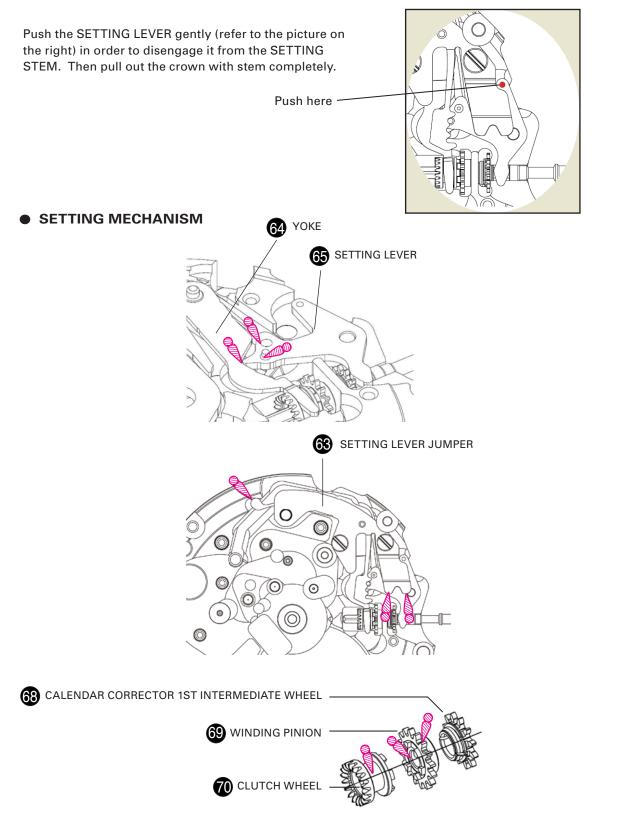


• HOW TO REMOVE THE SETTING STEM BEFORE DISMANTLING THE MOVEMENT





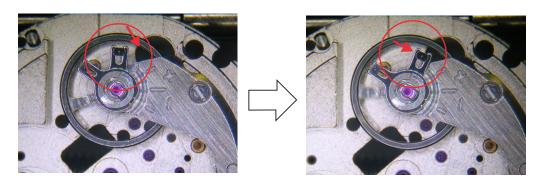
• BALANCE AND ESCAPEMENT

How to disassemble/reassemble the BALANCE and BALANCE COCK

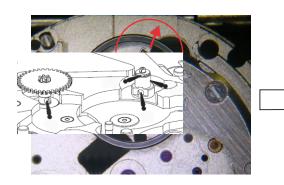
• Disassembling

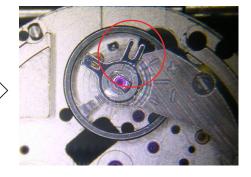
1) Rotate the STUD SUPPORT until it touches to the BALANCE COCK.

When doing so, make sure that the second bend of the balance-spring does not touch the REGULATOR PIN.

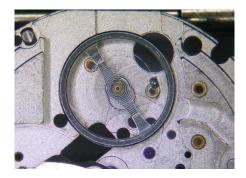


2) Push out the stud parallel to the slit of the STUD SUPPORT (the direction also shown by the red arrow in the illustration) in order to remove it from the STUD SUPPORT.





3) Unscrew the BALANCE COCK SCREW and remove the BALANCE COCK WITH REGULATOR.

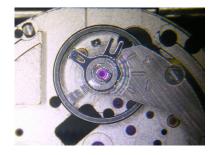


4) Remove the BALANCE COMPLETE WITH STUD.

- Reassembling
- 1) Install the BALANCE COMPLETE WITH STUD to the MAIN PLATE.

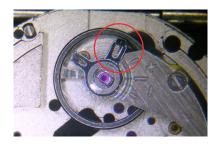


2) Set the BALANCE COCK WITH REGURATOR and tighten the BALANCE COCK SCREW.



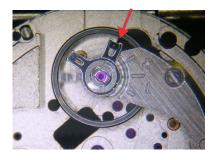
3) Temporarily set the stud to the STUD SUPPORT.

Do not engage the balance-spring to the REGULATOR PIN. The balance-spring passes outside of the REGULATOR-PIN at this stage.





4) Push back the stud parallel to the slit of the STUD SUPPORT.



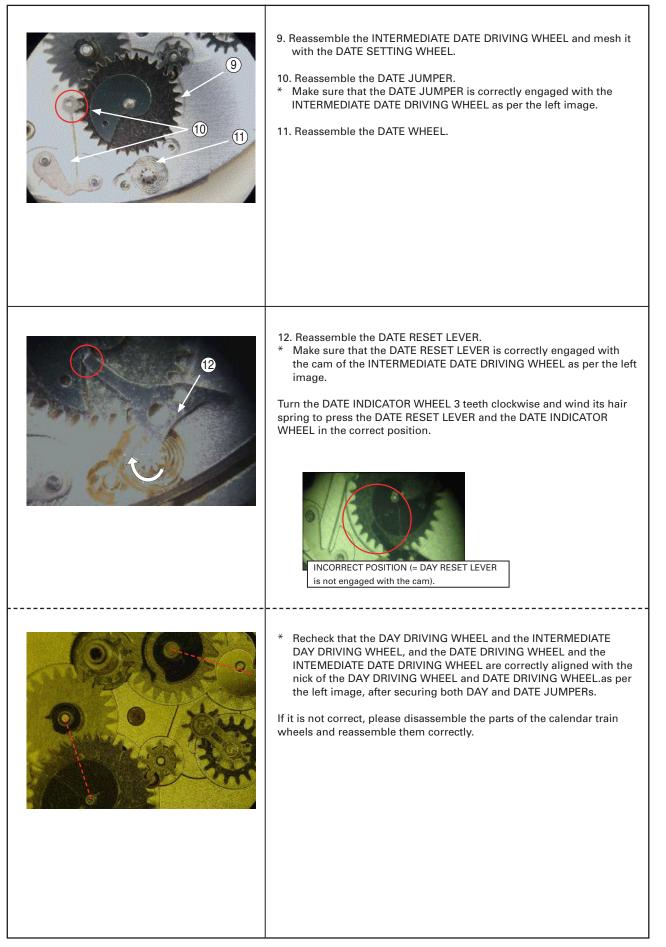
5) Engage the balance-spring with the slit of the REGULATOR PIN.

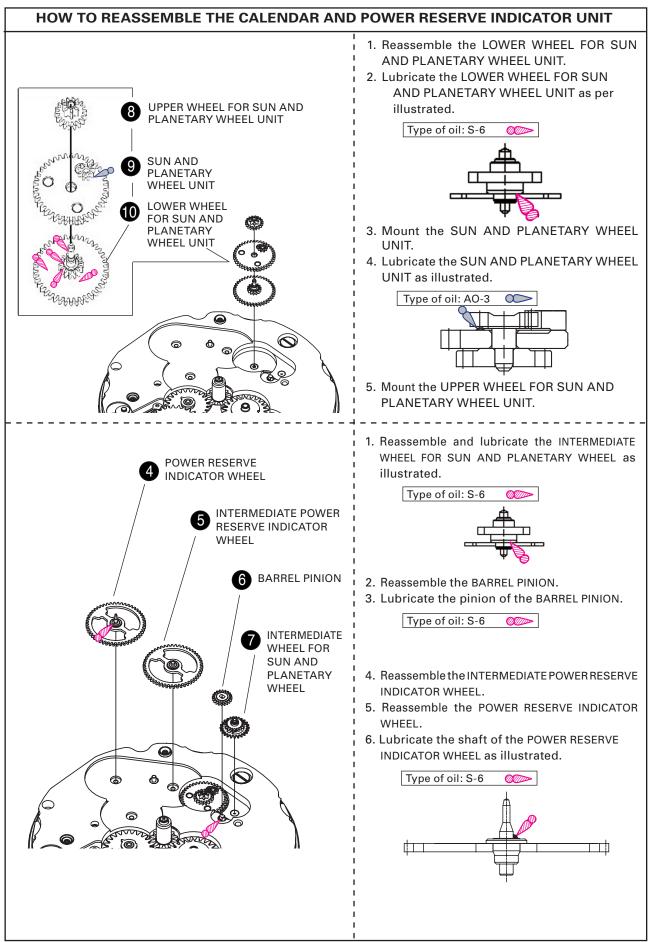


* When assembling the BALANCE COMPLETE, pay great attention not to deform the balance-spring, especially at the second bend.

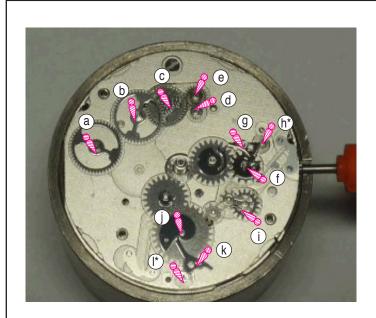
HOW TO REASSEMBLE THE CALENDAR AND POWER RESERVE INDICATOR UNIT Lubricate the below points on the CALENDAR TRAIN PLATE (a-k) a) Lower pivot hole of the POWER RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6 b) Lower pivot hole of the INTERMEDIATE POWER Q RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6 🛛 🖉 🖉 🖉 b c) Connecting part with the BARREL PINION. Type of oil: S-6 🛛 d) Lower shaft of the DAY DRIVING WHEEL (2 q points.) Type of oil: S-6 🛛 🖉 e) Lower pivot hole of the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6 f) Lower pivot hole of the DAY RESET LEVER. Type of oil: S-6 🛛 🖉 g) Lower pivot hole of the DAY INDICATOR WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6 🛛 🖉 h) Lower pivot hole of the CALENDAR SETTING WHEEL UNIT. Type of oil: S-6 i) Shaft of the DATE DRIVING WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6 j) Lower pivot hole of the INTERMEDIATE DATE Type of oil: S-6 🛛 🖉 🖉 🖉 DRIVING WHEEL. k) Lower pivot hole of the DATE RESET LEVER. Type of oil: S-6 🛛 I) Lower pivot hole of the DATE INDICATOR Type of oil: S-6 WHEEL. Reassembling order of the 19 parts for the Calendar and Power Reserve Indicator mechanism 1. DATE DRIVING WHEEL (18) 2. DAY DRIVING WHEEL 3. INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL 4. DAY JUMPER (19) 4 5. DAY INDICATOR WHEEL 5 6. DAY RESET LEVER 7. CALENDAR SETTING WHEEL UNIT 8. DATE SETTING WHEEL 9. INTERMEDIATE DATE DRIVING WHEEL 10. DATE JUMPER **11. DATE INDICATOR WHEEL** 12 DATE RESET LEVER 7 13. LOWER WHEEL FOR SUN AND PLANETARY WHFFI (10)14. SUN AND PLANETARY WHEEL UNIT 15. UPPER WHEEL FOR SUN AND PLANETARY WHFFI 16. INTERMEDIATE WHEEL FOR SUN AND PLANETARY WHEEL 17. BARREL PINION 18. INTERMEDIATE POWER RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL **19. POWER RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL**

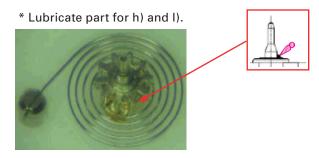
1 2 Vick of the DATE DRIVING WHEEL	 Reassemble the Day indicator train wheels. 1. Reassemble the DATE DRIVING WHEEL. 2. Reassemble the DAY DRIVING WHEEL. * Make sure that the nick of the DAY DRIVING WHEEL and lower pivot hole for the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL, and the DATE DRIVING WHEEL and the lower pivot hole for the INTERMEDIATE DATE DRIVING WHEEL on the CALENDAR TRAIN PLATE are aligned at same time as per the left image.
	 Reassemble the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL and mesh it to the DAY DRIVING WHEEL. Reassemble the DAY JUMPER. Make sure that the DAY JUMPER is correctly engaged with the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL as per the left image. Reassemble the DAY INDICATOR WHEEL.
	 6. Reassemble the DAY RESET LEVER. * Make sure that the DAY RESET LEVER is correctly engaged with the cam of the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL as per the left image. Turn the DAY INDICATOR WHEEL 3 teeth clockwise, and wind its hair spring to press the DAY RESET LEVER and the DAY INDICATOR WHEEL in the correct position.
	Reassemble the Date indicator train wheels. 7. Reassemble the CALENDAR SETTING WHEEL UNIT. 8. Reassemble the DATE SETTING WHEEL. Setting position UP DOWN

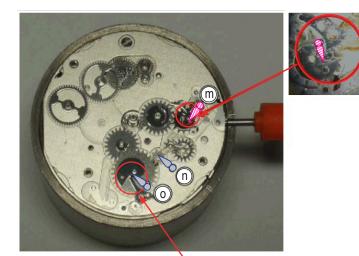




Cal. 6R24A

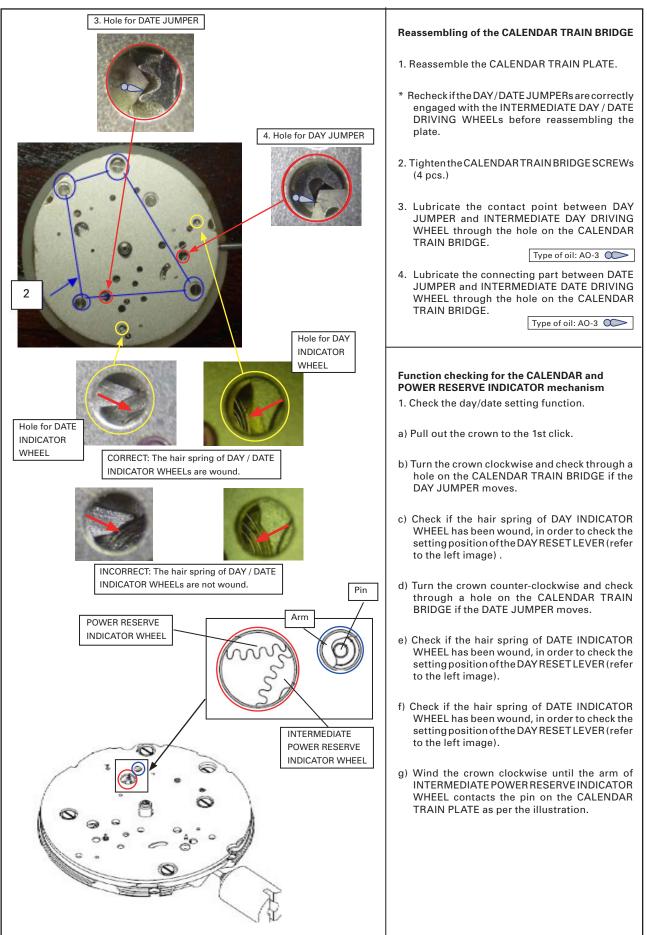


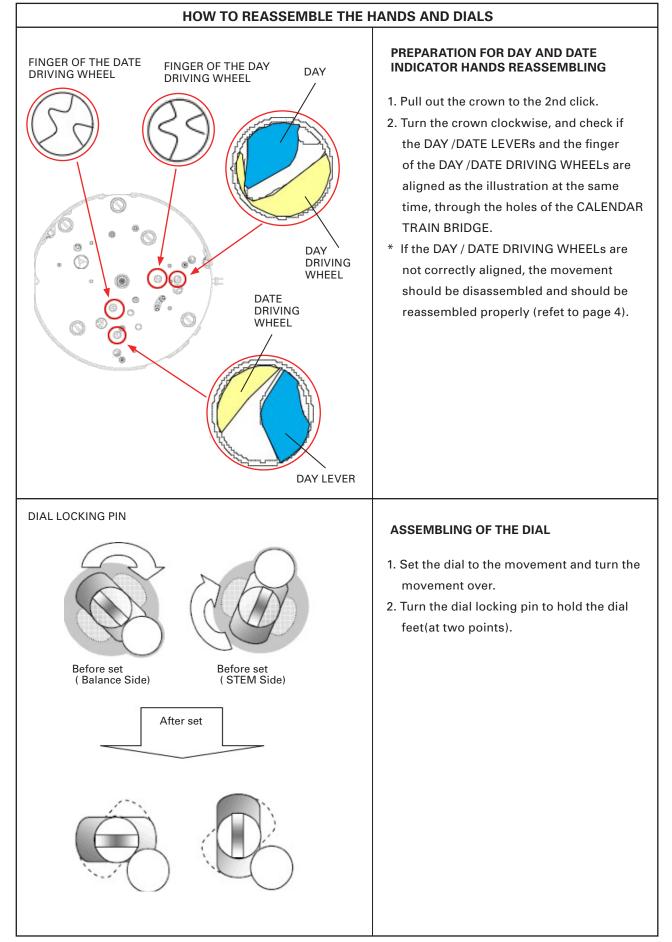


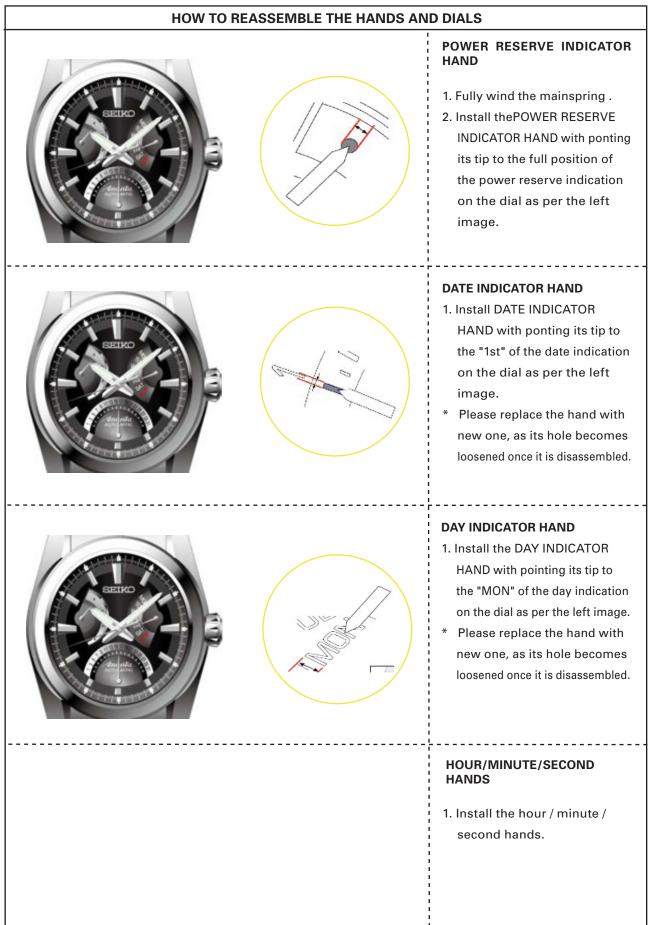




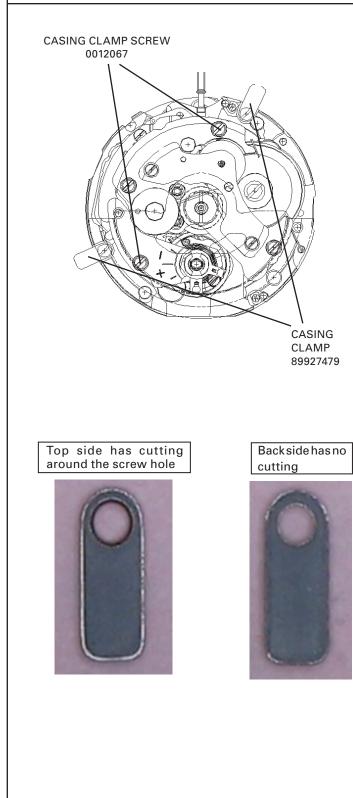
Lubricate the Calendar and Power Reserve Indicator function parts. (a-o)					
* For a), b), c), e), f), g), h), i), j), k), l), please lublicate the contact point between the CALENDAR TRAIN BRIDGE and each train wheel.					
a) Upper pivot of the POWER RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6					
b) Upper pivot of the INTERMEDIATE POWER RESERVE INDICATOR WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6					
c) Upper pivot of the LOWER WHEEL FOR SUN AND PLANETARY WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6					
d) Upper pivot of the BARREL PINION. Type of oil: S-6					
e) Upper pivot of the INTERMEDIATE WHEEL FOR SUN AND PLANETARY WHEEL. Type of oil: S-6					
f) Upper pivot of the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL.					
g) Upper pivot of the DAY RESET LEVER. Type of oil: S-6					
h) Upper pivot of the DAY INDICATOR WHEEL (refer to the left * image for detailed lubricate part).					
i) Upper pivot of the CALENDAR SETTING WHEEL.					
j) Upper pivot of the INTERMEDIATE DATE DRIVING WHEEL.					
k) Upper pivot of the DATE RESET LEVER.					
I) Upper pivot of the DATE INDICATOR WHEEL. (refer to the left * image for detailed lubricate part). Type of oil: S-6					
m) Contact point between cam of the INTERMEDIATE DAY DRIVING WHEEL and DAY RESET LEVER.					
n) Shaft of the DATE SETTING WHEEL.					
o) Contact point between cam of the INTERMEDIATE DATE DRIVING WHEEL and DATE RESET LEVER.					
Type of oil: AO-3					



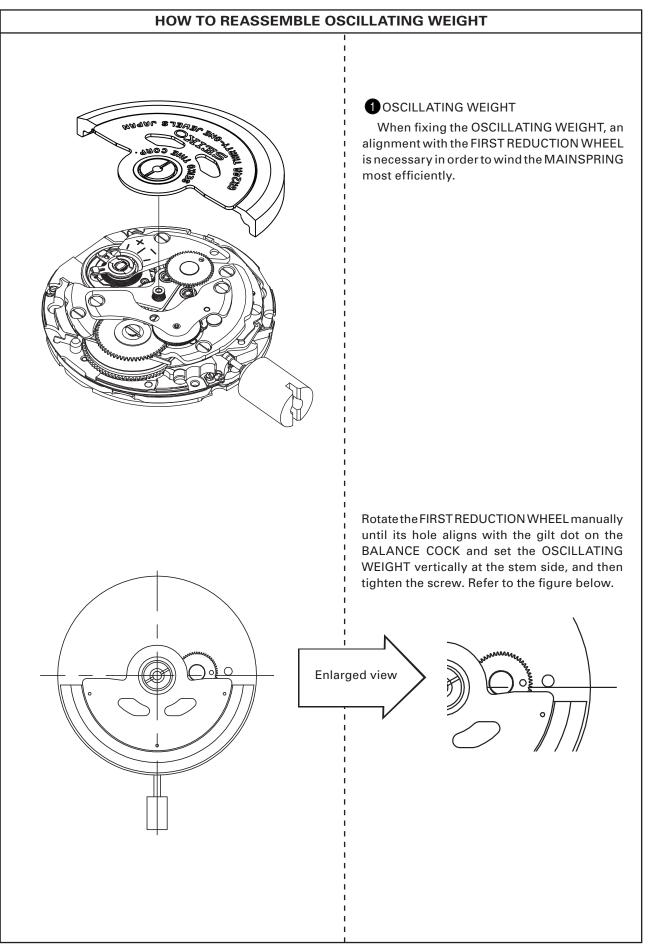




HOW TO REASSEMBLE THE MOVEMENT INTO THE CASE



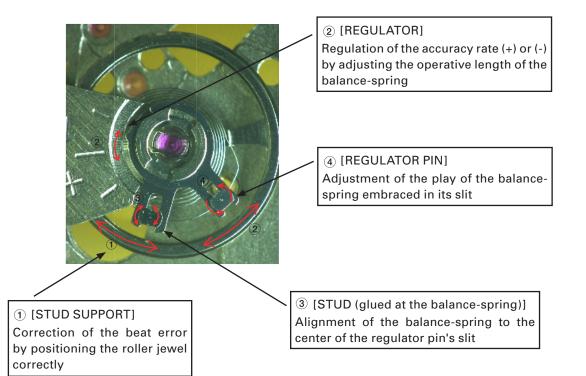
- 1. Take off the WINDING STEM (refer to Page 13/28.
- 2. Set the movement with dial to the case.
- 3. Set the case ring.
- 4. Set the WINDING STEM to the crown.
- Set the CASING CLAMP and screw it with the CASING. CLAMP SCREWs (2 pcs.) as the right illustration.
- * Do not assemble up side down as it has the top side and back side.



Cal. 6R24A

REGULATION

• Names of the parts for regulation and their functions



• How to regulate the isochronism fault by adjusting the position of the balance-spring

This caliber has the Etachron system for fine regulation of the isochronism fault, which is the same design used for both Cal. 7S-B series.

When an amplitude of the balance becomes weak, the watch shows time loss, in general.

By making a clearance of the balance-spring smaller, the decline curve of the instantaneous rate gets shallower.

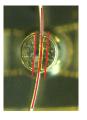
1) Make sure that the REGURATOR PIN is aligned in a vertical position to the REGURATOR and the balance-spring passes parallel through the slot of the REGULATOR PIN before fine-tuning the STUD and the REGULATOR PIN.

REGULATOR PIN

top side view

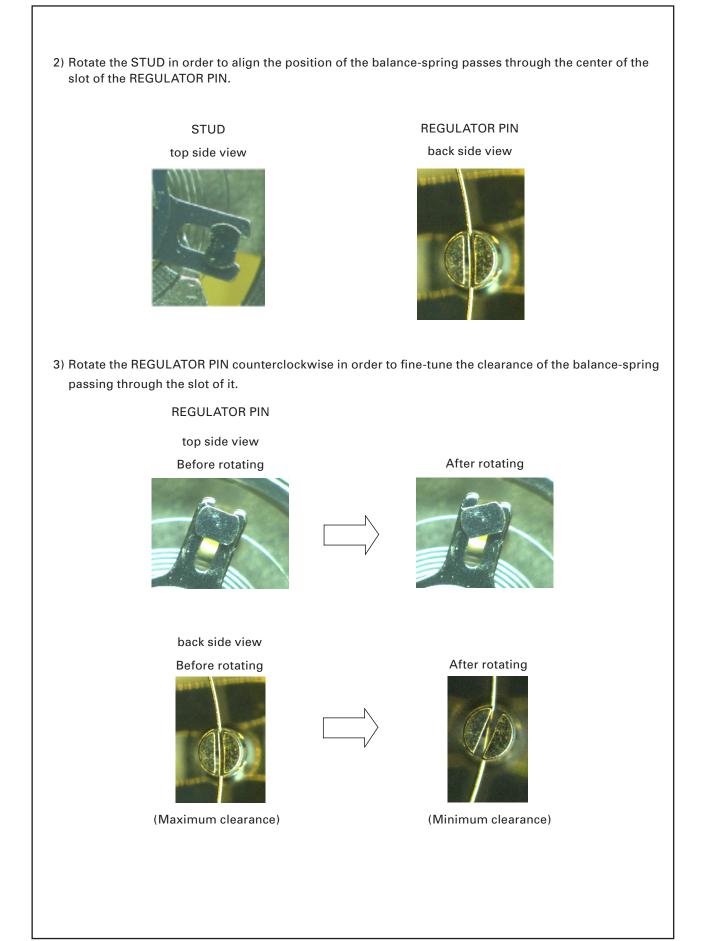


back side view



angled view





• Function check

Operation		Function	Checkpoint	
	Pull out the crown to the 2nd click and push it back in to the normal position. Re- peat the same several times.	Setting mechanism switching the function of the time setting.	Make sure that it has a click at each position and the stem is not pulled off.	
	Turn the crown clockwise at the O click.	Hand winding func- tion.	Make sure that the main- spring can be wound by turning the crown clock wise, and power reserve indicator shows properly.	
		Power reserve indica- tor function.		
	Pull out the crown to the 1st click, then turn it clockwise.	Calendar mechanism - correcting the day.	Make sure that the day changes smoothly.	
	Pull out the crown to the 1st click, then turn it counter- clockwise.	Calendar mechanism - correcting the date.	Make sure that the date changes smoothly.	
	Pull out the crown to the 2nd click, then turn it.	Second hand stop function.	Make sure that the second hand stops when the crown is pulled out to the 2nd click.	
		Setting mechanism - hour and minute hand setting.	Make sure that the hour and minute hands move smoothly (without touch- ing each other or touching the surface of the dial or inside of the glass).	
		Hands installation.		
		calendar mechanism - date change.	Make sure that the date changes when the hour and minute hands pass around midnight.	

• Water resistance test

Check the water resistance according to the designated specification of the watch.

Marking on the case back	Test method	Applied pressure	
WATER RESISTANT (WATER RESIST)	Air leak test	3 BAR	
WATER RESIST 5BAR		5 BAR	
WATER RESIST 10BAR	Water pressure test	10 BAR	
WATER RESIST 15BAR		15 BAR	
WATER RESIST 20BAR	Condensation test	20 BAR	
SCUBA DIVER'S (AIR DIVER'S) 150 m	Condensation test	18.75 BAR = 150 (m) times 0.125	
SCUBA DIVER'S (AIR DIVER'S) 200 m		25 BAR = 200 (m) times 0.125	
He-GAS DIVER'S 300 m	Water pressure test	37.5 BAR = 300 (m) times 0.125	
He-GAS DIVER'S 600 m		75 BAR = 600 (m) times 0.125	
He-GAS DIVER'S 1000 m	Condensation test	125 BAR = 1000 (m) times 0.125	

• Accuracy test

Measure the rate in three different positions within 30 minutes after the watch is fully wound up (wait approximately for 5 minutes after winding up in order to get a stable oscillation of the balance) and make sure the value shows within the range in the table below.

Measure the rate in dial-up position after 24 hours from fully wound up (T24) and check the rate difference with the rate in dial-up position when it is fully wound up (T0). Make sure that the value of T24-T0 shows within the range of the isochronism in the table below.

	Mainspring wind up status	F	After 24 hours from fully wind up (T24)		
Standard rate for measurement	Testing positions	Dial upwards: T0(CH)	6 o'clock at the top	9 o'clock at the top	Dial upwards: T24 (CH)
	Measurement (daily rate in seconds:s/d)	±10 s/d	±15 s/d	±15 s/d	(Isochronism fault: T24-T0) ±10 s/d

ACCURACY OF MECHANICAL WATCHES

- The accuracy of mechanical watches is indicated by the daily rates of one week or so.
- The accuracy of mechanical watches may not fall within the specified range of time accuracy because of loss/gain changes due to the conditions of use, such as the length of time during which the watch is worn on the wrist, arm movement, whether the mainspring is wound up fully or not, etc.
- The key components in mechanical watches are made of metals which expand or contract depending on temperatures due to metal properties. This exerts an effect on the accuracy of the watches. Mechanical watches tend to lose time at high temperatures while they tend to gain time at low temperatures.
- In order to improve accuracy, it is important to regularly supply energy to the balance that controls the speed of the gears. The driving force of the mainspring that powers mechanical watches varies between when it is fully wound and immediately before it is unwound. As the mainspring unwinds, the force weakens.
- Relatively steady accuracy can be obtained by wearing the watch on the wrist frequently for the selfwinding type and winding up the mainspring fully everyday at a fixed time to move it regularly for the wind-up mechanical type.
- When affected by external strong magnetism, a mechanical watch may loss/gain time temporarily. The parts of the watch may become magnetized depending on the extent of the effect. In such a case, consult the retailer from whom the watch was purchased since the watch requires repair, including demagnetizing.

• Duration time test

Check the Power reserve of the watch after the mainspring is fully wound up and leave it oon natural condition with the dial-up position. Make sure that the watch runs **more than 45 hours** until it stops.