

## SETUP AND OPERATIONS

1. **Mantle clock setup:** place clock on table with back facing you and hang the pendulum in the centre, being careful not to push pendulum to the left or right. Carefully place the clock on a stable and level surface. Lift one side of the clock gently about 1 inch and then put it down to start the pendulum swinging.
2. **Cottage clock:** place the clock on a level and stable surface. Open the front door and hang the pendulum on the hook (on many clocks the hook is behind the dial), give the pendulum a swing, and the clock will start ticking.
3. **Wall clock:** make sure clock is flat against the wall. Hang the pendulum on hook and give the pendulum a swing and the clock will start ticking. Move the bottom of the case to the left or right until the tick is even! Secure bottom of case to wall so the clock is stable, blue tac works well.
4. **If clock does not run:** make sure clock is fully wound and ticking evenly! Make sure clock is on a stable surface and does not rock. If necessary, shim one or two corners with cardboard until the tick is even like a metronome. Make sure the minute hand is not caught on the hour hand or on some clocks the second hand.
5. **Setting the hands:** when setting the clock to time, move the minute hand pausing at each hour and half hour for the clock to strike. Never move the hands counter clockwise past six or twelve.
6. **Winding 8-day clock:** wind the clock once per week preferably on the same day each week. Turn the key stopping when the spring is fully wound up. If clock is not fully wound up it may not run for 8 days.
7. **Winding a one-day clock:** wind the clock once per day preferably at the same time each day.
8. **Time adjustment:** most clocks will be able to keep time within approximately 4 minutes per week. You will need to do the final regulation once the clock is in its permanent location. To achieve this, set the clock to the correct time and let the clock run for 3 or 4 days before making an adjustment. The main factors causing variation are temperature changes and the lessening tension of the main spring as it runs down.
9. **Regulating clock:** the nut at the bottom of the pendulum can be lowered to slow down the clock or raised to speed it up. Only turn it small amounts quarter or half a turn at a time. Remember lower for slower. Some clocks have a fine adjuster on the clock face. If it has an F and an S it stands for faster and slower. On French clocks, clockwise will speed up clock and anti-clockwise will slow it down.
10. **Strike synchronisation:** if the strike gets out synchronisation with the hands, wind the clock up and move the minute hand forward to 2 minutes before the hour then back to 15 minutes before the hour. The clock will strike. Repeat this process until the number of hours lines up with the hands.
11. **Clock with strike snail:** if clock stops between 12:15 to about 1:00 the strike is most likely jammed. Do not force hands if there is resistance. Instead wind your clock fully. If clock does not start striking, move minute hand back a couple of minutes until clock strikes. This will free up the locked position and allow you to move the hand forward without undue resistance.
12. **Quarter chiming clocks:** to set time make sure you let the clock chime every quarter, before moving hands forward. If chimes are wrong, they should self-correct within two hours, providing clock is sufficiently wound up.