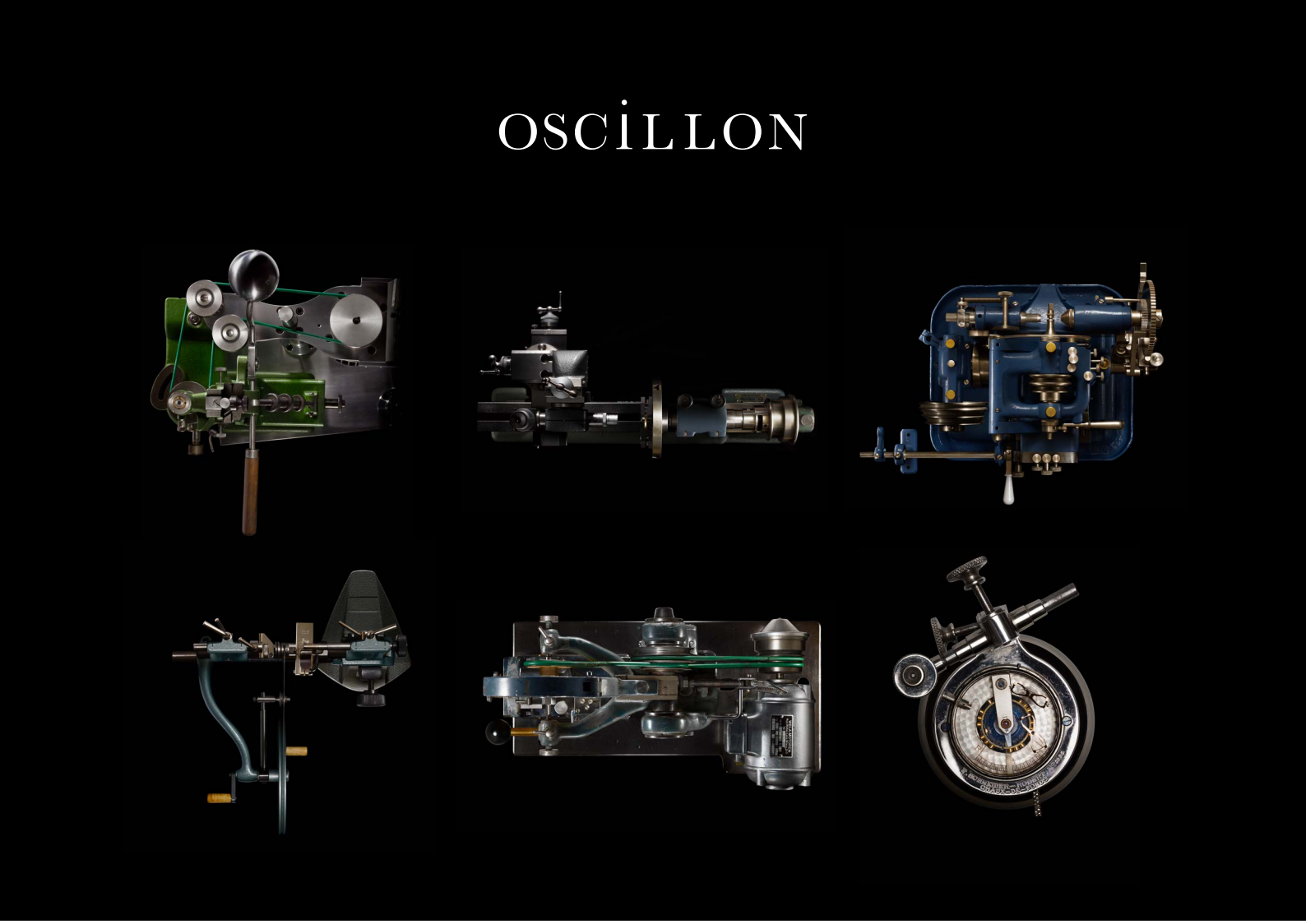
OSCILLON



Pure unadulterated watchmaking tradition

We make Swiss watches the way they did a century ago. Each of our machines represents a piece of Swiss watchmaking history, making the manufacture of each and every watch a journey back in time. We consciously adopt this long and painstaking approach since quality cannot be hurried. We believe that this investment of time results in something of lasting value. We manufacture our watches on site, in our own workshop – from A to Z. We take the time needed to make our passion and skill perceptible in the smallest detail of every component.

1 Milling the pinion
For the tensioned spring to get its energy to the regulator – the watch's actual clock – the movement needs to transfer this energy. The movement consists of steel pinions to which filigree wheels made of brass are fixed. The wheels and pinions are toothed on a century-old machine whose use demands substantial expertise and experience.
If both are present, the emerging tooth profiles are absolutely on a par with those produced using the latest techniques.

2 Polishing the pinion
To minimise friction between wheel and pinion, pinion leaves are polished tooth by tooth using a rotating wooden disc and an abrasive. The time needed for polishing and the pressure between wooden disc and pinion leaf are determined solely by the watchmaker's hand.

3 Turning the pinion
The hardened rough pinions can now be given their final shape. The shoulder to which the wheel is to be fixed emerges on a hand-driven lathe along with the pivots that later turn in ruby bearings. In this process, quality resides entirely in the hands of the watchmaker, who gives the hand graver its shape and guides it by turning. If a required dimension is undershot, the pinion is unusable. This work is the most time-consuming and hardest stage on the way to achieving a ready pinion.

4 Crossing out wheels
The pinion has to be turned and the wheel has to have spokes fitted. The wheels should have the smallest possible moment of inertia so that they can be accelerated quickly and not hit the pinion leaves when decelerating. The basic shape comes into being on a pantograph. A lot of filing is needed and a huge amount of patience required to achieve the final shape. The technically necessary elements are then followed by the finishing touches in the form of the visual considerations. The spokes are provided with fine, polished chamfers. It is with this stage of the work that we pay tribute to all the watchmakers who have brought this beautiful craft to perfection over the past few centuries.

5 Boring out holes
The main plate is the base of the movement, to which all the ruby bearings and screws are fixed. The wheels and pinions may be perfect but if the axial distances are wrong, it's all in vain. The holes of the bearing surfaces must therefore be correct to a thousandth of a millimetre and absolutely perpendicular to the surface. One hole after another is produced on a jig boring machine. With the escapement and regulator, holes are additionally bored out on a centring lathe so that upper and lower bearings end up exactly on an axle. The machine does nothing by itself but is instead guided by the watchmaker's hand. This stage of the work requires great concentration and perseverance.

6 Circular satin finish
High-quality work must be both functionally and visually convincing, which is why the creation of decorative cuts and polished edges is an important stage of the work. Round or sunburst cuts are created on wheels. Preparing the mounting tools and setting up the machine takes more time than the cutting itself. This is because a usable result can be ensured only with the greatest care and the most exacting preliminary work.

7 Balancer
The balance wheel is the heart of the watch. It's where the time that the watch keeps is determined. Integrating the balance spring and shaping the Breguet terminal curve require the greatest possible concentration and enormous skill. Incorrectly balancing the balancing wheel will adversely affect the clock's precision. Because only the simplest tools are used, the difference between good and very good resides at all times in the watchmaker's hands.

8 Dial
The very purpose of a watch is to tell the time. So something as precious as time deserves an appropriate stage on which to perform, meaning the dial and hands. Our dials only reveal their full splendour when closely examined. Relief structures emerge on machines that should have retired aeons ago, giving depth to the dial and endowing it with a special lustre.

Model: L’instant de vérité

‘Winding the watch up for the first time ends what began with milling the wheels and pinions. The balance wheel performs its first oscillation and the hands begin to trace their circles as if wanting to give back the time invested. This is the moment of truth towards which we have been working.’

Manually wound mechanical movement
Constant force spring
Seconds subdial
Power-reserve indicator
Red gold
Case diameter: 40 mm
Built by hand

Oscillon
Heinrich Wehrli-Strasse 7
5033 Buchs AG
Switzerland

T +41 62 822 17 80
info@oscillon.swiss
www.oscillon.swiss

Exclusively available from:
Türler, Uhren & Juwelen
Bahnhofstrasse 28/Paradeplatz
8001 Zurich
Switzerland

T + 41 44 221 06 08
paradeplatz@tuerler.ch