Expert opinion

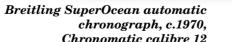
You can recognise a calibre 11 at first glance because of the grey colour of its rhodium plate, where the other Chronomatics calibres are gold plated. There are exceptions however. Because of the problems of reliability, some calibre 11s have been changed to calibre 12s.

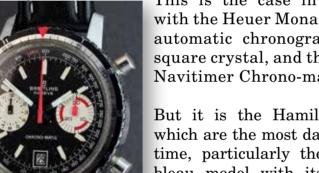
Neglected for a long time because of their impressive size, certain Chronomatics are very much sought after nowadays.

> This is the case in particular with the Heuer Monaco, the first automatic chronograph with a square crystal, and the Breitling Navitimer Chrono-matic.

> But it is the Hamilton models which are the most daring for the time, particularly the Fontainebleau model with its cambered square case and the surprising Count-Down model with its 24 hours hand, its GMT dial and its coloured pushers. Generally speaking the GMT versions of the Chronomatic are the rarest.

Ironically, there exists a non-automatic version of the Chronomatic which survived it by several years - the Valjoux 7740. This movement is classically presented with the crown at 3 o'clock, small seconds at 6 o'clock and date at 4.30.







Breitling automatic

chronograph, c.1969,

Chronomatic calibre 11





Chronomatic calibre 12



Hamilton Fontainebleau automatic chronograph, c.1970, Chronomatic calibre 12



Kelek automatic chronograph, c.1972, Chronomatic calibre 12



Heuer Silverstone automatic Heuer Autavia automatic chronograph, c.1969, Chronomatic calibre 12



chronograph, c.1975,

Heuer Calculator automatic chronograph, c.1972, Chronomatic calibre 15



Heuer Autavia automatic chronograph, c.1975, Chronomatic calibre 12

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