



Atmos: Atmos Clock (jaeger Le Coultre) In Gilded Brass, Glass And Plexiglass From The 60s.



2 700 EUR

Signature : Jaeger le Coultre

Period : 20th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Metal

Width : 21 cm

Height : 23 ,5 cm

Depth : 16 cm

Description

Jaeger le Coultre Atmos clock, known as (perpetual), made in the 1960s. No. 110687 White annular dial, with indexes and Roman numerals. Glass and gilded brass case and plexiglass. Perpetual movement. A little magical, requiring no winding. The Atmos clock was invented at the end of the 1920s by the engineer Reuter, and operated at the time with a barometric capsule that wound the movement, thanks to tiny differences in atmospheric pressure. (Hence the name) ... The Jaeger Le Coultre brand bought the Patent at the time, and has continued manufacturing for over 90 years. The power source of the Atmos clock consists of a hermetically sealed Vidie capsule containing a gas, ethyl chloride. This gas expands in a membrane when the temperature rises, which has

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the effect of compressing the coil spring. When the temperature falls, the gas condenses and the spring relaxes. It is this mechanism that perpetually powers the clock. Thus, an Atmos can operate for years without any human intervention. A simple variation of one degree (for a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C) or a pressure variation of 3 mm Hg is enough to power the clock for two days. To operate the clock with this modest source of energy, the mechanism is designed with the minimum possible friction, which is why it does not have oil in its gears. Time is measured using a balance wheel that consumes less energy than an ordinary pendulum. In fact, it performs a single oscillation per minute, which is sixty times less than a conventional pendulum or 14,400 times less than a wristwatch. Sixty million Atmos combined consume less energy than a fifteen-watt light bulb! The pendulum is suspended from an extremely fine elinvar wire. The twisting of this wire allows the pendulum to be held and then driven successively in one direction and then the other. Invented by Charles-Édouard Guillaume, Nobel Prize winner in physics, this wire, composed of an alloy that is very insensitive to temperature changes, is artificially aged using a secret process. This one is perfect, it has been completely overhauled by a specialist, and is guaranteed as good as new. I remain at your disposal for any additional information or photos.