THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY REMAINED THE NATIONS PREMIER MILITARY POLITICAL FORCE AND MILITARY POWER UNTIL THE AGE OF AIRCRAFT AT THE END OF WWII, IT WAS THE ADMIRALTY WHOM WERE THE FIRST TO ORDER WATCHES AND TIMERS AND DESIGN THE PROCEDURES OF TESTING THEN APPLYING A PATTERN NUMBER FOR EACH TYPE.

"Each watch is to be labeled with its price, including a mahogany box with ivory label, be cleaned after trial and engraved with the Government mark on the dial and plate of the movement, with name of the maker, the No.of the watch, the letters D.W., and the Government mark on the ivory label of the box.

1890 TRIALS FOR CHRONOMETERS
Chronometer makers who may care to send watches to the trial must first obtain permission from the Hydrographer, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W., To whom all requests for such permission must be sent not later than October 6.

The watches are to be deposited here between the hours of 10 and 1 on any day (excepting Sunday), during the week ending with October 20th, after which no watch can under any circumstances be received.

The rating this year commences on Saturday, October 25 and will be as follows:
Watch horizontal, dial up, in room for 6 weeks
Watch horizontal, dial up, in oven for 1 week
Watch vertical, pendant up, in oven for 4 days
Watch vertical, pendant right, in oven for 3 days
Watch vertical, pendant left, in oven for 3 days
Watch vertical, pendant up, in oven for 4 days
Watch horizontal, dial up, in oven for 1 week
Watch horizontal, dial up, in room for 6 weeks

The mean temperature in the oven will be from 80-85 degrees Fahrenheit.
The watches are to be in silver cases with crystal glass, and each must bear a distinguishing No. engraved on the plate of the movement, Preference will be given to key less watches.
MESSAGE TO A 1916 ANNUAL MEETING OF CLOCK WATCH AND JEWELRY WHOLESALERS

"The public is buying the practical things of life. Nobody can truthfully contend that the watch is a luxury. In these days the watch is as necessary as a hat - more so, in fact. One can catch trains and keep appointments without a hat, but not without a watch.

It is said that one soldier in every four wears a wristlet watch, and the other three mean to get one as soon as they can.

Wristlet watches are not luxuries; wedding-rings are not luxuries. These are the two items jewelers have been selling in the greatest quantities for many months past."

The Standard British Trench Watch. IN The Beginning Most Were Not Numeral Illuminated And Had Black Dials With Carthedral Style Illuminated Hands. Then Came The Illuminated Dials. While IN The Beginning, Many Trench Watches Were In Fact Converted Ladies Pocket Watches Or Small Mens Pocket Watches. The British Invested in Trench Watches That Were Built As Such. Two Above Are In Fact British Restorations By Rock. In Most Cases --The Pun Is Intended -- Look At Your Case Then Match Hallmarks. Remember To Check All Marks, Just A Made In Birmingham Et Al Does Not Mean It Was Even Sold In England. Note. The Westend Trench Watch On
Lower Left In Black And Gold.

The "Military" Luminous Watch

TWO important features in any wristlet watch meant for service use are ability to show time in the dark and power to resist damage or breakage. The Military Luminous Watch illustrated combines these qualities. Fully luminous at night, it is contained in a one-piece solid silver screw case that makes it dust and damp proof, and is fitted with a patent cover to protect the glass. Dust, damp, and breakage proof, and an accurate timekeeper, this watch is indispensable for Naval or Military Service.

£3.12.6 Without Cover
£3.3.0 With Cover

THE
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY, LTD.

112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ONE OF ROCKS BEST RESTORATIONS
ENGLISH OFFICERS "WATER PROOF"
Officer's Kit for the Front
Luminous wrist watch with breakable glass.
Revolver.
Field Glasses.
Periscope.
Compass and Service Protractor.
Army Book 153, with pencils.
Man's mess tin and good pocket flask.
Water bottle.
Wire cutters.
Map case (waterproof).

In 1916, a book titled "Knowledge for war: Every officer's handbook for the front" was published by a Captain B. C. Lake of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. This important and revolutionary WWI manual included a list for an "Officer's Kit", items that were indispensable to any officer no matter the branch of service. What remains remarkable was the very first item is LUMINOUS WRIST WATCH-ahead of "Revolver" "Compass" and "Field glasses"!

PATTERN NUMBERS WERE NOT ASSIGNED TO TRENCH WATCHES

http://lsyf.com/BRITISH-MILITARY-WWI-WWII/
The West End Watch Company began their journey in 1886 from "The West End", a district of the center of London. The market that West End catered to was the British controlled Mid-East and India. By

1914, West End was offering solid, well made and cased Trench and Pocket Watches. Specializing in the Indian Military and Civil Services, West End, with acceptance of the British Military, produced Trench Watches that were marked C.S. for the Civil Service in India and C-tailed BROADARROW-S for Indian Military personal under British control.

In 1886, MM. Amstutz and Droz, the owner of Alcide Droz & Sons firm, began the exploitation of the trademark West End Watch Company in the Indian market and developed the first waterproof pocket watch ever produced: "L'Impermeable" (nowadays displayed at the International Watchmaking Museum of La Chaux-de-Fonds).

During the First World War, a large force of British and Indian soldiers was sent from Bombay to the Persian Gulf to reach Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq). They received West End Watch Company watches.

In 1917, West End Watch Company changed its name to Société des Montres West End SA and was registered in Geneva. At the same time the sub-brand Lowan was also registered.

In 1934, the Société des Montres West End SA was the first brand to introduce the Incabloc anti-shock system invented by Mr. Braunschweig.
WWI Pattern 4 Rattrapante

WWI Pattern Numbers
Or Much Of Her History, The British War Department Supplied Precise Details On All Facets Of Their Times Pieces. Each Model Of Pocket Watch Or Timing Device Was Tested And Then Assigned A Use And Pattern Number And A Broad Arrow Property Mark. From The Invention Of First Usable Ships Chrono And Deck Watch, To The Field Watch, To W.W.I When The Wrist Watch [Trench Watch] Became A War Tool, The Individual Departments Of The British Armed Forces Provided The Specific Requirements For Watches, Timers, Chronos They Each Required And Those Accepted Were Assigned A "Pattern" Number. Thus, Until 1938, All Watches Were Governed By Specific Requirements. From Movements To Cases To Dials, Watches Specifications Were Provided And A "Pattern" Assigned. So, A Pattern Number And Broad Arrow Were In Fact Required.

PATTERNS

#6 SERVICE #4 RATTRAPANTE
#3 STOP WATCH

#4 RATTRAPANTE

WWI AND WWII TIMERS AND POCKETS
A broad arrow or pheon is a type of arrow with a typically flat barbed head. It is a symbol used traditionally in heraldry, most notably in England, and later the United Kingdom to mark government property.

The Office of Ordnance was created by Henry VIII in 1544. It dates back to the position of Master of Ordnance, one of whom, Nicholas Merbury, was present at the Battle of Agincourt. The Office became the Board of Ordnance in 1597, its principal duties being to supply guns, ammunition, stores and equipment to the King’s Navy.

The headquarters and main arsenal of the Office were in the White Tower of the Tower of London. The broad arrow mark has been used over the years by the Office and Board to signify at first objects purchased from the monarch’s money and later to indicate government property.

With the demise of the Board in 1855, the War Department and today’s Ministry of Defense continued to use the mark. The arrow also appears in the Ordnance Survey logo.

The broad arrow frequently appeared on military boxes and equipment such as canteens, bayonets and rifles, as well as the British prison uniform from the 1870s, and even earlier, that of transportees in British penal colonies such as Australia. The broad arrow marks were also used by Commonwealth countries on their ordnance.

The broad arrow was used by the British to mark trees intended for ship building use in North America during colonial times. Three axe strikes resembling an arrowhead and shaft, were marked on large mast-grade trees.

It is currently a criminal offence in the United Kingdom to reproduce the broad arrow without authority.
RESTORED WWII BRITISH POCKETS + CONVERSION
A VERY FEW OF THE COMPANIES THAT SUPPLIED THE BRITISH
Buren, Helios, Vertex, Timor, Record, Omega, Lemania, Longines, IWC, Grana, Eterna,
Cyma and Jaeger LeCoultre, Walthan, Elgin, Bulova, Gallet, Gala, Girard-Perregaux
Glycine, Grana, Hanhart, Helbro, Helvetia, Phenix, Titus, Zenith, Mimo, Roamer,
In 1939, with war on the horizon, the British War Department realized they required time pieces. With no plans and knowing that a shortage of watches would surely occur, they quickly purchased watches from numerous Swiss watch makers and retailers. Each watch had to have 15 jewels, white dials, and subsidiary seconds dial. AND be "waterproof". Most of the pocket watches were titled "General Service" AND classified as "Temporary Pattern". Thus they were stamped "GSTP". These GSTP watches would become the work horse of the military. From Radio operators to drivers, they fulfilled the requirements of keeping time through out the war. At the conclusion of the hostilities, most of the watches purchased by the various Government Buyers were destroyed due to a deal with suppliers. The suppliers had sold these watches at a discount and they did not want the market flooded at the wars conclusion with "surplus military watches".
For Wrist Watches The British Provided The Minimum Standards Such As 15J Minimum And Case Design, And Watch Manufacturers Provided Watches That Met These Basic Requirements. Thus Most British WWII Wrist Watches Were Ordered With 15 Jewels, White Dials - Some Orders Were Filled With/Black Dials & Some Radium Painted, A Sub-Seconds Register Above The 6 Position Was Standard-- In The Beginning-- And Cases Were Steel Or Chrome With Mainly Wired Lugs -Again Some Were Holed--, A Screw Back Case Was Required -- Though Snap Back Cases Are Also Discovered.

THE CASE BACKS HAD A VARIETY OF MARKINGS.

"WWW" FOR WRIST WATCH WATERPROOF, BRITISH BROAD ARROW PROPERTY MARK SERIAL AND/OR SERVICE NUMBERS, "A.T.P." "ARMY TEMPORARY PATTERN"

Pocket Watches And Timers Were Invested In And, Unlike WWI, Where Each
Model Had A "Pattern Number Mark" Relating To The Specific Type Of Time Piece, The British Dropped These And The Broad Arrow Was No Longer Bold But Placed With Three Simple Lines.

Additionally, The British Air Ministry And Navy May Have Service Marks Like The Air Ministry "A" Or "Am". Other Marks You Will Discover At The End Of This Essay.

Another Fact Is That Usually The Broad Arrow On Wwii Models Is A Simple Straight Line Affair While Wwi Models Are Like The Above Gallet Timer On Right. Though This Particular Fancy Bold Broadarrow Was Actualy One Of A Very Few Rto Have The Older Arrow, It Just So Happens That The Timer Is A Gallet And Gallet Had Supplied Timers To The British Army, Air Ministry And Navy, So The Old Broadarrow Strikes From Wwi Were Used In Factory Due The Gallet Ongoing Relationship. Thus, If Some Of These Broadarrow Marks Do Not Identify The Time Piece As A Ww One Or Two Time Piece. The Movement Will Date It

Now, The Fact Is, Many Watches Did Not Have All Or Some Of The Above Markings Or Had Just One. The Key Is To Examine Your Find. The Letters And Numbers Can Be Stamped Or Engraved With Fine Tool Or Not. So It Is A Majority Of Items Verses One Item.

Note The British Air Ministry Pocket On Left Has Hand Scribed Broad Arrow With "A" For Air Ministry Many British Wrist Watches Had
Spring Bars Instead Of Soldered Wire Lugs. There Were Also Sweep Second Hand Models. So, Do Not Dismiss A Watch As Being Non-British Military Because It Does Not Measure To The Above Standards.

I Have 45000 Pics Online. Just Google "Goldsmithworks" With "Name Type Whatever"


PROTOTYPES??

READ VIEW BUY STUDY MILITARY WATCH BOOKS

This Is The Second Late 60'S Zodiac Automatic We Found
The British Never Authorized An Automatic Yet
It Was Featured With 300 Factual Military Watches
We Believe It Was/Is A Prototype

Remember Britain had nothing to do with Vietnam and the USA did not stamp www on their military issue watches. In addition makers such as Omega and IWC and Longines and Lacoultre did not make px/bs r&r or military watches for service in Vietnam. Visit http://timefraud.com a site we offer that demonstrates hundreds of fakes.

Note The Above Is A Se Asia Fake Both Omega And IWC Branded & Other Models/Brands. Note The Cheap Modern Movement - They, The Forgers, Will Use The Same Movement Across Multiple Brands.

Another Fact Is That Watches With WWW Did Not See Service In Vietnam. While The Australians Served- They Were Supplied By The USA

BRITISH MILITARY MARKINGS PROPER MARKS
A QUICK GUIDE TO THE BRITISH MILITARY WATCH

GREAT BRITAIN

The broad arrow British government property mark, found in various forms on watch dials, cases and movements.

C A W

Chronometer Watch mark found on deck watch transit cases.

A D

Admiralty Department issue pocket watch mark, c.1914.

A S

Royal Naval Air Service issue pocket watch mark, c.1914.

H S.

Hydrographic Service mark found on the cases of Royal Navy issue watches, 1914-1918.

Numbered Hydrographic Service code used by Royal Navy, 1939-1946, to identify the grade or use of timepieces.

H 1 51

Chronometer watch with inner engagement.

H 1 52

Chronometer watch adjusted for incoherence in five positions.

H 1 53

Deck watch adjusted for incoherence in a minimum of two positions.

H 1 54

Fleet Air Arm instrument panel watch.

H 1 55

Survey boat pocket watch.

H 1 56

Ship’s chronometer with gimballed movement.

H 1 57

Watch calibrated for sidereal time.

H 1 58

Fleet Air Arm pilot’s wristwatch.

H 1 59

Chronograph wristwatch.

H 1 60

Diver’s wristwatch.

H 1 61

Standard issue wristwatch.

M 002

Sterile format for Royal Navy NATO issue watch.

W 1 D

British Army issue pocket watch in India, c.1910.

W 1 D

War Department issue pocket watch, c.1914.

M 517 14F

British Army issue pocket watch with movement number, c.1914.

W E C R A

Royal Artillery issue pocket watch with case number, c.1914.

P N W

Pocket watch mark, Royal Navy issue, c.1914.

+ T K

“Tank Watch” mark found on economy gradeKlinger issue pocket watch, c.1920

6451

NATO mark for military wristwatch.

P

Phosphorescent painted watch dial mark.

T

Tritium painted watch dial mark.

M 0052

Aviation issue watch – Royal Flying Corps pocket watch, 1914-1917.

M 0054

Mark VFA pattern mark on aviator’s issue eight-day pocket watch, c.1914.
## MILITARY TIMEPIECE MARKINGS

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<td>Mark V pattern mark on aviator’s issue standard pocket watch. c.1916.</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Mark V pattern mark on aviator’s issue pocket watch. c.1916.</td>
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<td>Army Ministry flying equipment code, for split chronograph watch. c.1937.</td>
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