International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEX AND A POLAH OF A HUSALUM NO CTAH APTUSALUM ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Horology – Antimagnetic watches

Horlogerie — Montres antimagnétiques

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Descriptors : horological industry, time measuring instruments, watches, magnetic properties, antiferromagnetism, tests, magnetic tests.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 764 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 114,

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It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries 084

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| Czechoslovakia | India | bdb44cGwitzerland |
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No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 764-1973).

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Horology – Antimagnetic watches

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for antimagnetic watches and describes the corresponding method of test.

It is based on the simulation of the accidental exposure of a watch to a magnetic field of 4 800 A/m.

2 Reference

ISO 3158, Timekeeping instruments D Symbolization of con trol positions.

4.2 Quartz watch

4.2.1 It shall not stop during the three phases indicated in 5.3.2.2.

4.2.2 The residual effect shall not exceed 1,5 s per day.

5 Method of test

A wristwatch shall be tested without the bracelet, unless the latter forms an integral part of the watch.

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Throughout the test period, the ambient temperature shall be between 18 and 25 °C and shall not vary by more than 2 °C.

3 Definitions

<u>ISO 764:1984</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9169e744-c19d-418b-b3f9bdb44c0d5588/iso-76**5**.298**4** Apparatus

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following sodefinitions apply.

3.1 antimagnetic watch : A watch complying with the minimum requirements of this International Standard.

3.2 residual effect : The difference of rates observed under the conditions of test specified in this International Standard.

4 Minimum requirements

When tested as specified in clause 5, an antimagnetic watch shall comply with the following minimum requirements.

4.1 Mechanical watch

4.1.1 It shall not stop during the three phases indicated in 5.3.2.2.

4.1.2 The residual effect shall not exceed 30 s per day when the movement has a casing diameter exceeding 20 mm or an area exceeding 314 mm².

4.1.3 The residual effect shall not exceed 45 s per day when the movement has a casing diameter not exceeding 20 mm or an area not exceeding 314 mm².

The apparatus used shall be able to produce a homogeneous and continuous magnetic field of an intensity of $4\ 800\ _{-400}\ 0$ A/m (admitted variation $\pm\ 1\ \%$) in the three directions corresponding to the three axes of a trihedral rectangle.

5.3 Procedure

The first measurement shall be taken 1 h after maximum winding for mechanical watches and after 2 h of function for quartz watches.

5.3.1 Checking of the rate before the magnetic test

The rate shall be checked for at least 1 min in position CH (see ISO 3158) for mechanical watches and in position CH or FH for quartz watches. The checking is made by the use of an apparatus for measuring the instantaneous rate.

5.3.2 Magnetic test

5.3.2.1 Fix the watch on the stand as intended in the test machine, in position CH, or in position CH or FH if it is a quartz watch.

5.3.2.2 Switch on the machine, and check that the magnetic field has reached the required intensity (see 5.2). Observe the working of the watch for 1 min, during which time it shall undergo the effect of the magnetic field according to one of the following specified axes. Reduce the intensity of the magnetic field progressively, and then switch off the machine.

This procedure is carried out in three separate phases, i.e. for each direction of the magnetic field, in the following order :

- in an axis parallel to the surface of the watch, with the field in the direction 3 o'clock \rightarrow 9 o'clock;

- then in the direction 6 o'clock \rightarrow 12 o'clock; and lastly
- in an axis perpendicular to the surface of the watch.

For quartz analogue watches, one of the trihedral axes shall be that of the critical direction, which is the direction over which maximum sensitivity is observed.

5.3.2.3 Carefully take the watch off the stand.

5.3.3 Checking of the rate after the magnetic test

The rate shall be checked for at least 1 min in position CH for mechanical watches and in position CH or FH for quartz watches. The checking is made by the use of an apparatus for measuring the instantaneous rate.

5.4 Residual effect

The residual effect shall be calculated from the difference of rates observed under the conditions specified in 5.3.1 and 5.3.3.

6 Marking

Watches which satisfy the minimum requirements specified in clause 4 may be marked with the mention

- "antimagnetic", in English;
- "antimagnétique", in French;
- "антимагнитные", in Russian;
- "antimagnetisch", in German;
- "耐磁", in Japanese;
- "防磁", in Chinese.

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