# SEIKO

## DIGITAL QUARTZ

Cal. A439A

# PARTS LIGHT

## Cal. A439A























4270 231



4271 230

4313 232



4313 233



4398 081



4398 085



4398 087



4458 230



4510 193

4991 232



4521 231



4530 230



4540 232



4580 233



☆ SEIKO TR926W









012 458

⅔

### Cal. A439A

#### Characteristics

Casing diameter:

 $26.5 \times 25.4 \text{ mm}$ 

Maximum height:

5.7 mm without battery

Frequency of quartz crystal oscillator: 32,768 Hz (Hz=Hertz..... Cycles per second) Time display: Digital Display System showing hour, minute, second, month, date and day of the week.

Alarm display: Can be set to operate at any desired hour and minute.

Stopwatch display: Digital Display System showing 20-hour, minute and second (or minute, second and 1/100 second up to 20 minutes measurement) on both the upper row and the lower row. The lap time is displayed in the upper row

and the accumulated elapsed time is displayed in the lower row at the same time by simply depressing a button.

Display medium : Nematic Liquid Crystal, FE-Mode

Time signal: It can be set to ring every hour on the hour.

Regulation system: Trimmer condenser

Illuminating light: Illuminates the display in the dark by depressing the light button.

PART NO.	PART NAME	PART NO.	PART NAME
4001 233	Circuit block		
4216 232	Battery connection insulator		
4242 235	Speaker block lead terminal		
4245 232	Switch spring A		
4245 233	Switch spring B		
4256 230	Speaker block fixing spring		
4259 011	Anti-magnetic shield plate		
4270 231	Battery connection (-)		
4271 230	Battery connection (+)		
4313 232	Connector A		
4313 233	Connector B		
4398 081	Liquid crystal panel frame		
4398 085	Battery guard	]]	
4398 087	Speaker frame		
4458 230	Module holding lever		
4510 193	Liquid crystal panel		
4521 231	Reflecting mirror		
4530 230	Bulb		
4540 232	Liquid crystal panel holder		
4580 233	Speaker block		
4991 232	Speaker gasket		
012 458	Liquid crystal panel holder screw		
017 197	Tube for liquid crystal panel holder		
	screw A		
017 198	Tube for liquid crystal panel holder screw B		
017 324	Tube for speaker block lead terminal Silver (II) oxide battery		
☆ SEIKO TR926W	Silver (II) oxide pattery		
☆ Maxell SR926W }	Silver oxide battery		
☆U. C. C. 399		1	
		1	

#### Remarks:

#### **Battery**

☆ SEIKO TR926W

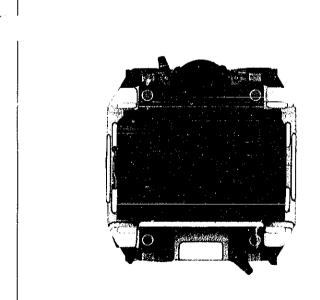
☆ U. C. C. 399

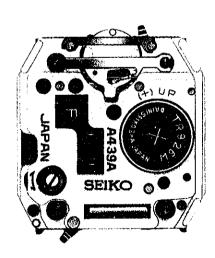
The applied battery for this calibre might be added the substitutive in the future. in that case, please refer to separate "BATTERIES FOR SEIKO QUARTZ WATCHES".

## TECHNICAL GUIDE

# SEIKO DIGITAL QUARTZ

CAL. A439A





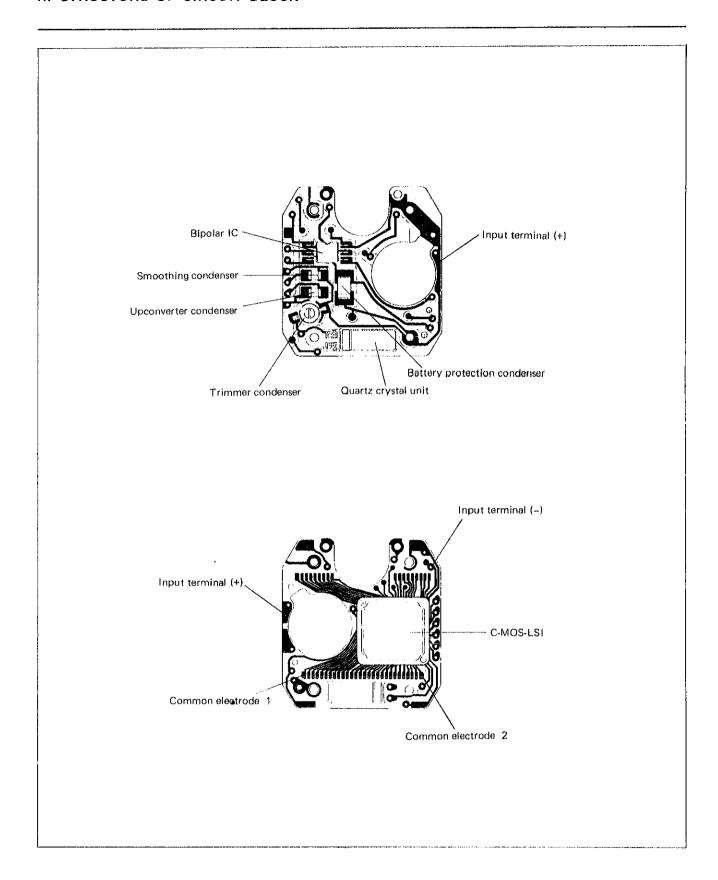
#### CONTENTS

i.	SPECIFICATIONS
Ħ.	STRUCTURE OF CIRCUIT BLOCK 2
111.	DISASSEMBLING, REASSEMBLING AND LUBRICATING 3
	Disassembling, reassembling and lubricating of the case
	2. Disassembling and reassembling of the module
	• When the model has the anti-static electricity plate 6
	3. Segment (Liquid crystal panel electrode) 7
IV.	CHECKING AND ADJUSTMENT 8
	Check battery voltage
	Check pattern segment checking system
	Check conductivity of liquid crystal panel, circuit block and connector
	Check liquid crystal panel and circuit block
	• Check current consumption
	• Check accuracy 9
	Check functioning and adjustment
	• Check conductivity of switch components
	• Check speaker block

#### I. SPECIFICATIONS

Item Cal. No.	A439A		
Display medium	Nematic Liquid Crystal, FEM (Field Effect Mode)  Multiplex driving system  Time/calendar display Digital display system showing hour, minute, second, month, date and day of the week. "A"(A.M.)/"P" (P.M.) is displayed only when the hour digit is adjusted.  Stopwatch display Upper row: Section lap time (elapsed time of each segment of an event)  Minute, second and 1/100 second Lower row: Standard lap time (accumulated elapsed time)  2C-hour digital display system showing minute, second and 1/100 second.  (Minute, seconds and 1/100 seconds are displayed up to 20 minutes, and they are automatically changed to hours, minutes and seconds display after 20 minutes.)  Alarm display Upper row: Designated alarm time.  Hour, minute "A" (AM)/"P" (PM) and alarm mark.  Lower row: Present time  Hour, minute, second and function indicator		
Liquid crystal driving system			
Display system			
Additional mechanism	<ul> <li>Time signal starts sounding every hour on the hour (When the minute and second digits indicate "00".)</li> <li>Stopwatch function</li> <li>Alarm test system</li> <li>Illuminating light</li> <li>Function change indicating sound ("peep")</li> </ul>		
Loss/gain	Loss/gain at normal temperature range  Mean monthly rate: less than 15 seconds  (Annual rate : less than 3 minutes)		
Casing diameter	26.5 mm (between 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock side) 25.4 mm (between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock side)		
Height	5.7 mm		
Operational temperature range	$-10^{\circ}$ C $\sim +60^{\circ}$ C ( $14^{\circ}$ F $\sim 140^{\circ}$ F)		
Regulation system	Trimmer condenser		
Measuring gate by Quartz Tester	Any gate is available.		
Battery	Battery life is approximately 2 years for SEIKO TR926W and 1 year for Maxell SR926W and U.C.C. 399. Voltage: 1.55 V		
IC (Integrated Circuit)	C-MOS-LSI 1 unit Bipolar IC 1 unit		

#### II. STRUCTURE OF CIRCUIT BLOCK



#### III. DISASSEMBLING, REASSEMBLING AND LUBRICATING

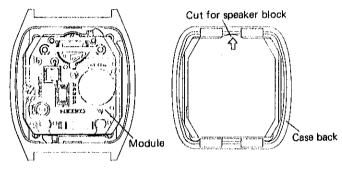
#### 1. Disassembling, reassembling and lubricating of the case

Disassembling procedures Figs.: (i) → (4)
Reassembling procedures Figs.: (4) → (1)

Lubricating: Silicone grease 500,000 c.s.

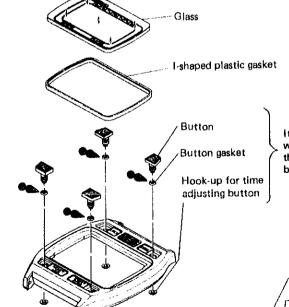
Normal quantity

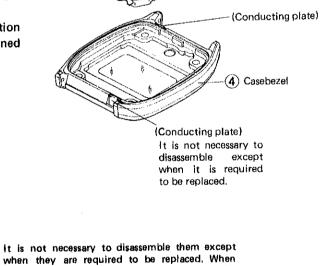




- Cut for speaker block (arrow-marked) is provided inside the case back as shown in the illustration above. Set the cut for speaker block to the corresponding portion of the casebezel and reassemble the case back.
- It is impossible to remove the fastening projection (plastic part) inside the case back as it is combined with the casebezel.

#### How to disassemble the glass and buttons





they are disassembled, be sure to lubricate the button gasket.

S-220

- Supporting disk

Supporting disk pin

\* Be sure to use the plastic supporting disk (S-173) to reassemble the class.

 Set the supporting disk to the supporting disk pin of S-220. Then set the casebezel properly on the supporting disk and push the glass directly by the inserting disk (S-173).

Case back

(2) Case back gasket

(Speaker block)

(3) Module

Panel cover may be used in some models.

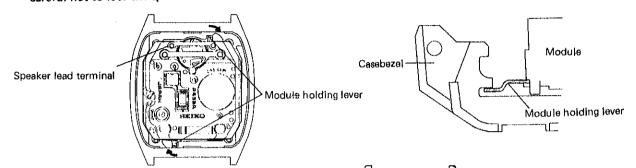


#### Remarks for disassembling and reassembling

#### (3) Module

How to disassemble the module

Turn the two module holding levers in the arrow-marked direction as shown in the illustration below and disassemble the module (with the speaker block) from the casebezel. When disassembling the module, be careful not to lose the speaker lead terminal.



- How to reassemble the module
- Put the module in the casebezel.
- Set the two module holding levers in the casebezel as shown in the illustration on the right.
   Turn them in the arrow-marked direction until stopping.
- Speaker block should be reassembled after setting the module in the casebezel.

#### 4 Casebezel

Conducting plate

The conducting plate attached to two portions of the casebezel is to protect the circuit block from static electricity.

It is not necessary to remove the conducting plate except when it is required to be replaced. When they get out of place, be sure to set them correctly.



The speaker block is fixed to the module by the speaker lead terminal and the speaker fixing spring.

Disassembling procedures Figs.: ① → ③

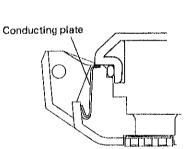
Reassembling procedures Figs.: ③ → ①

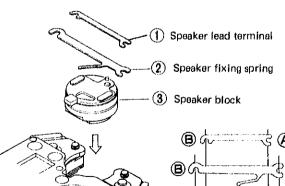
Speaker lead terminal and speaker fixing spring

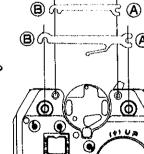
Disassembling procedure: 

B → A

Reassembling procedure: A → B





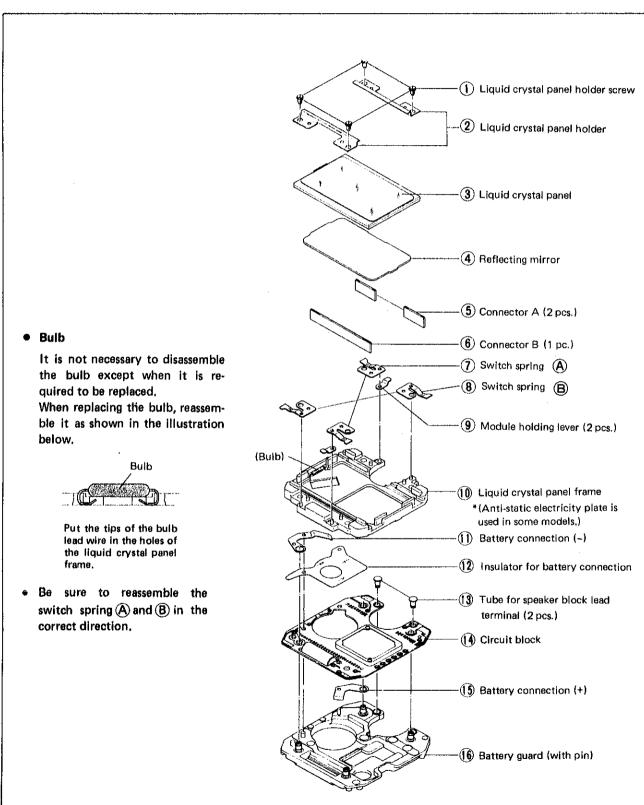


>Module holding lever

#### 2. Disassembling and reassembling of the module

Disassembling procedures Figs.: (1) -> (16)

Reassembling procedures Figs.: (f6) → (1)



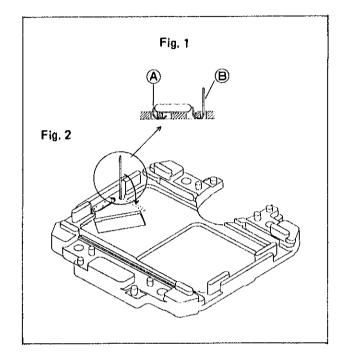
#### \*When the model has the anti-static electricity plate

For some models, the anti-static electricity plate is provided between the liquid crystal panel frame and the reflecting mirror to protect the circuit block from being damaged by static electricity. When handling the model with the anti-static electricity plate, follow the procedures below.

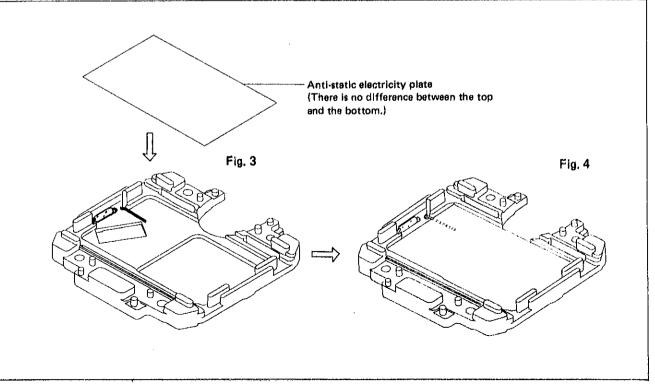
#### 1. How to set the anti-static electricity plate

Cut the bulb lead wire (A) at the 2mm point from the liquid crystal panel frame. Bend the bulb lead wire (A) in the same manner as with the model without the anti-static electricity plate, and set it in the liquid crystal panel frame.

Pull out the bulb lead wire (B) to the bulb side after setting it in the liquid crystal panel frame. Then bend it as shown in Fig. 2 and put the anti-static electricity plate over it.

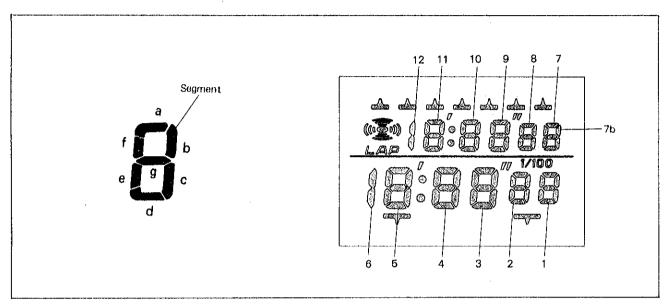


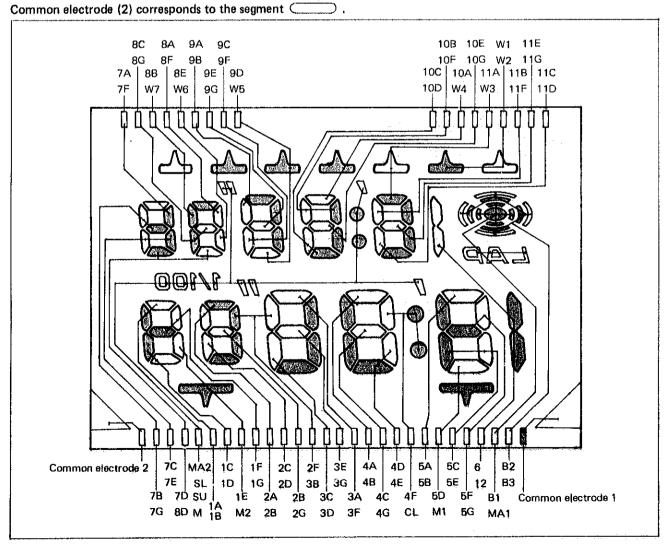
2. How to set the bulb (In case the bulb is required to be replaced) One end of the bulb lead wire is longer than that of the bulb lead wire for the model without the antistatic electricity plate.



#### 3. Segment (Liquid crystal panel electrode)

#### • Designation of segment





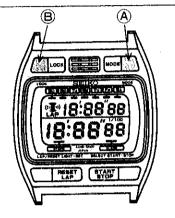
#### IV. CHECKING AND ADJUSTMENT

Refer to the "SEIKO QUARTZ TECHNICAL GUIDE, GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR DIGITAL WATCHES" for further details.

#### Procedure

CHECK BATTERY VOLTAGE

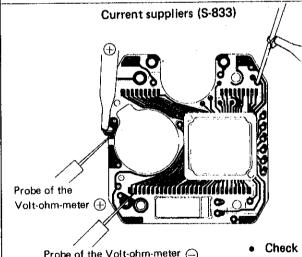
#### CHECK PATTERN SEGMENT CHECKING SYSTEM



• Depress buttons "A" and "B" together for 4 to 5 seconds, and all segments are displayed with a signal "peep". And the defective segments will be identified.

CHECK CONDUCTIVITY OF LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL, CIRCUIT BLOCK AND CONNECTOR

#### CHECK LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL AND CIRCUIT BLOCK



Common electrode

Put a metal probe in the minus electrode hole and clasp the metal probe with the IC clip as shown in the illustration.

Probe of the Volt-ohm-meter (-)

- · Check to see if the electric signal flows from the circuit block correctly.
- Check for any broken panel

pattern, contamination and short circuit of the liquid crystal

Result:

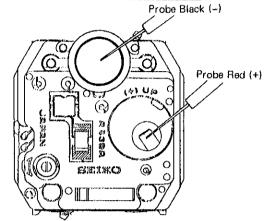
More than 0.8V: Normal Less than 0.8V: Defective Replace the circuit block.

Result:

Lights up: Normal Does not light up: Defective Replace the liquid crystal panel.

#### Procedure

#### CHECK CURRENT CONSUMPTION



When the Volt-ohm-meter is used.
 Probe Red (+): Battery connection (-)
 Probe Black (-): Battery surface (-)

#### Result:

Less than 3µA: Normal More than 3µA: Defective \* Replace the liquid crystal panel or the circuit block.

- \* How to check if the liquid crystal panel or the circuit block is defective when the current consumption is more than 3µA.
- Disassemble the liquid crystal panel from the module, and measure the current consumption (with the liquid crystal panel holder screwed down).

Less than 2.5µA - Circuit block: Normal

Replace the liquid crystal panel.

More than 2.5µA - Circuit block: Defective

Replace the circuit block.

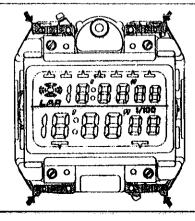
- When checking the current consumption with the module alone, be sure to check with the speaker block disassembled from the module and the speaker lead terminal and the speaker fixing spring reassembled in the module.
- When checking the current consumption with the module in the case, be sure to check with the speaker block reassembled in the module.

#### CHECK ACCURACY

• It is easier to measure the daily rate if all the segments are displayed.

#### CHECK FUNCTIONING AND ADJUSTMENT

#### CHECK CONDUCTIVITY OF SWITCH COMPONENTS



- Check to see if the four arrowmarked spring portions in the illustration on the left touch the switch terminal of the circuit block when the spring portions are pushed with the tips of tweezers and there are clearance between spring portions and switch terminals when released.
- Check for dust, lint and other contamination of the connecting portions.

#### Result:

Function correctly: Normal Do not function correctly:

Defective Correct the switch spring. If it is impossible to correct, replace the switch springs.

#### **Procedure**

#### CHECK SPEAKER BLOCK

- Check for any broken coil wire and short circuit of the speaker block by measuring the coil resistance.
- 1. Set up the Volt-ohm-meter.

Range to be used: OHM R x 1

2. Measuring

Apply the probes of the Voltohm-meter to the head of the speaker lead pin and the speaker fixing spring.

 Measure with the speaker lead terminal disassembled, Result:

Resistance  $120\Omega \sim 140\Omega$ :

Less than 120 $\Omega$  (Short circuit)

or more than 140 $\Omega$  (Broken

coil wire): Defective

