PARTS CATALOGUE/TECHNICAL GUIDE Cal. 3M62A

[SPECIFICATIONS]

Cal. No.		3M62A		
Movement		(x 1.0)		
Movement size	Outside diameter	ø24.0 mm		
	Casing diameter	ø23.3 mm		
	Height	4.2 mm		
Time indication		3 hands		
Driving system		Step motor (Load compensated driving pulse type)		
Additional mechanism		 Automatic generating system Power reserve indicator Energy depletion forewarning function Overcharge prevention function Electronic circuit reset switch Train wheel setting device Date calendar Instant setting device for date calendar 		
Loss/gain		Monthly rate at normal temperature range: less than 15 seconds		
Regulation system		Nil		
Measuring gate by quartz tester		Use 10-second gate.		
Power supply	Power generator	Automatic generating system		
	KINETIC E.S.U.	Titanium lithium ion rechargeable battery		
Operating voltage range		0.45 V ~ 2.2 V		
Duration of charge		From full charge to stoppage: Approx. 2 months		
Jewels		7 jewels		

SEIKO CORPORATION







Remarks:

(6) Date dial

Part code	Position of crown	Position of calendar frame	Color of figure	Color of background
0878 699	3 o'clock	3 o'clock	Gold	Black
0878 696	3 o'clock	3 o'clock	Black	White

The type of date dial is determined based on the design of cases. Check the case number and refer to "SEIKO Casing Parts Catalogue" to choose a corresponding date dial.

(48) Winding stem 0351 550

The type of winding stem is determined based on the design of cases. Check the case number and refer to "SEIKO Casing Parts Catalogue" to choose a corresponding winding stem.

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Cal. 3M62A

- The explanation here is only for the particular points of Cal. 3M62A.
- For the repairing, checking and measuring procedures, refer to the "TECHNICAL GUIDE, GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS".

I. STRUCTURE OF THE CIRCUIT BLOCK



REMARKS ON DISASSEMBLING AND REASSEMBLING

II.

For disassembling and reassembling, be sure to use the universal movement holder. Hands (1)Place the movement directly on the riveting plate shown in the illustration with the oscillating weight down, so that the oscillating weight screw is not damaged. Then, press in the hands. (10) Oscillating weight screw Tighten the oscillating weight screw firmly, applying more force than usual. Oscillating weight screw (19) Rechargeable battery unit Though they have a close resemblance in shape, the rechargeable battery unit for Cal. 3M6 Series is of a completely different type from the capacitor unit for Cal. 3M2 Series. They can be discriminated in the point that the former has a bend on its minus lead terminal while the latter doesn't as illustrated below. When repairing the rechargeable battery unit, check the bend on the minus lead terminal to make sure you are properly using a rechargeable battery unit. Bend No bend [Rechargeable battery unit for Cal. 3M6 Series] [Capacitor unit for Cal. 3M2 Series]







Current consumption

For the whole movement : Less than $0.60 \,\mu$ A (with 1.55 V supplied from a battery) For the circuit block alone : Less than $0.20 \,\mu$ A (with 1.55 V supplied from a battery)

How to measure the current consumption for the whole movement

- 1. Make the movement ready for measurement.
 - Follow the disassembling procedure illustrated in this manual until you remove the rechargeable battery unit.
 - 2) Install the rechargeable battery clamp and then tighten the screws "A" and "B" in the illustration at right.
 - Install the oscillating weight wheel and oscillating weight and then tighten the oscillating weight screw.

As a result, the insulators A and B for rechargeable battery, circuit block cover B screw, circuit block cover B and rechargeable battery unit are removed from the movement.

 Apply the minus terminal to "a" portion of the input terminal (-) in the illustration and plus terminal to the rechargeable battery clamp, respectively.



Note: When moving the oscillating weight from side to side, take care lest the minus terminal of the tester touches the oscillating weight.





 After checking that the IC has been switched to the normal hand movement mode and a stable measurement can be obtained, read the measurement. If the measurement value remains high or unstable, repeat step "3" above.

Notes:

- * Light may increase the current consumption, resulting in an inaccurate measurement. If the current consumption exceeds the standard value, protect the movement from light with a black cloth or the like, and make a measurement again.
- * When the current consumption for the whole movement exceeds the standard value while the current consumption for the circuit block alone is within the standard value range, a driving pulse may be generated to compensate for the heavy load applied on the gear train, etc. In that case, overhaul and clean the movement parts, and then, measure the current consumption for the whole movement again.

How to measure the current consumption for the circuit block alone

1. Connect the tester to the circuit block as shown in the illustration.



- 2. With the tester connected to the circuit block, short-circuit "A" portion in the illustration and the input terminal (–) with conductive tweezers or the like for more than 3 seconds. The IC will be switched from the quick start to the normal hand movement mode.
- 3. Checking that a stable measurement is obtained, read the current consumption. If the measurement value remains high or unstable, repeat step "2" above.
- **Note:** The current consumption measurement for the circuit block alone is particularly susceptible to light, and a value higher than the actual measurement may be obtained if the circuit block is exposed to light. Protect the circuit from light with a black cloth or the like after following step "2" above, and then, measure the current consumption.

• Checking the automatic generating system

1. Apply the probes of the tester as shown in the illustration, and measure the voltage of the rechargeable battery. The obtained voltage is called the "initial voltage".



 Close the case back tentatively, and swing the watch from side to side 200 times at a rate of 2 to 3 swings a second, making an arc of approximately 20 cm.

- 3. Within 3 minutes after swinging the watch, measure the voltage of the rechargeable battery in the same manner as in step "1" above.
- 4. If the voltage obtained has increased more than 0.04 V from the initial voltage assuming that the initial voltage is within the range between 0.5 V and 1.0 V, the automatic generating system is operating normally.

[For your information]

1. Number of swings and power reserve

- When the watch stops completely, swinging it approximately 400 times at a rate of 2 to 3 times a second will start the second hand moving at normal one-second intervals instead of two-second intervals, indicating that approximately one day of power has been reserved.
 If the second hand still moves at two-second intervals after 400 swings, swing the watch further until it moves at one-second intervals.
- While the second hand is moving at one-second intervals, 350 to 400 swings will reserve up to one day of power.

2. Power reserve indication and duration of charge until the watch stops operating

• Cal. 3M62A is equipped with a power reserve indicator. The current power reserve can be checked using the second hand at the press of the power reserve indicator button.

Quick movement of the second hand when the power reserve indicator function is activated	Duration of charge	
5 seconds	Between 1 and 7 days	
10 seconds	Between 7 days and 1 month	
20 seconds	Approx. 1 month	
30 seconds	Between 1.5 and 2 months	

Note: Immediately after the watch is charged by swinging it from side to side, the indicator may show power reserve larger than the actual one. In that case, leave the watch untouched for 10 to 15 minutes, and then, check the power reserve.