

THE NARDIN CHRONOMETER.

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The movement of the chronometer, which goes for two days, is fitted with a Guillaume balance, cylindrical balance-spring ; its detent escapement beating $1/2$ seconds ; the transmission of the power of the barrel-spring to the wheels is regulated by means of a fuse.

The balance oscillates 691.200 times in 48 hours, while the movement of the development of the spring motor accomplishes only $3/4$ of a revolution during the same time.

In two days, the balance covers about 52.100 kilometers, which represents a speed of 1.085 kilometers an hour.

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The first watch-maker of the family was Leonard Nardin, who was born in Le Locle in 1792. He was the son of Jean-Frederick Nardin, a mason, specialized in the construction of mill-dams and wells. Jean-Frederick did not dream of the reputation his grandsons would acquire in the production of chronometers, he who did not believe the earth was round, "for" he said, "then my wells would empty themselves".

