker who specializes in making watch parts. It is also used by model makers.



TAIL STOCK CHUCK HOLDER

This device is used to hold regular wire chucks in the tail stock. This is desirable when drilling so as to hold the drill in direct line with the work.



THREE JAW CHUCK

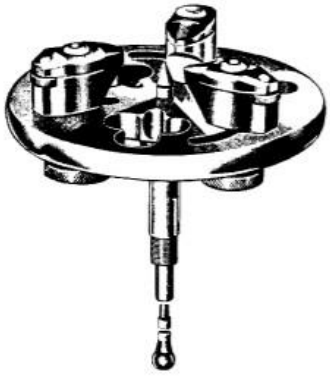
This chuck is used for heavier kinds of work. The jaws are adjustable and reversible. This chuck can be used for holding clock barrels and work by model makers.

BEZEL CHUCK

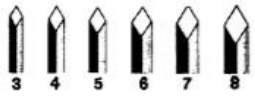
This is a special chuck used primarily for holding bezels, either by the inner or outer edge.

FACE PLATE

This lathe attachment is used to mount watch parts, such as plates, for uprighting a pivot hole. The jaws are adjustable, which allows free movement of the plate to any desired center.



GRAVERS

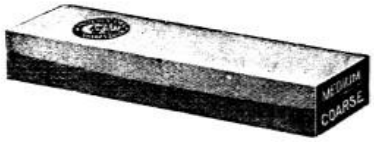


The tools used for cutting on the lathe are known as gravers. They come in many shapes and sizes. The gravers most commonly used are the #4 or #6 square. It is essential that gravers be kept sharp.

GRAVER SHARPENER

Gravers may be sharpened by hand, but it takes considerable experience to get the right result. An easier and more convenient method is to use a graver sharpener, which holds the graver in a fixed position during the sharpening process. The tool may also be used to shape the tip on a new graver or to reshape a broken tip. Engravers may likewise use this tool.

OILSTONE



For sharpening gravers, a combination oilstone with coarse and fine sides is reccommended. Kerosene or light machine oil should be used on the stone at all times.

CARBOLOY GRAVER SET

This carboloy steel graver set is used on hardened or tempered steel, as when cutting out balance staffs from the balance wheel. When the gravers need sharpening, they must be ground on a special diamond-impregnated wheel. A set usually includes blades, handle, lap wheel, and compound.

BOXWOOD SLIP

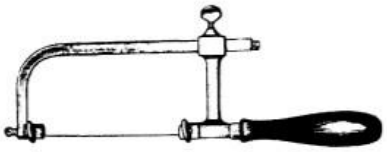
This slip is a hard, almost grainless wood used to polish pivots. Polishing compound, such as diamantine or rouge, is applied to the slip. Full explanation of the use of the boxwood slip will be found in Lesson 31, Master Watchmaking.

PIVOT BURNISHER

This tool is used to burnish a pivot, remove burrs and so forth. It is a very hard steel with a slightly rough surface. No grinding or polishing compound is ever used on this tool. When used as illustrated and described in Lesson 31, Master Watchmaking, it will compress, harden and close the pores in steel, thus giving it a smooth, hard and polished surface.

JEWELER'S SAW FRAME

A saw frame designed to hold saw blades that are used to cut metal.

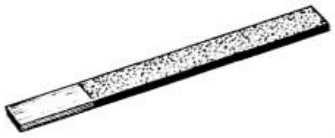


JEWELER'S SAW BLADES

For use in jeweler's saw frame. They are made of narrow, tempered, flexible steel wire into which teeth have been cut. The teeth in a jeweler's saw should point toward the handle of the saw frame. The sizes are 5-4-3-2-1-1/0-2/0-3/0-4/0-5/0-6/0-7/0-8/0. The most useful size to the watchmaker is No. 2.

EMERY BUFFS

These are small strips of wood covered with abrasive cloth or paper. They are graded from coarse to fine grit: 2, 1, 0 2/0, 3/0, 4/0. They are used to polish steel surfaces by starting with the coarse buff and working to the fine ones.



ALCOHOL TORCH

All watchmakers will at some time need to harden and temper a piece of steel. The beginner will find it advisable to practice hardening and tempering steel to make pivots, etc. A small torch will usually supply enough heat to harden properly. The beginner may use any gas flame that will give sufficient heat.

"PREPO" TORCH

This torch is ideal for use by the watchmaker or jeweler. It will produce a minimum heat of 2200 degrees F. It is equipped with a "throw-away" type of container which holds a liquid gas under high pressure. Ordinarily the container should last a minimum of four hours of continuous use. The empty container is easily removed and replaced with a new one.

SCREW PLATE

A threaded die plate with graduated hole sizes used in threading screws or making taps.

ORDERING MATERIAL

It is possible to get nearly any part for almost any watch now being manufactured as well as for many obsolete watches. Watch parts made by the maker of the watch are known as genuine parts, but other companies make replacement parts which have proven satisfactory in general. However, it is best to use genuine parts whenever they are available because they usually require less alteration.

Parts such as balance staffs, stems, crowns, mainsprings, roller jewels, friction jewels, friction bushings, and the like, may be purchased in assortments or singly. The advantage in having assortments is that you will have the part needed when you need it. You'll have no delay in completing the repair job and can give your customer faster service. The cost per part in assortments is usually less than the single part price, so there is some saving of money as well as time. You may make up your own assortments by ordering in 1/4 or 1/2 dozen lots as the need arises.

Before ordering a part for a watch, you must identify the watch by make, size, and model. To order a part for an American watch, it is advisable to include the manufacturer's name, size, number of jewels, and serial and/or movement number, which is stamped on the bridge of the watch. Some late model American watches have a model or grade number stamped on the bridge. Include this number also. When ordering staffs or wheels, list the pivot diameter size. In ordering jewels, list the hole size of the jewel or the diameter of the pivot on which the jewel is to fit.

The identification of a Swiss watch is a little more involved. The name on the dial means little in establishing the manufacturer of a Swiss-made movement. Bulova watches are usually identified by a model or caliber number stamped on the bridge, such as 7ap, 6am, 6ak, and so on. This is the only identification needed. Gruen watches usually have a model or caliber number stamped on the pillar plate and which can be seen between the barrel and train bridges or under the balance wheel. If no identification can be made on this side of the movement, remove the

dial. You may then find a model or caliber number such as AS 976 or ETA 735. This listing will identify the maker and the model number.

You may find only a symbol to identify the maker. Most material catalogs list all well-known symbols and manufacturers who use them. If you find only a symbol, you still must identify the watch by model or caliber number. You can do this by means of the setting parts; that is, the set bridge, set lever and clutch lever. Manufacturers make their models with setting parts slightly different in size and shape. Material catalogs show these setting parts according to their size and shape and list their identifying model number. Close comparison of the setting parts in the watch at hand with these listings should enable you to identify the watch. If you are not familiar with this method of identification, a few minutes' study of a material catalog will make it clear to you.

Occasionally, you may have some trouble identifying a movement due to improper listing. If you are not able to positively identify a movement, you should send it to your material jobber for identification. Be sure, however, to wrap it carefully so it will not be damaged in transit.

Besides the identification, it is well to include the part you want replaced as a sample for comparison. Always package sample parts in a material can or similar container to insure safe arrival.

When ordering a balance staff for a Swiss watch, you should designate the type of balance jewels; that is, regular, Incabloc or Shock-resist. When ordering a regulator, you should indicate the type of hairspring; that is, flat or overcoil. When ordering a cannon pinion, you should furnish the exact length, if no sample is available, as cannon pinions for some Swiss watches come in as many as nine different lengths.

The following pages will guide you further in ordering specific parts. If you always include all the information shown in the samples, you should experience little trouble in getting exactly what you want.

When ordering material for a watch, the following information should be furnished:

Make:
Size:
Model or Grade (if known):
Serial Number (American only):
Number of jewels:
Description of part (Include factory number, if known):

SAMPLE ORDER (American)

FROM Your Name

Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
1 only	Train jewel in setting, upper 4th wheel.	
	Pivot hole size .28 mm. Factory part	
	No. 6492. (Sample enclosed)	
	For Elgin, 12/s, 17J, No. 2304978.	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☐ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☐ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

SAMPLE ORDER (Swiss)

FROM Your Name

Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
1 only	Set bridge for Eta 735,	
	Ebauche part No. 445.	
1/4 doz.	Stems for Bulova 7AP.	
	Newall series No. 729-3/4. (Samples enclosed)	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☐ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☐ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

CRYSTALS

Crystal jobs can be sent out to be fitted. Your material jobber will handle this for you. Be sure to indicate the type of crystal desired.

FROM Your Name

Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
	Fit crystal to enclosed bezel.	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☐ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☒ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

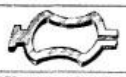
DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

INCABLOC AND SHOCK-RESIST JEWELS

Replacement parts may be purchased from your jobber. You may also obtain assortments. When ordering parts, always include a sample.

INCABLOC



UPPER AND LOWER CAP JEWEL HOLDER SPRING
No. 1000

LOWER CAP JEWEL HOLDER SPRING
No. 1001

LOWER CAP JEWEL HOLDER SPRING
No. 1002

UPPER ASSEMBLY LOCK
No. 1003

UPPER CAP JEWEL .25 M/M Thick
No. 1004

LOWER CAP JEWEL .16 M/M Thick
No. 1005

UPPER AND LOWER BALANCE JEWEL IN SETTING
No. 1006 -Hole .08
No. 1007 -Hole .09
No. 1008 -Hole .10
No. 1009 -Hole .11

SCREW FOR LOWER ASSEMBLY
No. 1010

COMPLETE UPPER ASSEMBLY
No. 1011—2.75 M M Dia.
No. 1012—2.95 M M Dia.
No. 1013—3.10 M M Dia.

COMPLETE LOWER ASSEMBLY
No. 1014

COMPLETE LOWER ASSEMBLY
No. 1015

COMPLETE LOWER ASSEMBLY
No. 1016

SHOCK-RESIST

UPPER BALANCE CAP JEWEL ASSEMBLY
No. 1050—2.65 M/M Dia.
No. 1051—2.80 M/M Dia.
No. 1052—3.00 M/M Dia.
No. 1053—3.10 M/M Dia.

LOWER BALANCE CAP JEWEL ASSEMBLY
No. 1054—2.10 M M Dia.
No. 1055—2.45 M M Dia.

UPPER AND LOWER BALANCE JEWEL WITH COIL
No. 1062—Dia. 1.60—Hole .09
No. 1063—Dia. 1.60—Hole .10
No. 1064—Dia. 1.60—Hole .11
No. 1065—Dia. 1.80—Hole .09
No. 1066—Dia. 1.80—Hole .10
No. 1067—Dia. 1.80—Hole .11
No. 1068—Dia. 2.10—Hole .09
No. 1069—Dia. 2.10—Hole .10
No. 1070—Dia. 2.10—Hole .11

UPPER AND LOWER BALANCE JEWEL ASSEMBLY
No. 1056—Dia. 1.90—Hole .09
No. 1057—Dia. 1.90—Hole .10
No. 1058—Dia. 1.90—Hole .11
No. 1059—Dia. 2.10—Hole .09
No. 1060—Dia. 2.10—Hole .10
No. 1061—Dia. 2.10—Hole .11

REGULATOR
No. 1071

FROM Your Name

Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
1 only	Balance staff. Pivot size .08 mm.	
	Hamilton 14/0 size, Model 980.	
	(Sample enclosed)	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☐ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☐ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

NOTE: When ordering a balance staff, give the pivot size. If both pivots are broken, send the upper and lower jewels so that a proper staff can be fitted. Always enclose sample staff (removed from the wheel) for comparison.

Swiss staffs are ordered in the same manner.

BALANCE HOLE JEWELS AND CAP JEWELS

Furnish the hole size of the jewel. In many American watches, the cock (balance bridge) jewel setting is of a different size, so you should mention whether cock or foot jewel is needed. Enclose sample.

Upper and lower cap jewel settings in both American and Swiss movements are usually different in size. Also, Swiss balance hole jewels are usually either friction-fit or burnished in the plate. They should be replaced with friction jewels.

ROLLER

In addition to identifying the movement, you should indicate if the roller is single, combination, two-piece, Incabloc or Shock-resist.

BALANCE COMPLETE

This includes a balance wheel, staff, roller and hairspring which has been colleted, vibrated and fitted to the wheel. In ordering, you should identify the movement and designate whether the hairspring is flat or breguet (overcoil).

FROM Your Name
Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
	Furnish and vibrate hairspring.	
	Balance wheel and balance bridge	
	enclosed. FF120.	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☒ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☐ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

HAIRSPRINGS

New hairsprings can be sent out to a specialist to be vibrated and fitted to the wheel and bridge. Your material jobber will handle this for you. When ordering a new hairspring for either an American or Swiss watch, you should identify the watch and include the following parts:

a. Balance wheel with staff and roller. It must be true in the round and flat and in poise. Pivots must not be bent or broken.
b. The collet and stud.
c. Balance bridge with regulator. Balance and cap jewels should be clean and in place on the bridge.

Wrap and package all parts carefully to prevent damage.

NOTE: A hairspring fitted in this manner may need some further adjustment when fitted to the watch.

FROM Your Name
Your Address City State

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	PRICE
1/4 doz.	Mainsprings AS 1194. Tongue end.	
	1.60 x 10 x 10-1/2.	

VIBRATE HAIRSPRING
☐ Flat
☐ Breguet

CRYSTAL
☐ Waterproof ☐ Cylinder
☐ Regular ☐ Flat Top
☐ Unbreakable ☐ Heavy
☐ Other

DIAL ☐ As is
☐ Change finish to:
☐ Change figures to:

WATCH TOOL & SUPPLY CO.

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