RADIUM DISCOVERY

Radium
Atomic Weight 226[note]
Density 5 g/cm³
Melting Point 700 °C
Boiling Point 1737 °C

Radioactive material mixed together with a luminescent crystalline powder. The first radioactive material to be used was radium-226 (Ra-226). Radium-226 is an alpha emitter with a 1600 year half-life.

Radium emits a gamma ray at 186 keV. Radium decays into a number of short lived decay products that can usually be expected to be present at, or close to, the same activity as the radium. These decay products emit alphas, betas and gamma rays. Radium was utilized in watches until app: 1965 – WITH A FEW TO 68 – and in clocks till app: 1978.

While Henri Becquerel discovered that radium mixed with zinc sulfide would fluoresce, and in 1902 William J Hammel developed Radioluminescent paint by mixing Radium, Zinc Sulfide with a Binder. It was George Kunz, a gemologist at Tiffany & Company who would patent this invention and, along with chemist Charles Baskerville, made their paint by mixing radium-barium carbonate with zinc sulfide and linseed oil. While US manufacturers disregarded the radioluminescent paint, Europeans, especially the Swiss, began exploiting the market:

THE SWARM OF LIGHTENING BUGS IN THE THE SWISS WINTER

HISTORY

There is the true story of a US manufacturer who, while on a business trip to Switzerland, went to the small village of Tavannes with a Swiss partner of his to receive a first hand look at why the Swiss watch industry, both cottage and industrial, had grown five fold in one year.

Arriving towards the early evening, they noted a multitude of dim yellow lights sparking to life from the many homes and cottages that dotted the landscape and the large Tavannes Watch Co. factory. Their invitation by way of the mayor meant they would call on him at his home. They were greeted by a rotund jolly fellow with handle bar mustache who spoke no English yet left the American businessman wishing he could. After dinner, snaps and interpreted conversation it...
HAD GOTTEN DARK OUTSIDE AND THE MAYOR, WITH A LARGE GRIN ON HIS FACE, MOTIONED FOR THEM TO FOLLOW HIM OUT DOORS.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN REACHED THE DOOR WAY AND FROZE SOLID—AS IF HE COULD NOT TAKE ANOTHER STEP. FOR, WITH IN THE ENTIRE LANDSCAPE WERE THOUSANDS OF BRIGHT BLUE-GREEN IRIDESCENT SPECS. LIKE A SWARM BLUE-GREEN IRIDESCENT LIGHTENING BUGS, THEY WERE EVERYWHERE. SOME LOOKED LIKE SLASHES OF COLOR OTHER TINY DOTS, YET THEY WERE EVERYWHERE. HIS FIRST SEVERAL CRUNCHING STEPS REMINDED HIM SNOW WAS EVERYWHERE AND BUGS SIMPLY COULD NOT SURVIVE IN THE TEMPERATURE.

IT WAS THEN THAT THE MAYOR FLIPPED A SWITCH BY THE DOOR AND A HALF DOZEN DULL BULBS REVEALED THAT ONLY THE LIVING CREATURES WERE THE VILLAGE CITIZENS LEAVING WORK TO GO HOME. RADIUM, THE MAYOR CRIED… RADIUM…AS HE JUMPED ABOUT POINTING TO THE PEOPLE PAYING NO MIND.

OPERATING FROM SMALL BUILDINGS, INDIVIDUAL “COTTAGE INDUSTRY” HOMES, AND THE FACTORIES, THE CITIZENS OF TAVANNES WERE PAINTING THEMSELVES TOWARDS PROFITS. PAINTING RADIUM ON DIALS, FILLING IN THE NEW CATHEDRAL HANDS WITH RADIUM HAD PRODUCED INCREDIBLE SALES. PAINTING CLOCK AND WATCH PARTS AND DIALS AND OTHER ITEMS, THE SWISS WERE THE FIRST TO PROFIT FROM THE NEW RADIUM THAT THE USA HAD INVENTED BUT FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE.

THE BUSINESSMAN RETURNED TO THE US AND, AS IF HE HAD BEEN PRIVY OF THE FORMULA TO TURN DUNG INTO GOLD, THE USE OF RADIUM IN THE US WOULD STAGGER THE MAYOR BACK IN SWITZERLAND BY APRIL OF 1920, OVER 4,000,000 WATCHES AND CLOCKS WOULD BE PRODUCED IN THE US USING RADIOLUMINESCENT PAINT.

YES AND ALL SORTS OF “THINGS” AND THE EXCESS RADIUM THAT LANDED ON THEIR CLOTHING AND HANDS AND FEET LIT UP THE VILLAGE EVERY NIGHT. WITHIN 3 YEARS THIS RADIUM RAGE WOULD BURST FORTH BY THE MILLIONS FROM THE USA.

USA RADIUM STORY

The first company to produce radioluminescent paint in the US was in 1914 when the Radium Luminous Material Corporation in Newark New Jersey was founded. When the United States entered World War I the use of Luminance paint in watches, timers, clocks, on aircraft and ship instrument dials and other manly military items took off and the company began mining and producing radium. By 1921 they became the U.S. Radium Corporation and their Brand name was “Undark.” Standard Chemical Company soon followed with “Luna” and the Cold Light Manufacturing Company made “Marvelite.” By April 1920, more than 4,000,000 watches and clocks had been produced using radium-containing radioluminescent paint. In addition, radioluminescent paint was used in house numbers, keyhole locators, ship’s compasses, telegraph dials, mine signs, steam gages, pistol sights, poison bottle indicators, bedroom slipper buttons, furniture locator buttons, theater seat numbers, automobile steering-wheel locks, luminous fish bait, and glowing eyes for toy dolls and animals. During the 1920s, the radium paint was applied to clock and watch components in a variety of ways: painting it on with a brush, painting it with a pen or stylus, applying it with a mechanical press, and dusting. This led to the so-called practice of “tipping” or pointing the brush in the lips. In some plants the brush was also tipped before painting a numeral. The paint so wiped off the brush was swallowed.” As a result of the ingestion of the radium, many of the dial painters developed medical problems of varying degrees of severity. The first deaths occurred in the mid 1920s, and by 1926 the practice of tipping the brushes seems to have ended.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RADIUM AND HEALTH IN 2014
SOME INTERNET PERSONAS LIKE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF WIVES TALES OR STORIES
BASED ON THIN AIR LIKE A RECENT ARTICLE BY A SUPPOSED TO BE RESTORATION PERSONA:

FROM A RESTORATION PERSONA TRYING TO SCARE YOU
WITH WIVES TALES, LIES AND BASELESS FACTS –NO OFFENSE TO THE WIVES

“I often avoid radium projects as much as I can because of the extra risk they pose when the dial is uncased
an exposed. In some cases, I will work on them if I think the project merits it. In this case, I use gloves (you
should always use gloves anyway) and an N95 mask.”

FROM ROCK WITH 75000 PICS [35000 ONLINE] OF COMPLETED RESTORES WITH 70% BEING
RADIIUM ORIGINALS

I WILL NOT SAY RADIUM IS HARMLESS— RATHER WHAT IS LEFT OF THE RADIUM AFTER DECADES
IS HARMLESS AND IF THE ABOVE “I OFTEN” PLACED ONLINE BY A PURPORTED EXPERT, THEN
HE MUST BE BROKE OR DOES NOT DO WHAT HE SAYS HE DOES, RESTORE WATCHES.. WHY??
READ IT AGAIN. 70% OF ALL VINTAGE FROM WWI THROUGH 1964 HAD RADIUM/

Over time, the intensity of the glow from RADIUM paint will decrease, not because of the decay of the
radium, but due to the radium destroying the zinc [READ TOP OPEN]. The higher the activity of the radium-
226, the brighter the luminescence, AND the faster the deterioration. The amount of radium Vs the size and
concentration of the zinc sulfide crystals made the difference as to how long the actual LUME lasted. After the
glow … radium continued to emit radiation REMEMBER, RADIUM DOES NOT REQUIRE A LIGHT CHARGE SOURCE— LIKE WITH
LUMINOVA – RADIUM ALONG WITH ZINC SULFIDE AND A GLUE BINDER WILL GLOW 24/7 IN THE DAY AND ALL NIGHT. THE LAST USE OF
RADIIUM WAS 1964 AND A FEW COMPANIES TILL 1968. FINDING A RADIUM DIAL FROM THE 1960’S IS RARE.

RUN A GEIGER COUNTER OVER A HOST OF BURNED OUT RADIUM DIALS AND YOU WILL
DISCOVER LEVELS THAT ARE EXTREMELY LOW AND ARE NOT CONSIDERED A HAZARD— AT A
DISTANCE OF 12 INCHES THE DOSE RATE IS APP. 0.008 mR/HOUR. AN AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL TOO SMALL TO WARRANT A NOTICE LABEL LET ALONE A HAZARD WARNING.

*************************************************************************

TOP

TRITIUM OR LUMINOVA WHICH IS THE BEST
Tritium has a half-life of 12.3 years
light source will decline to half its initial value in that time

Currently, tritium is virtually the only radioisotope permitted to be used commercially as a radioluminescent
light source. THERE are two ways it is utilized to add luminance to watches. Glass tubes with gas compound
and painted . The tritium gas version is called GTLS for “gaseous tritium light source”, GTLS is contained in
small glass tubes coated with a phosphor on the inside. Beta particles emitted by the tritium strike the

http://lsyf.com/radium-illumination/
phosphor molecules and cause them to fluoresce, emitting light, usually yellow-green. Tritium paint on watches is a straight mixture of tritium and phosphor. The Tritium acts like its ancestor radium, it does not require light—which it's competitor, LUMINOVA does. It is naturally radio-active and needs no external source of light or charge to work. As Tritium decays, beta radiation is emitted in the form of electrons that excite electrons in the phosphor atoms producing light, as they reverse the phosphor GLOWS. 80% of the tritium finished watches use the tritium-phosphorus mixture rather than glass tubes. Most Swiss, Japanese and other watches from the period after the radium knockout of 1965 through 1968 used a tritium/phosphorus paint. Tritium paint relies on tritium radioactivity to make the phosphor glow in the dark, not any charge from external light source.

Tritium was used as a replacement to radium because it was believed to pose a negligible threat to human health. Yet, in contrast to the previous facts as informed to the consumer — that Tritium is safe— unlike its brother the radioluminescent source, radium, the low-energy 5.7 keV beta particles emitted by tritium is only surely safe if it is encapsulated in glass! Tritium cannot pass through a glass tube. Now, they say, even if it could, it is not able to penetrate human skin. It is stated that Tritium is only a health threat if ingested. And since tritium is a gas, if a tritium tube breaks, the gas dissipates in the air and is diluted to safe concentrations. The problem with Tritium Paint, used in 80% to 90% of all watches that use tritium as a luminance, is the fact that previous figures OF radiation was found to be 50% off. that means Tritium is twice the maximum. In addition, with most tritium utilized in watches to be a paint, and the fact that some “T” labeled dials have the 25 number also, it becomes a serious issue. this is why i use LUMINOVA

Watches containing Tritium contain a radioactive substance, as I stated above, it was thought and told to be a self-powered lighting that does not pose a significant health concern, yet a sure 2007 report by the UK government's Health Protection Agency Advisory Group on Ionizing Radiation declared the health risks of tritium exposure to be double that previously set by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. Now do not take my word for this, after the above testing in 2007, only 7 years ago, though most watches were painted with the Tritium-Phosphorus Mix from 1964 through 2014, it was stated that this new?? finding concerning the health risks BEING that the tests were 50% off?? , the encapsulated tritium lighting devices, typically taking the form of a luminous glass tube embedded in a thick block of clear plastic, prevent the user from being exposed to the tritium at all unless the device is broken apart. Hello?? You read that?? Did we not say that hardly any of the time pieces then or now have glass tubes with gas. 80% to 90% are painted so: T Swiss Made T” or “Swiss T 25?: what does it mean? To read a watch dial in the dark a luminescent material is laid on/painted onto the dial indexes and hands.In the case of RADIOACTIVE substances, the emission of light is either photoluminescent (exciting luminous radiation requiring light that is safe) or of radioluminescent type (the glowing radioactivity of the material itself).Watch radioluminescent emissions were mostly designed for very specific uses: military watches, professional divers watches, etc.RADIUM WAS THE FIRST radioluminescent MATERIAL USED FROM 1914 THROUGH 1968, AND WAS USED ON ALL TYPES OF WATCHES. The German military were the first [WWII] to use a phosphorus / zinc mix that glowed by the presence of light causing a reaction between the phosphorus and the zinc. It was used on watchcase and timers aboard submarines which had a fluorescent charging station. .Today, the use of radioactive material is strictly defined by ISO 3157 Standard which allows only two types of radionucleides: tritium (3H) and promethium (147 Pm). which emit a radiation of low energy.ISO 3157 Standard allows an optional marking for timespieces emitting less than a certain value. The marking may be made on the dial as follows: deposits activated by tritium: T deposits activated by promethium: Pm Some timespieces, such as divers' watches, must be marked as follows: deposits activated by tritium: T 25 deposits activated by promethium: Pm 0,5 The indication “T Swiss made T” means that the watch is Swiss and contains a certain quantity of tritium that emits less than 227 MBq (7,5 mCi). The indication “Swiss T<25?” means that the watch is Swiss and contains a certain quantity of tritium that emits less than 925 MBq (25 mCi). Most watches use a light emission photoluminescent type. Some have marking “L Swiss Made L” indicating this fact.
LUMINOVA FACTS FICTION HISTORY. ILLUMINATION OF WATCHES BEGAN IN THE 1ST TO 2ND DECADE OF THE 19TH CENTURY UTILIZING RADIOACTIVE RADIUM AND BASE ADHESIVES RADIUM WAS BORN WATCHES GLOWED 24/7 WITH OR WITHOUT CHARGING. IT WAS ACTIVE 24/7 SOON IT WAS REALIZED THAT RADIUM WAS Causing CANCER OF THE MOUTH STOMACH AND THROATS OF WOMAN AND MEN WHO APPLIED IT USING PAINT BRUSHES THE DIAL PAINTERS WOULD WET THE TIPS OF BRUSHES WITH THEIR TONGUE AND LIPS. THIS LEAD TO CANCER YET THE INDUSTRY NEVER MISSED A BEAT. BY LATE FIFTIES EARLY 60’S TRITIUM WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR RADIUM TRITIUM ALSO “BURNED” 24/7. IT DID NOT REQUIRE A LIGHT SOURCE TO GLOW BUT TRITIUM ALSO WAS RADIO ACTIVE SO OTHER SOURCES WERE INVESTIGATED


THUS, PHOSPHORUS WAS CHOSEN AND BY 1970, WATCHES BEGAN TO BE COATED WITH PHOSPHORUS AND ZINC MIXED WITH A BASE OF LACQUER MIXING A COLORED PHOSPHORUS AND ZINC POWDER, SUCH AS RED BLUE GREEN OR WHITE WITH LACQUER TO PROPER THICKNESS AND DENSITY IT IS THEN APPLIED WITH BRUSHES, TOOLS, TOOTH PICS AND OTHER DEVICES TO NUMERALS OR MARKERS. HANDS ARE COATED OR "WIDOWS" FILLED THE ONLY DRAWN BACK IS THE LENGTH OR TIME OF ILLUMINATION THIS MIXTURE REQUIRES A LIGHT SOURCE TO CHARGE AND ACTIVATE THIS MIXTURE LASTS A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TOTAL TIME BUT WILL EVENTUALLY STOP ACCEPTING AND REFLECTING LIGHT AS THE ZINC IS WASTED THROUGH THE CHARGE AND REFLECTING OF LIGHT

USE OF LUMINOVA

FACT OF DURABILITY AND TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

1- ALL DIAL EDGES THAT ARE RE-ILLUMINATED BY GSW ARE COATED WITH A UNIQUE SILICONE BARRIER. THE SILICONE DOES NOT COME OFF OR SPREAD. IT IS A BARRIER THAT COLLECTS THE LUMINOVA THAT WILL FLAKE OFF OVER TIME. REMEMBER, THE LACQUER ADHERES THE LUMINOVA TO THE DIAL. BUT DIALS ARE FINISHED IN PAINT. WHICH MEANS SOME LOSS CAN OCCUR. ADDITIONALLY, HANDS THAT ARE COATED CAN EXPERIENCE LOSS, ESPECIALLY FROM THE WINDOWS IN HANDS.

2. IN THE EVENT THAT MORE THAN FLAKING OCCURS, LIKE A CHUNK OF LUMINOVA, RETURN THE WATCH AND WE WILL RE-ILLUMINATE THOSE AREAS OF LOSS

3- "I SEE SOME LUMINOVA AT BOTTOM OF DIAL". SOME MINUTE LUMINOVA MAY COMES LOOSE, IT WILL BREAK DOWN TO DUST WHICH WILL BE CAPTURED BY THE SILICONE RING AND NEVER SEE AGAIN.

SOME COOL RADIUM DIALS CAN BE RESTORED TO SOME DEGREE BY LIGHTLY RE-APPLYING LUMINOVA IN WHITE BASE COLOR.

90% OF DIALS THAT STILL LOOK GREAT, ONLY THE HANDS ARE RE-ILLUMINATED WITH LUMINOVA.

IF HANDS ARE THE ORANGE COLORED DEAD RADIUM, THEN YOU LEAVE IT ALL AS IS.

AS FAR AS NON-RADIUM DIALS. THE SAME SITUATION APPLIES. IF THE DIAL HAS CHARACTER, LEAVE IT ALONE ON DRESS WATCHES WITH RADIUM HANDS AND "DOTS" OR MARKERS SHOULD BE RE-ILLUMINATED.

WHEN NOT TO RE-ILLUMINATE A RADIUM DIAL

IF AN OLD RADIUM DIALED WATCH HAS OLD RADIUM THAT IS AN ORANGE COLOR, OR IS AWESOME LOOKING, THEN WE KEEP IT AS IS. SOMETIMES OVER LAYERING WITH LUMINOVA. BUT MOST RADIUM DIALS FOR MILITARY RELATED (AND OTHERS) FROM 1914 TO 1965, NOT ONLY HAVE DAMAGED RADIUM, BUT THE RADIUM IS USUALLY NOT CONSISTENT.

THESE ARE THE LINKS BELOW THAT SHOW WHEN YOU SHOULD KEEP THE DIAL AS IS.

WWW.WITTNAUER-OFFICERS-RADIUM-DIAL-MILITARY-WATCH
1940-ORIS-RADIUM-DIAL-MILITARY-WATCH
1917-WW1-LEONARD-WRIST-RADIUM-DIALED-WIRE-LUG-SHRAPNEL-GUARD-WATCH
bucherer-DIVE SUPER HEAVY RADIUM 1960 THE MOST I HAVE EVER WORKED WITH STILL NO GLOW

http://lsyf.com/radium-illumination/
I like to say I am not a watchmaker .. rather a hacking master restoration expert restoring history. With over 35000 pictures, 1.2 mil GOOGLE requests every 15 days, near 10,000 articles online. i am obsessive LOL. Thus I call upon only the best of the best.

When it comes to Dials, Tony The Tiger is perhaps, in my opinion, the best of the best. He is the one i count on to make plates, and provide the historical accuracy. He is more than the key to the successful re-imaging of the original dials, which may require 5 plates! The plates necessary to restore vintage and classic dials, while maintaining accuracy. One does not free hand a dial–though some parts of the work is free hands–the fact is plates matching the original dial must be utilized, such as brass plates with the names of brands. Ink paint is swiped over plate filling the recess, then excess scraped off, a rubber “stamp” pressed over the ink filled brand name then transferred to dial. Then there is the making of plates. Utilizing computers, now, it is much more intense but you get the picture. First Lesson: no one “paints” dials.

Dial Restoration Is An Art:
1) *“Restoring dials does not diminish price unless the time piece is rare or special. On a PATEK, VACHERON, ROLEX or other similar rare vintage models it matters. A Rolex watch date? restore it. A Rolex dive from 1950? do not touch the original dial. If it is in terrible shape, say, a fractured patek pocket porcelain dial? store the old dial and have an exact to original one made, that way you can sell with both.

* You can always store the old dial.

2) for every ten buyers, 8 will invest in the watch with restored dial.

3) pricing on restored dial vs worn out dial? 60% more

4) all watches with outlined raised numerals up to 1960 [some after] had radium. Then tritium–now LUMINOVA.

5) radium life is 1000 years. Radium glowed 24/7. On the other hand, modern non radioactive works off phosphorescence and zinc. It requires light to activate it.

6) 60% of old watches have radium dials!! But, after the glowing part dies, the only value is looks. And all radium ceased glowing decades ago. When the dial is mint and the old radium looks great (color wise) then it deserves to remain.

7) what vintage radium watches have collector value? Mainly when the radium is orange color or some super thick high radium numerated watches like some pockets or look like the Bucherer i completed 5 years ago.

go links:

note: will open new windows so you do not lose your place

WITTNAUER MILITARY ORANGE W/HANDS
ORIS DIED -AS IN DEATH– ORANGE WWII
RADOM CONVERSION WW1 ORIGINAL ORANGE
BUCHERER DIVE AWESOME ORIGINAL DIAL

RADIUM DIALED

Now, if a radium dialed watch has character. Dial is 70% as far as wear. And dead radium, whether white or orange, is awesome looking, then keep it as is. But most radium dials for military related (and others) from 1914 to 1965, not only have damage, but the radium is usually not consistent. The links above show when you should keep the dial as is. On dress watches with radium hands and “dots” or markers should be re-illuminated.

Some cool radium dials can be restored to some degree by lightly re-applying Luminova in white base color. 90% of dials that still look great, the hands are re-illuminated with Luminova. If hands are the orange colored dead radium, then you leave it as it as is. As far as non-radium dials, the same situation applies. If the dial has character, leave it alone.

If it is damaged, unless it meets the rare vintage requirements, restore it! So, if you find an orange radium looking great; invest! But do not let a nicely restored dial dress or military watch get away!

To view a fully restored rare Eterna-Matic 1949 model-“The actual first ball bearing rotor
AUTOMATIC CALIBER MODEL FOR MEN” WHICH, BY MY FACTS HERE, IN THIS ARTICLE, WOULD SAY, THE WATCH IS WORTH MORE ORIGINAL, LOOK AT THE BEFORE AND AFTER. I AM SURE THE AFTER WAS CORRECT!

ETERNAMATIC

PICTURES OF THE RESTORATION

OUR WORK STATION

HAVING MORE THAN A LOUPE MEANS FINER EASIER MORE EXACT REPAIRS AND RESTORATIONS

LIGHTING CANNOT BE OVER ESTIMATED WE USE 5 TYPES OF LIGHTING
SOFTER LIGHTING FOR SIMPLE REBUILDS

INTENSE WHITE LIGHT FOR OVERHAULS

CHEMICAL PURCHASES ARE 10% OF OUR GROSS

WE USE PURE LACQUER WITH THINNER
NOT THE LACQUER PROVIDED

OUR COOKING OVEN WITH UV GENERATED HEAT
it took two watches
one with nearly new dial
and one with restored back in 1969 dial

we invested in this baby because we had
32 baume mercier dials from a watch makers estate
we have 15 lefty including the rare doctors dial.

TOP

ROCK INVESTED 200 IN THIS BAUME MERCIER
IT HAD A RESTORED DIAL
THIS RESTORATION IS THE WRONG COLOR
THE RESTORATION PERSON WOULD UP WITH A WHITISH GOLD COLOR
NOTE THE 6 AND THE SWISS MADE AREA
YOU SEE HOW DIRTY IT IS
THIS, IF RESTORED, HAD TO BE 10 TO 20 YEARS AGO LOL
ROCK INVESTED CAUSE HE HAD AN ORIGINAL MINTY DIAL
UTILIZING THIS CASE AND MOVEMENTS PARTS FROM ANOTHER ORIGNAL
SO, HE KEPT CASE AND 90% MOVEMENT FROM THIS ALLEGED
RESTORED DIAL FROM SOUTH AMERICA BUY

YOU MUST REMOVE CRYSTAL WHEN VIEWING COLOR

“ORIGINAL BAUME MERCIER LEFT”
THE BUY DIAL ON RIGHT
SELLER STATED RESTORED DIAL
YET ROCK NEW BETTER
WHY?
HE HAD THE MINTY ORIGINAL DIAL.

THE KEY HERE IS THE PIC ON RIGHT
NOT UNTIL YOU SEE IT CAN YOU REALIZE THE CLEAR DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY
REMOVING CRYSTAL DEMONSTRATED IT WAS NOT RIGHT
IT LOOKED OK, BUT REAL LIFE FACTS SHOW TRUTH
IF IT WERE RESTORED IT WOULD BE CLEAR GOLDEN!
NOT DULLED, EVEN EDGES OF BLUE RING AND SIDES WOULD BE BETTER
YOU NEED TO ALWAYS INSPECT!
THE ORIGINAL IS A NICE DEEP MUTED GOLD!
RESTORED DIALS ARE HARD TO MATCH ORIGINAL

THE ONE ON LEFT IS ROCKS ORIGINAL NEAR MINT
LET US GO FURTHER

WE RESTORE DIALS AND STATE IT WHEN WE DO, ALL THE TIME
THAT IS WHY A PREMIUM CAN BE HAD WHEN YOU HAVE ORIGINAL DIALS.
WE STATE ORIGINAL WHEN IT IS ORIGNALS PERIOD

***********

BELOW ARE PICS OF OVER HAULS WITH RESTORED DIALS?
“NOTE OLD DIALS!”
IF YOU INVEST IN A WATCH AND THE DIAL IS GREAT.. KEEP IT!

I CANNOT OVER STATE DIAL WORKS
BUT IT IS EXPENSIVE
SO MANY OFFERS FAIL UNDERSTAND THE COSTS
50 TO 100 PER DIAL
TOP
HERE ARE EIGHT COMPLETED TIME PIECES WITH DIALS

WYLER ORANGE CRUSH
DIAL ESTIMATE 90.00

BENRUS STAR/SUN BURST
DIAL ESTIMATE 75.00
JULES RACINE GALLET

DIAL ESTIMATE 125.00

http://lsyf.com/radium-illumination/
TOP

BENRUS DIAL ESTIMATE 65.00
MOERIS

DIAL ESTIMATE 75.00
YELLOW DUE TO CONTENT OF CELLULOID IN CRYSTAL

TIMOR
DIAL ESTIMATE 85.00
LEONIDAS
DIAL ESTIMATE
60.00
TOP

http://lsyf.com/radium-illumination/
TOP

FREE FREE FREE
IF YOU ARE A WATCH ENTHUSIAST
HAVE A VINTAGE WATCH OR
THIS IS YOUR COMMUNITY

😊

Member Vintage Time Collectors
WATCH WORKS & RESTORATIONS
FOR WATCH COLLECTORS & OUR PATRONS

😊

CLICK HERE

TOP

😊

TO

VIEW PAST & CURRENT
TOP RESTORATIONS

😎

2014 JAN FEB MAR APR
2013 JAN- FEB-MAR-APRIL-MAY- JUNE-JULY-AUG-SEP OCT NOV DEC
2012 JAN -FEB-MAR-APRIL -MAY-JUNE-JULY-AUG-SEPT-OCT-NOV-DEC
2011 NOV DEC

http://lsyf.com/radium-illumination/
GOLDSMITHWORKS
35000 IMAGES/25000 PAGES ONLINE 24/7
Vintage Time Re-Made In America ™
Turning Your Old Jewelry Into Something New ™
State Licensed Precious Metal, Gemstone & 2nd Hand Dealer
VINTAGE MILITARY/COLLECTIBLE WATCH RESTORATION
FINE JEWELRY – GEMSTONES & DIAMONDS