Clock movement diagram

Regula 25 20 hour movement one day regula 34 8 day movement regula 72 8 day movement. Weights pendulum and bellows are not included and must be purchased separately. Clock Repair Replacement Parts. Regula 25 movement parts diagram. Most commonly used standard movement. At frankenmuth clock company we take pride in delivering exceptional clock repair services. Replacing worn cuckoo clock parts with the parts offered on this page will save time and money on getting the clock repaired. Clock repair replacement parts movements motors rotors fit ups related mechanical movements related components cuckoo clock movements. Parts for a regula 20 and 25 are not interchangeable. Regula recommend that replacing a cuckoo clock movement is often quicker and more cost effective than servicing or repairing an old one. Sold with 2 chains 2 hooks and 2 rings. Regula 25 1 day movement includes chains hooks rings hand nut and hand bushing. Although the movement may not say the words regula and may say something else on the back plate of the movement it still may be this company. Clock movements and clock parts. Am25 1 day regula cuckoo movement. Using a new movement ensures you take full advantage of the advances in manufacturing technology. If the movement says 25 34 or 35 on it anywhere it is regula. The 36 notes is more than the typical music box and sounds much richer in tone. I chose this clock movement as an example because it is the most common movement that most repair shops will encounter. Below is a description of the many steps involved in the restoration of an antique american clock movement. So you need to look at the back plate of the cuckoo clock movement itself not off the paperwork or case. If you are unable to produce the parts yourself your best bet is to purchase a donor movement. The movement is a regula 25 made in west germany for e. It does not have a date code stamped on it or the drop length for the pendulum. Quality cuckoo clock repair parts. For the most part the same steps will apply to almost any type of clock. We have plenty of books and videos for your clock repair and history knowledge. Number 25 stamped on the middle of the back plate. Regula state that their movements are ready to fit however some lubrication may be required. Clock Movement Restoration. Clock Movements Faq. Clock Parts Grandfather Clock Parts. Cuckoo Clock Repair Made Simple. Cuckoo Clock Parts Clockworks. Cuckoo Clocks Information Guide. Post a Comment. Clock Repair Replacement Parts Their movements in our opinion are the most difficult and un reliable in the industry if hubert herr would incorporate regula cuckoo movements in their product life would be just a bowl of cherries. Share this post. Newer Post Older Post Home. Subscribe to: Post Comments Atom. Iklan Atas Artikel. Iklan Tengah Artikel 1. Iklan Tengah Artikel 2. Iklan Bawah Artikel. About Contact Privacy Policy Disclaimer. Michael Gainey's. Master Clock Repair. Columbus, Ohio. Below is a description of the many steps involved in the restoration of an antique American clock movement. For the most part the same steps will apply to almost any type of clock. I chose this clock movement as an example because it is the most common movement that most repair shops will encounter. All repairmen will clean and bush the clock mechanism, but many of them will leave out some of the finer details necessary for a proper repair. Leaving out these details allow them to charge less but leaves you with an inferior repair. To avoid making this too long we have not included pictures of every small detail. If we have overhauled a clock for you in the past, you might find it interesting to know how much effort went into your repair. If you are having it done somewhere else, you might use this information to make sure that you are receiving your money's worth. Antique American Strike Movement. Since I have overhauled many of these clocks it is not necessary to draw a complete diagram of the movement but it is necessary to note the areas on paper which will require a bushing. The dots indicate the bearing surfaces. The arrows indicate those bearing surfaces which are worn badly. The direction the arrow points is an aid to help me maintain the bearing surfaces original center when installing the bushing. If this is not done the gearing will not align and mesh at a proper depth for most efficient operation and may even cause the clock to fail. The curls at the bottom indicate the direction of coil for the mainsprings. I show this drawing because many repairmen will scratch these notes directly on to the clock permanently marring the surface. The small amount of extra effort this requires is worthwhile because it helps to preserve the plates. Disassembly of Movement. After releasing the wound mainsprings using a let down key and mainspring clamps the clock is disassembled. Not including the nuts that hold the movement together there are 26 parts which make up the clock movement. Each of these parts will receive special attention before the job is complete. A quick examination of each part is made looking for bent teeth or arbors, badly worn pinions etc. Ultrasonic Cleaning. The parts are then put into a wire mesh basket and submerged into the ultrasonic cleaning tank. This picture below shows the ultrasonic cleaning machine with the lid off. It is difficult to see here but the chemical degreaser is being agitated by ultrasonic sound waves. This process is called cavitation. The sound waves create millions of tiny bubbles which implode on the surfaces of the pieces being cleaned. These implosions "scrub" the pieces as they sit in the degreaser. After the parts are cleaned,

they are rinsed with a drying agent and then hand dried. At this point I like to buff the parts on this buffing machine using a fine wire buffing wheel. Before and After. Although this step is not mechanically necessary, it gives the finished movement a much brighter, cleaner appearance. The picture below shows the right side of the clock's count wheel after buffing and the left side before buffing. Pivot Restoration - Drawing. Before I show you actual pivots I thought it might be helpful to show a drawing of what you will see in the next frame. The pivot drawing in the middle illustrates what a pivot should look like. The sides are perfectly flat. The drawings above and below show deep ruts or grooves worn into the pivot surface. These pictures are extreme cases of badly worn pivots. Most of the pivots in a clock will not be this bad although almost all will still need some refinishing. Pivot Restoration - Actual. Not only do the bearing surfaces wear but the pivots that turn in them also wear. Therefore it is necessary to refinish both the bearing surface and the pivot. The single picture below shows three pictures of the very same pivot in various stages of the refinishing process. The first picture shows the badly worn pivot. As dirt mixes in with the oil the dirt acts as an abrasive, cutting into the pivot surface like a file. The middle picture shows the same pivot after being smoothed with a fine file. The ruts have been removed and the sides are now straight. Most clockmakers will further smooth the pivot with emery buffs and then stop there. Although this further smooths the surface there is a tendency for small amounts of the emery buff's abrasive particles to embed themselves into the surface of the steel pivot. If this occurs it will cause the new bearing surface to wear prematurely. The bottom picture shows a properly restored pivot. Note how shiny the apppearance is compared to the rather frosted look of the pivot above. This is accomplished without the use of emery buffs, abrasives or polishing compounds of any kind. The next step describes this process in more detail. Burnishing In The Lathe. This picture shows how the above work was performed. The gear is mounted in the lathe and spun at high speed. As the pivot rotates a very fine file called a pivot file is pressed up against it and moved back and forth until all of the scarring is removed. Next another "file" is used. This file has no real teeth. The surface of the "file" is prepared by stroking it sideways across a piece of grit sandpaper. This creates a very fine file like surface used to further smooth the surface of the pivot. This is what is being used in the picture. The last step involves the use of the burnisher. It is a piece of steel like the one in the picture but is finished with up to grit sandpaper which creates a very smooth shiny surface. This surface is so smooth it does not cut against the surface of the pivot like the two previous steps but instead compresses the outer surface of the steel pivot making any fine scratches disappear. One of the main reasons we overhaul a clock is because of worn bearing surfaces. The picture above shows a before and after of the same bearing surface. The left photo shows a worn bearing and the right shows the same bearing after a bushing was installed. If you look closely at the one on the left you can see that the hole is not round but egg shaped. This error in depth can create additional drag on the gear train and will cause the clock to not function efficiently. The new surface on the right is perfectly round. Bushings are small "donut" shaped pieces of metal made of brass or bronze, which are used to replace the metal in the badly worn areas. In order to install a bushing a series of reamers are used to open up the worn hole, being careful to maintain its original center, and then the bushing is tightly pressed into the hole creating a bearing surface that is normally smaller than necessary. This small hole will be opened up to the proper size later. Bushing Installation Part Two. This is another picture above showing a repaired bearing surface. The picture on the left not only shows a worn bearing surface but also shows an amateur attempt at repairing the wear. Looking closely you can see tiny punch marks around the outside of the hole. A "repairman" actually punched around the outside of the bearing surface with a prick punch trying to close the hole. This is an extremely poor method and has been used more often than you might imagine. The picture on the right shows the same area with a bushing installed. Unfortunately, some of the prick marks are still visible even after the new bushing was installed. The worn holes or bearing surfaces have been repaired but now they are too small. The next step is to make them the correct size and fit for the pivot that will turn inside it. This is shown in the photo below and is done with a tool called a broach. This tool is a tapered, five sided cutting instrument. By turning it inside the hole I am able to slowly enlarge the hole until the pivot fits perfectly. The rear of each bearing surface is then chamfered, meaning the sharp edge left by the cutting tool is removed. The same tool is then used to cut fresh oil sinks on the outside of the plate. After this is done another tool, called a smoothing broach is used. It is very similar to the other one only it is round not five sided and the sides are smooth. This broach, with a light coating of oil, is pushed hard into the newly cut bearing surface and rotated in the hole. This action, similar to the burnishing of the clock pivot mentioned earlier, both smooths and hardens the working surface of the bearing improving durability. This is a step that many repairmen leave out when overhauling a clock. Once these steps are taken for each and every bearing surface each gear

train is put in place between the clock plates and spun to check for smoothness of motion. Each gear is also checked for what is called proper end and side shake as well as depthing. Lantern Pinions. These pinions are driven by the brass teeth on the clock gears. The top picture clearly shows ruts worn into the pinion surfaces. The bottom picture is part of the same gear but with new pinions installed and the brass shrouds polished. Worn Clock Levers. This might be hard to see but the in the picture below the vertical lever on right is worn on its tip and the horizontal lever with the 90 degree bend on the top left side has a rut worn across its surface on the part that is pointing down. Polished Levers. Same levers with the worn spots polished out. Leaving worn spots on levers can cause intermittent failure. Pallet Polishing. The picture above is a side by side comparison of the same set of pallets. The one on the left, before polishing, and the one on the right, after. If you look closely at the one on left at the bottom you should be able to detect a rut worn vertically across the center of the pallet face. The pallets and the escape wheel work together to make up a part of the clock called the escapement. This is where the "t ic -t oc " sound comes from. These surfaces are impacted thousands of times a day by the brass teeth of the escape wheel. Dirt which embeds itself in the surface of the teeth eventually cuts into the pallet surface like a file. Wear like this takes many, many years to occur but is very common on antique clocks. The wear must be ground out and then polished. This is accomplished with a series of emery boards of different grits in a way that removes the least amount of metal and maintains the original angles. If too much metal is removed or the angles changed the pallets must be reshaped or bent in order for them to be adjusted properly once they are put back on the clock. Clock Levers. This shows a hammer lever on right and a different view of the pallets discussed in the last section on the left. I prefer to straighten these levers as they have often been bent out of shape many times in the past by previous repairmen. Same Levers Straightened. Although this will not be their final state when installed in the clock, it gives me a fresh place to start when bending them into a proper working position. These are the mainwheels below that carry the mainsprings to power the clock. These gears contain the ratcheting system which holds the spring wound when the winding key is turned. The ratchet wheel looks like a circular saw blade in the center must be checked too see that none of the teeth are damaged and the clicks must be checked to see that their surfaces are still sound in order to engage the ratchet teeth properly. If not worn too badly the acting surfaces of the clicks can be filed smooth and the rivets checked for proper tightness. If the click is worn too badly it must be replaced. The mainspring on the top is an old weakened mainspring. A mainspring like this is considered "set". If we put this mainspring back in the clock we run the risk of the clock not operating a full week on one winding. For comparison, the mainspring on the bottom shows a new one of same strength and length. Because it is not "set" it expands into a much larger diameter. Open Movement. Prior to assembly the clock plates are often re-cleaned and each pivot hand wiped and examined to be sure there is no contamination. This is a picture of a freshly overhauled clock mechanism just before the top plate is installed. Completed Restoration. After the top plate is set in position and all the pivots fed into the fresh bearing surfaces the striking gear train must be properly synchronized and the levers and escapement properly adjusted. The clock is then oiled, wound up and hand tested at the bench before installing in case. The clock is then tested for a week in order to determine that it will run and strike for a full week's duration. During this time the clock is also regulated to assure proper timekeeping. Before Picture. In case you forgot what this clock looked like before the restoration here is a reminder below. Note the extreme amount of rust in the picture on the left. If you would like new life restored to your old worn out clock give us a call! Normal Hours. Main Location and Map. Satellite Locations. What is Certification? Clock Mov't Restoration. Herschede Restoration. Before and After Clock Movements. Clock Cases. Clock Dials. How to Set a Moon Dial. Clock Myths Exposed. Choose a Clockmaker? My Estimating Philosophy. AWCI Convention The Art Of Clock Repair. Much of the overhaul work I see done by other repairmen ignore these worn lever surfaces. This process of resetting an escapement is little understood my many who claim to be able to repair clocks but is vital to its proper operation. After this is accomplished the click springs, the "c" shaped wire that you see, is adjusted to apply the proper pressure against the click to push it into the ratchet teeth. Closed Wednesdays and Sundays. Closed Most Major Holidays. Hermle clock movements include these clock parts, the cables and pulleys, or chains, the leader, and suspension spring. This is everything that comes out when you remove the two screws that are under the clock movement, besides the dial and weights. Once the hands and the clock dial are out of the way instructions are sent via email it's only a matter of removing the two screws from underneath. The new clock movement can then be put in by someone with experience in 10 or 15 minutes. A person with no experience will take longer, but the point is that it isn't hard to do. This is definitely a new clock movement benefit. There are some instances where a clock case was made in an annoying way

that makes it more difficult, but for clock movements that were in a mass production this is not the situation. This relates more to a few individual clockmakers who's design of the case makes it more tricky to get the new clock movement in or out. A new clock movement is typically less than half the cost of an overhaul. It will also be on its way to the customer instantly instead of months later. A new clock movement will last the longest of any other choice. Urgos clock movements are still available if the clock takes three weights. The others are no longer available so we offer conversion kits that can be used. A new clock movement is a factory fresh restart. The clock will be like it was originally when it was purchased from the store. The new clock movement will be made by the same people, with the same machines, and the clock movement is the same. It is not a close replica or made somewhere else besides Germany. It is the same movement. Not a knock off or replica. So wouldn't it make sense to get the new clock movement instead of chasing the old? The choice is clear and obvious. The new movement will cost a fraction of the price and the clock is up and running in no time. Kieninger clock company is out of business as of this year Get the movement needed while supplies last. Every time the movement needs to have work done on it or needs bushings, it will last less and less time before it needs attention again. A new movement will out last any repair and would cost a fraction of the price. The repair process is expensive because it takes time to separate the plates, remove all the gears, do the necessary work, and then put them all back together again. This process may need to be redone if not perfect the first time. The turn around time to complete an overhaul on a clock movement could be anywhere from 1 to 3 months, and in some extreme cases, a year. It is a slow moving venture that costs twice as much as a new movement would. If a new clock movement is not available, then this is the best, and only, way to handle a clock repair. The robust and compact mini quartz movement fits in small spaces but are strong enough to run long hands. Used for creating clocks or to replace existing units in clock repair. Please select the post length when ordering a new quartz clock movement. Of course, when doing quartz clock movement measuring, remember the post will need to be able to go through the thickness of the dial face. The dial may or may not have a wood backing to it. With a wood backing the clock dial or face would be thicker and thus would need a longer post. Clockworks offers multiple post lengths on quartz clock movements for this reason. In other words, the post has to be long enough to go through whatever thickness we are calling the dial. Chiming quartz movements that play Westminster or other chime options. Some have an ANSO feature that will not play at night. These Chiming quartz movements will run a light weight pendulum that is 16 inches at its longest length. The back of the pendulum rod has notches in one inch increments up the rod. So all that is required is to bend and snap it off at the desired length. Of course the pendulum comes with its round pendulum bob for the bottom swinging portion. Also, the pendulum bobs are available in three diameters so you have the perfect fit for you clock. Please note: The pendulum and bob are sold separately. They do not come with the movement. A clock insert is a complete clock that fits into a hole by friction fit only. It is the easiest component to work with for anyone who is interested in being a clock hobbyist. All you have to do is have a hole in something to make a clock out of it. In other words, drill a hole into any object and just push the clock insert into it. The clock insert alone will be too loose of a fit so there is a rubber ring on the back side to fill the gap. Sometimes the rings will break or get lost and a simple solution is a rubber band. Slide a rubber band on the backside of the insert and you are good to go! It ends up being a nice fit with some tolerance in the hole diameter requirement. These are complete clocks that fit into a hole. It is the easiest component to utilize in the clock making hobby world. Mechanical Clock Kits are sold as the complete clock without the wooden clock case. Create the style clock case wanted and install one of these fine mechanical clock kits for a finished project. The most common Cuckoo repair parts sold is the bellow tops and the hands. The bellow tubes are usually good to reuse on the clock, just the bellow tops have cloth that rip over time and therefore the clock will not cuckoo out the time. If the movement is worn out and is post it's just as well to get the new one instead of restoring the old one. The process of the movement restoration is time consuming and therefore expensive. When the new movement is dollars it will last a lot longer than the best restoration. Anniversary clocks are also called day clocks because they are usually wound once a year on a holiday such as an anniversary. The suspension spring on the clock needs to be replaced if it's kinked or distorted. Suspension springs are the part on the back of the clock that supports the pendulum balls in the air. This is almost always the first issue to deal with to get the clock running. So this happens when someone is not familiar with the clock and they move it from here to there with the pendulum getting knocked around and the suspension spring gets twisted and kinked. Start building or repairing your clock with our friendly help sections on building and repairing Clocks. Expert Horology Clock movement restorations by eminent Horologists. Create Clocks Components to unleash creativity. Clock Movements â€" Clock Parts Hermle Clock Movements Hermle clock

movements include these clock parts, the cables and pulleys, or chains, the leader, and suspension spring. Info View Products. Urgos Clock Movements Urgos clock movements are still available if the clock takes three weights. Directory View Products. Kieninger Clock Movements Kieninger clock company is out of business as of this year Quartz Time Only The robust and compact mini quartz movement fits in small spaces but are strong enough to run long hands. Popular Links View Products. Quartz Clock Inserts A clock insert is a complete clock that fits into a hole by friction fit only. Get Help These are complete clocks that fit into a hole. Go Back View Products. Mechanical Clock Kits Mechanical Clock Kits are sold as the complete clock without the wooden clock case. Catagories View Products. Cuckoo Clock Parts The most common Cuckoo repair parts sold is the bellow tops and the hands. Categories View Products. Anniversary Clock parts Anniversary clocks are also called day clocks because they are usually wound once a year on a holiday such as an anniversary. Cuckoo Clock Movements. Jauch Clock Movements. Chime Rods. Clock Dials. Cleaning and Oiling. Clock Tool Kits. View all. Bulk Watch Parts. Watch Repair Books. Shop Hermle Find the perfect Hermle movement for your clock. Howard Miller Find the perfect Howard Miller movement for your clock. Shop Kieninger Find the perfect Kieninger movement for your clock. Seth Thomas Find the perfect Seth Thomas movement for your clock. Shop Urgos Find the perfect Urgos movement for your clock. Ridgeway Clocks Find the perfect Ridgeway movement for your clock. Take the Next Steps. Get started for free. Tell us what you're solving for. A Horology expert will help you find the best solution. Contact sales. Clockworks covers many aspects of Clock Repair, like changing Mainsprings. View Tutorials. Search Everywhere Threads This forum This thread. Search titles only. Search Advanced searchâ€¦. Everywhere Threads This forum This thread. Search Advancedâ€¦. Events Events List Event Calendar. Seth Thomas 89 A movement. Thread starter Dan Start date Jan 3, JavaScript is disabled. For a better experience, please enable JavaScript in your browser before proceeding. Dan Guest. I have a Seth Thomas 9 A movement that is in pecies. I need a diagram of parts placement in order to put it back together. Any place on the web wher I can find one or at pictures of a complete movement? Thanks for any help Dan Nov 4, 2, 4 38 Ellsworth, Maine clocksbychristopher. Dan this is a ST 89AL, but it should be the same. Time side first Strike side:. Thank you ever so much. The pictures will help greatly. Remember, on the time side it doesn't matter, but on the strike side, you have to have all the steel lifting arms and stops in proper alignment with the upper gears or the strike will not shut off. Keep us posted! Oct 19, 45, 1, North Carolina Country Region. Hey Dan! If you start with the escapement and work your way down to the spring you should be able to isolate the time gears. Then starting with the fly, do the same thing with the strike side. When you have the gears sorted out, we'll help you get the rest synchronized. Hint: Any gear with a pin or star gear goes on the strike side. Seth Thomas Fan Registered User. Mar 30, 0 0 Country Region. I found my copy on Ebay. If you see a wheel with one lantern gear and one pinion on the arbor on opposite sides of the wheel , it's the no. The pinion drives the count wheel. The no. The wheels get smaller the higher up you go in the trains. Placement of the strike levers can be tricky without a diagram. But from the photos at the top of this thread, I can see that the count lever arbor goes in the upper left lever pivot hole viewed from front plate and the lifting lever J-lever arbor goes in the lower right lever pivot hole. During reassembly, you will have to make sure levers and hammers are on the correct side of certain arbors. The first time I tried this, I had to take it apart at least a couple of times till I figured it out. That's where the diagrams in the booklet really helped me. When assembling the strike side, make sure the drop lever is centered in a notch in the 3rd wheel cam. Then, with one of the pivots of the 4th wheel outside of a plate, rotate the no. Next, wobble the count wheel drive teeth free of the no. Make sure the count hook is straight and pointing at the no. Make sure the hammer tail s is not "on the lift" or being raised by a hammer lift pin. Put it on a test stand an L-shaped support made from scrap wood is OK and test run it. Make very slight bends in the levers to get it to strike properly without binding. The write-up and diagrams in Seth Thomas Times Three was very helpful in describing the various adjustments needed. You will also need to adjust the crutch to set the beat. Do a search here, as there's a lot of useful information on the board. We can also walk you through the various lever and hammer adjustments once you get the movement running. Good Luck! It sounds harder than it really is! Thanks for all the help. The movemen is back together and running. I still need to make some adjustments on the strick side,the notch on the cam does not line up with the lever it is off just a toot or two. I found Seth Thomas Times Three or Seth Thomas Times 3 to be a very helpful booklet in this regard, giving good information about the no. Last edited by a moderator: Dec 7, Hey Dan. Could you explain a bit more what you mean? When you say the cam we all assume we know what you mean, but you could also be talking about the count wheel and the solution will be different. I don't think you'll need to dismantle the movement again. If the cam is off you can adjust the stop pin wheel, and if the count wheel is off you can

move it with a trick procedure. Let us know what you are seeing, OK? Thank God for this website! I know absolutely nothing about clocks, but I just had to share my story with all of you! I have a Seth Thomas 89AL mantle clock that was given to my grandparents in as a wedding gift from my great grandparents. I had a real mess on my hands! Being the stubborn German that I am, I decided to search the internet to see if there was any information online that would help me put it all back together again, I just was not going to give up that easily! I may have just found a new hobby! Rick in Carthage, Missouri. They have all kinds of services that will be a great help in learning what you need to know. Dec 5, 1, 5 38 N. Pennsylvania Country Region. Shutter What it the trick procedure? Tom Kloss of Tom's Clocks Just remember, the enemy of "good" is "better". By cam I mean the wheel that has a notch in it that allowes the count lever to drop into the deeper slot on the count wheel stopping the strike. The clock is back together and running. The only thing is it will only run for three days,it is an eight day movement. I think the problem is with the two star shaped gears on the winding shaft. I do not have them interlocking properly the spring is not winding enough to run the clock eight days. I will move them one tooth at a time untill I find the proper alignment. Tony Registered User. Nov 3, 54 2 8 56 Country. Chris said:. Time side first View attachment View attachment Strike side: View attachment View attachment Hi Tony, and welcome to the board. You "resurrected" an old thread. A recurring issue here is people using a photo holding site instead of our board's holding area, and later the photo's are deleted from the site and we can no longer access them. The photo's you are trying to see came from Flicker, and apparently are no longer available on that site. Thank you. Did you need some help with something? While we wait for someone who has a picture, the levers you mention are for the strike. Near the top center of the movement there are two holes where they are positioned. The one with the long arm with the spade at the end interacts with the count wheel, and will be on the top. The other one has a J hook that goes on the right side of the center arbor looking with the front plate on the bottom , and also has an "L" shaped lever that sits under the first lever to lift it as the time nears the top of the hour and possibly the half hour. Try putting them in position like that and post a picture of what you have. We'll be able to verify for you that you have it right. Reactions: Tony Jan 1, 19, 83 utah Country Region. Count Wheel Basics may help. Tony said:. You guys are awesome. I shall send a picture when I get my clock back together. Unfortunately I have to rake leaves before I can have any fun. Thank you once again. I hope I can get it close. Reactions: Richard Dumala. Looks good. Don't worry about the little spring wires until it's back together. Then fish them out and hook them up. They are helper springs for the levers. Be sure to put the mainspring loops over the posts before you assemble it. Reactions: Dave T and Tony Croswell Registered User. Apr 4, 10, 1, Trappe, Md. I think I have it. What do you think? Thanks again. Thanks again, by the way do you know of a good place to purchase some starter tools? Thank you again. Operate the crutch by hand and watch the escape wheel. It needs to react quickly when a tooth is released. If it seems sluggish, you may have bent a pivot when you assembled it. Dec 26, 43 Country. Well I managed to get the clock back together. It keeps stopping after about 5 minutes longer without the pendulum weight about 15 minutes. Any suggestions. It's likely your clock is not in beat. To set it in beat, you need to bend the crutch very slightly until the "tick" and "tock" sounds are evenly spaced. Trial and error generally work out fine for this exercise with this type of clock. See Beat Setting Willie X Registered User. Feb 9, 13, 1, The time train in this clocks wears out at the top. Unless someone else has already done the bushing work, it will likely need about 3 or 4 new bushings on the top 3 arbors. Also, carefully check those little helper wires mentioned by Bugs in post They can get out of place and touch one of the upper wheels, or some other part in the train, enough to stop your clock. Willie X. I put in 3 new bushings when I cleaned it, burnished the points on the wheels, cleaned and oiled mainsprings, replaced a couple of helper springs will check to make sure they are not touching anything but I was only able to get 5 hours of run time. Thought I had it. Could the mainspring be weak? Even a very weak mainspring would run it longer than a few hours. The escape wheel should spin slowly but merrily along. Touch and release the spinning escape wheel at least 20 times. It should restart every time. Now turn the movement so that the plates are in plane with the floor and see what happens when you do the same test. The action should be exactly the same but a little slower. Flip the movement over and repeat. Chances are pretty good that the new bushings are to tight, or you may not have put a small chamfer on the inside edge of each new bushing, or maybe they aren't aglined properly, or a pivot has gotten bent, or you don't have end shake somewhere, etc. The above test should help you sort it out. Good luck, Willie X. Nov 13, 8, 1, oakland, ca. I think I got it it's been running for almost a day without stopping. I did take it back apart and check everything once again. I definitely have to get a beat amplifier, and a lot of other tools. All in time. I would like to thank everyone for all the excellent advice. I couldn't have succeeded without your help. Once again thank you and if it stops again I'll be back. I am building a book for my reference of all the

Please view these information tabs to determine the Identification of the Mechanical Clock Movement. To get anything for a clock movement from Clockworks we first need to identify the mechanical clock movement. This is done by decoding the identification markings on the back plate of the movement itself. By knowing what the movement is, it can be replaced with a new mechanical clock movement. Purchase parts such as a pendulum. It is very difficult to provide a pendulum or a dial to a movement without knowing what it is. The movement alone is what we need to identify. Once the identity is known, it is easy to know what other parts compliment that movement. The markings on the clock movement itself is what we need. In essence, the movement number is the DNA of the clock when it comes to identifying a mechanical clock movement. It tells us all the information about the movement. All of the parts work together, so with the movement number we can recommend other parts. The paperwork or manuals that come with the clock upon purchasing does us no good. It has no bearing in the identification process. Neither does any of the stickers on the clock case. The reason being the clock case maker is not the same as the movement maker usually. In a typical modern post WW2 clock, such as a grandfather clock, it is possible to have a different maker for each of the components. In other words, the dial can be by one maker and the pendulum by another. The identity of the clock movement itself is what needs to be known in order to get a replacement. This is true for any of the other items such as the dial. So the identification is all about the clock movement only. The country of origin will eliminate many possibilities for the manufacturer of the movement. Look at the back plate of the movement. If the mechanical movement has a stamp of Germany, the availability for a replacement is quite high and we can help with a new one. Thus, if the clock was made after WW2 and is not a 31 day then it is most likely German. If the clock is made in any other country besides Germany things are not as easy. If the movement has a stamp from another country, please email pictures of the movement. We can offer a repair or replacement parts. If a German unit, need the numbers off of the back plate of the movement itself. It will be right off the brass back plate. This is not always easy to get to. Sometimes the clock case has side access panels that come off. It is also possible to stick a cell phone up in the clock case to take a picture. Others ways include a mirror and a flashlight. The point being, we need those numbers. Often the movement numbers will be on the lower right of the back plate of the movement. Very few clocks have the identification information on the front plate. Only some antique American units have this type of information on the front plate instead of the back. The movement number on the back plate provides all the information about the clock. Although it may not say the manufacturer on the movement, the numbers will give this information. The movement number usually tells us the way the clock chimes, the location of the chime hammers, if it's weight or spring driven and much more. When the movement number is known, a replacement can be ordered and it will be the same movement as the old one. Usually all the old parts such as the clock weights , pendulum and hands will work with the new movement. This is because the new one will be the exact same thing as the old movement. This is why it is important that the movement number is the first thing that needs to be known. Everything revolves around that number. Of course, this will always be the first question that we ask if someone needs a replacement movement. So if calling or emailing be sure to have this number ready. We will not be able to help without it, or at least a picture. Use the examples to narrow down the manufacturer of the movement. Go to that Clockworks web page to order the movement. The picture might not look the same as the movement. Do not worry if the picture is not exactly the same as the old movement. Matching the mechanical clock movement number is what makes the difference. If the old movement number matches the one on the list, then you will get that same movement. If there is any question, send an email so we can clarify things. It is better to ask a question than to not get the right item when identifying a mechanical clock movement. New clock movement benefits far outweigh the benefits of a restoration. This section will explain why that is and what the best course of action is to get your clock working. Clocks need to have fresh oil after 10 years or so. Then, after 20 or 30 years, a full break down of the movement is necessary. This is all well and good and can be done with the old movement. The movement will run for another 5 or 15 years

with no issues but then it will be time to do it again. So obviously this is a new clock movement benefit. Every time the movement needs to have work done on it or needs bushings, it will last less and less time before it needs attention again. So another new clock movement benefit is that this would not happen. The repair process is expensive because it takes time to separate the plates, remove all the gears, do the necessary work, and then put them all back together again. This process may need to be redone if not perfect the first time. The turn around time to complete an overhaul on a clock movement could be anywhere from 1 to 3 months, and in some extreme cases, a year. It is a slow moving venture that costs twice as much as a new movement would. If a new clock movement is not available, then this is the best, and only, way to handle a clock repair. If the clock movement is still in production, it is far better to just get the new clock movement. Mass production makes the movement so affordable it will cost a fraction of the price of the repair work. The new clock movement will be the same one but brand new and ready to run 30 years without much complaint. There is absolutely no way to repair an old clock movement so that it is better than new. Even the best clockmaker using the best equipment cannot make the clock movement better than a new one. A new clock movement is a factory fresh restart. The clock will be like it was originally when you first made the purchase from the store. The new clock movement will be made by the same people, with the same machines, and the clock movement is the same. It is not a close replica or made somewhere else besides Germany. It is the same movement. Not a knock off or replica. So wouldn't it make sense to get the new clock movement instead of chasing the old? The choice is clear and obvious. The new movement will cost a fraction of the price and the clock is up and running in no time. If a new clock movement is not possible, then a repair is most likely the only option. However we will try to convert it to a new clock movement that is close and easy to adapt. If it is not an easy one to adapt, or would take too much case work, then the best solution is to have us work on it. Another clock movement to consider having restored instead of replacing it is the tubular bell, which is a high end movement. The price of a tubular bell new clock movement makes an overhaul more attractive. Usually the price is less for the new unit but instead these new clock movements are more costly than the overhaul by Clockworks anyway. We can charge a much lower amount for the complete overhaul on these units. Ultimately the choice is yours. There is a good argument in both directions that makes sense on these expensive new clock movements. We would love to do the clock movement overhaul here at Clockworks and we do the best job. There are two ways to fix clocks; the easy way and the hard way. We only repair clock movements the hard way with no short cuts. Even with new clock movements, we inspect them and make sure all is well before shipping them out. It is even more important for us to do your repair than another company because we do not go to your house. There is no one being intrusive in your home and possibly damaging your clock case. The clock movement itself is the only item that gets sent to us. No components need to be sent since we have everything else here such as weights, dials and pendulums. It is a great advantage to have Clockworks work on your clock movement for this fact alone. A clock supply depot such as us does not need to wait for parts. We possess everything we could possibly need to complete a thorough, professional clock repair right here. If a new clock movement is not possible, then this repair is your best and only option. New clock movement benefits usually do indeed outweigh the repair option. The movement will already have lubrication with clock oil so there is no need to oil it. The new clock movement comes with cables and pulleys, or chains, the leader, and suspension spring. This is everything that comes out when you remove the two screws that are under the clock movement, besides the dial and weights. Once you get the hands and the clock dial out of the way instructions are sent via email it's only a matter of removing the two screws from underneath. The new clock movement can then be put in by someone with experience in 10 or 15 minutes. A person with no experience will take longer, but the point is that it isn't hard to do. This is definitely a new clock movement benefit. There are some instances where a clock case was made in an annoying way that makes it more difficult, but for clock movements that were in a mass production this is not the situation. This relates more to a few individual clockmakers who's design of the case makes it more tricky to get the new clock movement in or out. A new clock movement is typically less than half the cost of an overhaul. It will also be on its way to the customer instantly instead of months later. A new clock movement will last the longest of any other choice. Mechanical clock movement wears out after years go by because the oil turns solid. With age, the mechanical clock movement's oil solidifies and becomes black and sticky. By the time 20 or 30 years go by, the oil has solidified and is creating wear on the brass plates of the movement. So, when this happens, the clock movement will not run correctly. This is when the movement will need a cleaning at least, or be replaced. Of course, a brand new movement is always the best option. Look at the old clock movement, and see holes in the brass plates where there are small pivot arbors sticking into these holes. These pivots are what

the gears of the clock ride upon and as the pivots spin in the solidified oil, this makes the holes oblong instead of round. With the pivot holes oblong, the holes are pinching the pivots and creating resistance in the gear train. With the solidified oil and the pinched pivots, the clock will eventually stop working or chiming. This wear takes place in the holes that are in the brass plates and is hard to identify sometimes. These holes in the brass plates become oblong instead of round and this pinches the pivot arbor going into it. Between this, and the solid oil, the clock ceases to function. To have this repaired is an expensive and long process. To have a mechanical movement serviced can cost two times as much or even three times the amount of the new one. However, once the movement starts having problems due to the oblong pivot holes, something will need to be done. The clock will never stay running otherwise. Hermle Mechanical Clock Movement Availability is excellent. Some special CM lengths may be a special order. If it's not on the charts Clockworks. Please call or email a picture to Clockworks. If a CM option is not in the list, Clockworks. Hermle is one of the largest movement producers in the world today. Not only do they have the most movements being made, but they also have the best part availability. This is good for when you need a component such as a pendulum or a dial , or a complete clock kit. A Hermle Clock Movement generally lasts 25 to as much as 40 years. We usually get calls to replace units that were built in the early 80's or late 70's. Replacing these units rather than having them go through oiling and cleaning is usually the smart way to go. There are factory improvements, it's brand new, the factory lubricates them, and they are easy to install. The new one would cost a fraction of the price of a restoration on the old unit. Keep in mind however, that there are different grades of the same movement number. Some are cheaper, but they contain plastic parts. The Hermle units that we offer here at Clockworks. On the back plate of the clock movement you will see the numbers such as 94cm. These numbers let us know everything we need to know about the mechanical clock movement itself. This tells us if the clock is weight driven or spring driven, if it has a pendulum , the size of the movement and the length of the hand shaft and much more. To match up the numbers to the new movement numbers is to get the exact same movement you have now but brand new. Since the new movement will be the exact same and not some knock off imitation, all of your existing clock components will usually fit just the same as the old unit. Of course Clockworks offers excellent availability on all Hermle mechanical clock movements. In fact, all Hermle clock movements are in stock with very few exceptions. However, a certain pendulum CM length that was available in the past may not be available off the shelf. Thus, this situation would require a regear with a new movement. Specifically, this means that a new Hermle clock movement is taken apart and new gears put in to be the CM length that your particular movement needs. Clockworks separates the movement plates and alters the CM length manually to match the old unit. So if the stamp on your old movement has a CM that is not in the list on our website, please email or call us to place the order. Hermle clock movement identification is quite consistent. Since they always have the numbers, then a dash, then more numbers it is easy to discern a Hermle movement above all others. Basically if there is a dash in the movement number, and there are all numbers in the beginning with no letters like "A", it's a Hermle clock movements for sure. If there is an A before the number, then it can still be a Hermle , but with the Seth Thomas name and numbering system. Now if the movement has an "A" and is what you have, then navigate to the Seth Thomas page to view the Hermle clock movement conversions. Of course Clockworks welcomes all emails if in doubt. So please reach out if there is any question as to what to order. In fact, it is always a good idea to double check Hermle clock movement numbers especially when dealing with a conversion. Most Kieninger mechanical clock movements are available and in stock. However, some Kieninger clock movement availability fluctuates back and forth. For instance, the H series movement will be in production for awhile and then it will go dormant. In other words, it is made for a short period of time and then the manufacturer will cease production for a period of time. Similarly, other Kieninger clock movements are no longer available such as the popular 5 tubular bell Grandfather unit. So a restoration is the best option for this type of movement. Often, a restoration is the only option when a movement becomes obsolete. Also, when it comes to high end movements such as that one, the repair would be less expensive than a new one. Usually this is not the case but for these it is. In short, if there is any question about the movement you want to replace, just send an email and Clockworks will be able to sort out the availability of the Kieninger clock movement. Above all, Kieninger clock movements can be a bit tricky to tell what the exact movement is. Of course, the movement provides only part of the movement identification. Then, it is up to us to use the chart to figure out the rest of it. Thus narrowing down to the correct movement by selecting chain driven or cable driven. Also,the pendulum length, and so on. Again, if there is any question on Kieninger clock movement availability, just get in contact with us for assistance. Of course we realize this can be tough to figure out so we

are always happy to help with this process. Only three weight floor clock movements are still in production. In other words, the rest of these units are obsolete and no longer available new. So, in this situation, the use of a Hermle conversion can sometimes be put together as a replacement option. Therefore, email us the movement number to determine the Urgos clock movement availability if it is not in the list of conversions. Of course, narrowing down a three weight Urgos clock movement can get complicated as the movement numbers change every production run. Thus making it a bit more difficult to ascertain the availability. Therefore, a description with more details about these conversions can be found on the Urgos page. Then click on the picture to pull up that page. The Seth Thomas name has been sold many times and the name could be on any style of clock case. The ST name can be seen on battery movements, novelty clocks, German mechanical units and so on. There would be no replacement movement for this and the only option is to get it repaired. The Jauch clock company is no longer in business and nothing is available new. Since these are no longer made, we may be able to help with a Hermle mechanical clock movement retrofit instead. Jauch clock movements have little identification markings to go by. Often it will be as simple as a 77 or 78 before some other numbers. It may only say PL 77 or PL also. If the movement says Jauch and some other numbers, it is the Jauch clock movement company who made it. Mason and Sullivan did not make any clock movements themselves so their Mechanical Clock Movement Identification is a bit different. They purchased an abundance of mechanical clock movements from manufacturers and were able to have their name put on the movements with their own numbering system. This chart will help find the real Mechanical clock movement number from the true manufacturer. What Happened? Hermle Availability. Identifying a mechanical clock movement To get anything for a clock movement from Clockworks we first need to identify the mechanical clock movement. Where to get the identification information The movement alone is what we need to identify. The German identifying markings This is not always easy to get to. Now done with Identifying a mechanical clock movement Use the examples to narrow down the manufacturer of the movement. The content of this website is copyright by Clockworks and written by James Stoudenmire in year New Clock Movement Benefits New clock movement benefits far outweigh the benefits of a restoration. Getting the movement serviced Clocks need to have fresh oil after 10 years or so. Replacing with a new clock movement If the clock movement is still in production, it is far better to just get the new clock movement. Movements That Would Need a Repair or an Overhaul If a new clock movement is not possible, then a repair is most likely the only option. The new movement New clock movement benefits usually do indeed outweigh the repair option. Summary of New Clock Movement Benefits A new clock movement is typically less than half the cost of an overhaul. Mechanical Clock Movement Wear Mechanical clock movement wears out after years go by because the oil turns solid. What wear and where Look at the old clock movement, and see holes in the brass plates where there are small pivot arbors sticking into these holes. Invisible clock movement wear This wear takes place in the holes that are in the brass plates and is hard to identify sometimes. Who is Hermle? Hermle Mechanical Movement Availability - Why get the new one? What numbers to get The movement number has three or four numbers, then a dash, and some more numbers, then a CM length underneath it if there is a pendulum. They are all consistent as they always have the numbers, then a dash, then more numbers. Basically if there is a dash in the movement number, and it's all numbers in the beginning with no letters like "A", it's a Hermle unit for sure. If there is an A before the number then it can still be a Hermle, but with the Seth Thomas name and numbering system. What the numbers mean On the back plate of the clock movement you will see the numbers such as 94cm. Hermle Clock Movement Availability Of course Clockworks offers excellent availability on all Hermle mechanical clock movements. Examples of Hermle Clock Movements: 94cm cm 94cm 38cm. Hermle identification Hermle clock movement identification is quite consistent. See All Hermle. Kieninger Clock Movement Availability Most Kieninger mechanical clock movements are available and in stock. Kieninger identification Above all, Kieninger clock movements can be a bit tricky to tell what the exact movement is. See All Kieninger. Urgos Clock Movement Availability Only three weight floor clock movements are still in production. Urgos identification Of course, narrowing down a three weight Urgos clock movement can get complicated as the movement numbers change every production run. See All Urgos. Seth Thomas Availability If the Seth Thomas mechanical clock movement says made in Germany, then use our list to see what the real clock movement numbers are so you can price it out and order it. The company did not produce any modern clock movements however their name is marked on th

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em as their own. If the clock says Seth Thomas but it was produced after it is made by someone else with the Seth Thomas name. Seth Thomas identification The Seth Thomas name has been sold many times and the name could be on any style of clock case. Jauch movement availability The Jauch clock company is no longer in business and nothing is available new. Jauch identification Jauch clock movements have little identification markings to go by. Mason and Sullivan availability Mason and Sullivan did not make any clock movements themselves so their Mechanical Clock Movement Identification is a bit different. Shop Hermle Find the perfect Hermle movement for your clock. Howard Miller Find the perfect Howard Miller movement for your clock. Shop Kieninger Find the perfect Kieninger movement for your clock. Seth Thomas Find the perfect Seth Thomas movement for your clock. Shop Urgos Find the perfect Urgos movement for your clock. Ridgeway Clocks Find the perfect Ridgeway movement for your clock.