

# SET UP AND OPERATION OF OLD CLOCKS WITH PARIS MOVEMENTS:

### 1/ POSITIONING:

Place your clock in it's chosen location. Without it's pendulum, it must be able to produce a ticking sound after it has been wound. If this is not the case, loosen the two screws located behind the movement and gently turn the face on the front of the movement until the ticking sound is heard. The pendulum can then be installed by positioning the stem between the two prongs of the fork while placing the hooks over the rods. Now, gently swing the pendulum once by hand and listen to the rhythm of the ticking. The clock must tick evenly and the rhythm can be adjusted by again turning the face to obtain the proper beat. Then, tighten the two screws to maintain the setting.

#### 2/ SETTING THE CHIME:

If your clock is so equipped, you must adjust the chime for hours and half-hours. Slowly advance the minute hand until the chime sounds. If the chime corresponds to the hour indicated, the job is finished. If not, match up the hour indicated with the hour rung by advancing the hour hand to the hour sounded. If your clock rings half-hours instead of hours, quickly advance the minute hand to the next hour during the ringing of the hours.

## 3/ SETTING THE HOUR:

If your clock has stopped, you can reset it by advancing the minute hand half-hour by half-hour and letting the clock chime completely before moving ahead to the next half-hour.

## 4/ ADJUSTING THE SPEED:

If your clock is slow, the weight on the pendulum must be raised. If it is fast, it must be lowered. This is done by manipulating the roller wheel situated on the pendulum. A variance in time of one to three minutes daily should be considered normal due to the sensitivity of the mechanism to fluctuations in temperature and even humidity. Preferably, your clock should be wound on the same day each week.

#### 5/ MAINTENANCE:

We suggest that you disassemble, clean and lubricate the movement every ten to fifteen years to prevent premature wear and tear.