#### THE SWATCH GROUP

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LTD

# Moebius

Lubricants & Epilames
for Watches
In between Art & Science

### **Presentation Plan**

#### 1. Presentation of the Moebius Division

History & Few Figures

#### 2. Lubricants Properties

- Generalities
- A specific system & Chemical diversities

#### 3. Production Processes

An example with a synthetic grease

#### 4. Tribology Aspects & Constrains

- Stribeck curves
- Technical constrains

#### 5. Specialties

- Epilame
- Fluorescent Lubricants (FL line)

#### 6. Technical data

- TDS
- Lubchart

# More than 160 Years of History

1855	"H. Moebius und Sohn" was founded by a watchmaker master called Hermann Moebius (Germany).			
1892	Research and development and distribution are exclusively done in Basel (Switzerland).			
1900 - 1950	Moebius activity is dedicated on improving the Natural oils.			
1955 - 1970	In collaboration with the Swiss Watchmaker Research Laboratory (LSRH) in Neuchatel (Switzerland) Moebius developed synthetic oil.			
2008	The Swatch Group acquired Moebius which became a division of The Swatch Group Research and Development Ltd.			
2010	The Moebius division moved from Allschwil to Itingen in a more appropriate industrial environment.			

### Few Figures

#### Moebius is a very small company: 7 full time equivalents

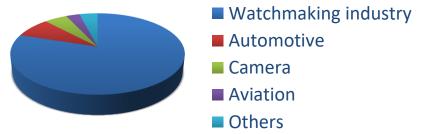




**Development & Innovation** 

#### Almost exclusively dedicated to the Watch Market

- ~ 60 standard products
- ~ 100 products counting specialties



Unique know-how and international renown Present all over the world

Present all over the world 27 distributors 12 countries

# **Lubricant Properties**

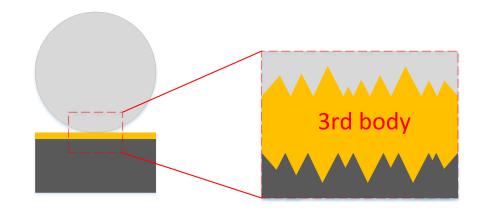
### Generalities

#### What is a lubricant?

In a tribological system a lubricant is generally considered as a third body interacting between 2 counterparts in motion.

The main purpose of using lubricant is:

- Ease friction between two materials
   Reduce energy dissipation
   Maximize the efficiency
- Reduce or avoid wear into the contact
   Increase life time of the pieces

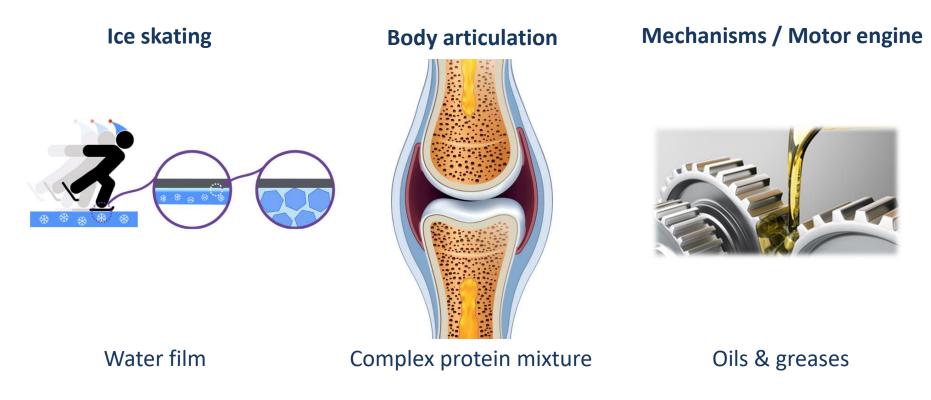


- Contribute to limit overheating and heat dissipation

### A specific system

#### What is the chemical nature of a lubricant?

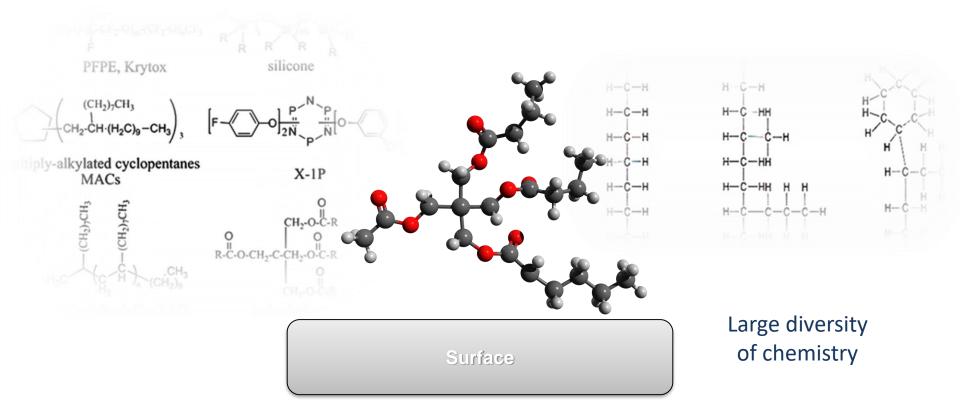
Depending on the system (material, pressure, speed motion, temperature, ...) and the application the ideal lubricant could be very different.



An efficient lubricant is dedicated to a specific system

# **Chemical Diversity**

Common lubricants are mainly based on alkane chain chemistry usually called "greasy chains".



The properties of a lubricant is dictated by its chemistry and its molecular interactions with surfaces.

# Categories of product

#### The lubricant composition can be described by 3 groups:

Basis Oils: Defined as a more or less viscous liquid. It can be Natural, Mineral or Synthetic.

**Grease & Thickener:** Grease is defined as a solid at room temperature (from hard to soft). Thickener is used to transform an oil into a grease.

**Additives & Solid lubricants:** Specific molecules used to enhance the properties of the lubricant and enlarge their scope of use.

A lubricant is a very unique combination of different products from these groups to achieve the best performances for a specific application:

A specific tribological system

### **Moebius Products**



# Production Processes & Quality

### **Production Processes**

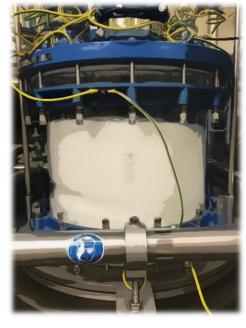
#### An example of a grease formulation:





### Base Oil Preparation -> Oil Formulation -> Grease Formulation











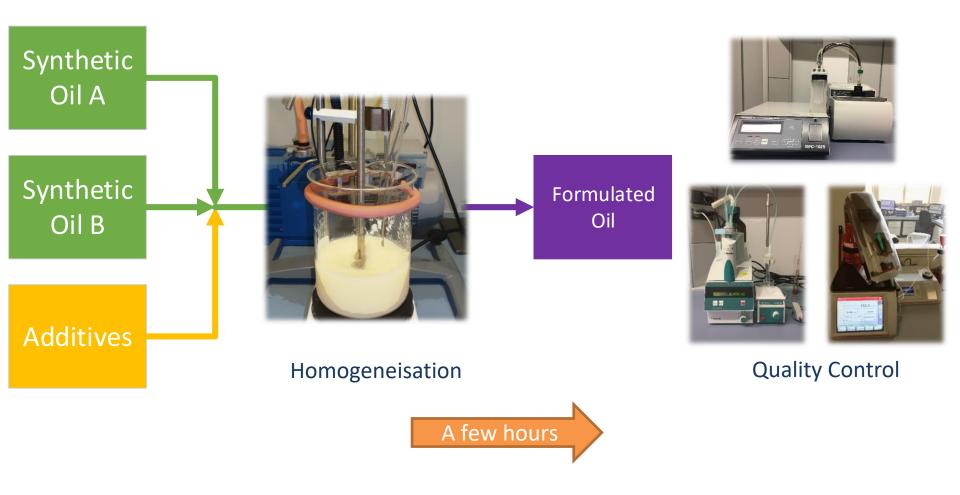
Reaction

Purification

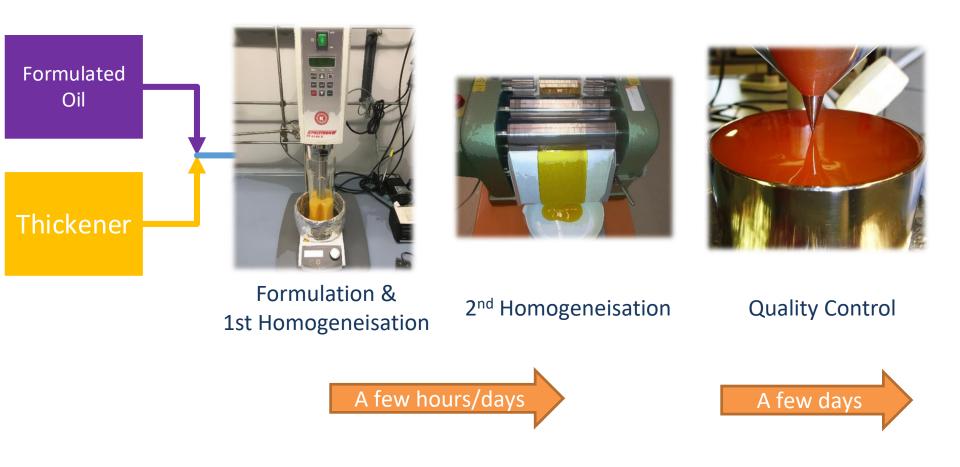
**Quality Control** 



### Base Oil Preparation -> Oil Formulation -> Grease Formulation



### Base Oil Preparation -> Oil Formulation -> Grease Formulation



# **Tribology & Constrains**

# **Tribological Aspect**

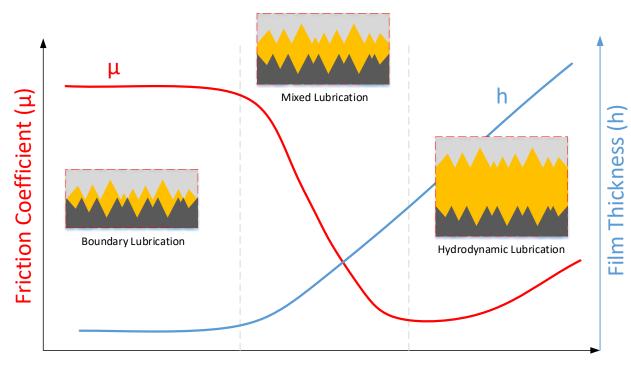
#### Stribeck Curve

#### 3 Domains of lubrication

- Boundary
- Mixed
- Hydrodynamic

#### 3 Important parameters

- Speed
- Viscosity
- Load



Velocity x Viscosity
Load

All 3 domains can be found in a watch movement

# **Product Specificities - Barrel**

#### To lubricate the barrels wall the need to be

- Tacky to avoid loosing energy (unwanted disarming)
- Avoid wear
- Resistant to high pressure



#### **Moebius 9500 Specificity:**

- Tackiness
- HP resistance
- Wear protection

### **Technical Constraints**

#### **Properties**

Friction, sealing, adhesion, low evaporation, ...

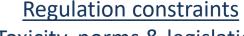
#### Aesthetic constraints

It could not alter the surface/ material aspect

Epilame should be invisible, ...

**Environmental constraints** 

Stability against temperature and humidity variation



Toxicity, norms & legislation

Materials & application constraints
Corrosion, compatibility, low quantity

Aging and handling constraints
Fluidity, not much spreading, stability
(Long life lubricant required)

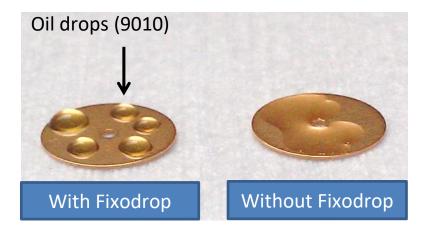
moebius

# **Epilames & Specialties**

# **Epilames**

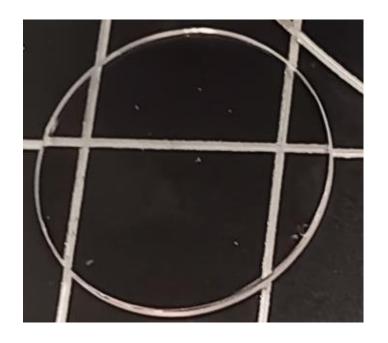
Why is it important to use the **Fixodrop** epilame?

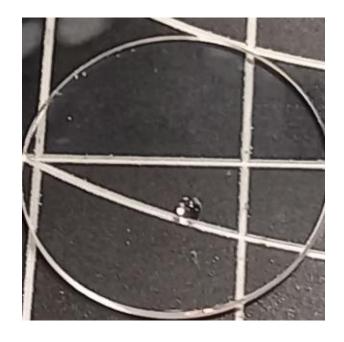
An Epilame is an anti-spreading agent. It help to maintain the lubricant drop in the contact. Using an Epilame is of a **major importance** in the process of lubrication



Enough lubricant into the contact is necessary to ensure the function. Fixodrop helps solving lubricant quantity issues by keeping the oil at its place.

# Epilame effect on oil spreading





No epilame
30 min after deposition

Oil drop disappeared due to spreading

With epilame
60 min after deposition

No spreading observed

# **Wash Resistant Epilames**

Prevent the spreading of lubricants



new

# **Epilames**

# Angle of contact An epilame is considered effective when the contact angle of an oil is above 40°. Epilam effect too weak Desired epilam effect Epilam effect too strong

#### FIXODROP ES/BS 8981



#### **FIXODROP ES/WR-P 7071**

#### **FIXODROP ES/WR-S 7061**



#### **Competition A**

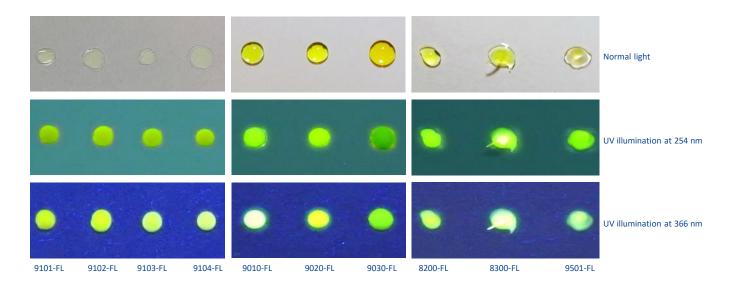


- Fast and simple surface treatment
- Lowers the surface energy of the materials
- Non-wetting (hydrophobic and oleophobic)
- Invisible treatment

### Fluorescent Lubricants

#### The FL (fluorescent) assortment has been developed to facilitate the visualization

- Specific fluorescent tracer in very low amount
- Same lubricant properties



Under UV light, the drop of lubricant emits a green yellow light (around 550 to 600 nm).

#### Warning:

An adequate filter system must be in place to allow safe viewing of light emission because UV light is harmful to the eyes



### Moebius LubeTracker Device



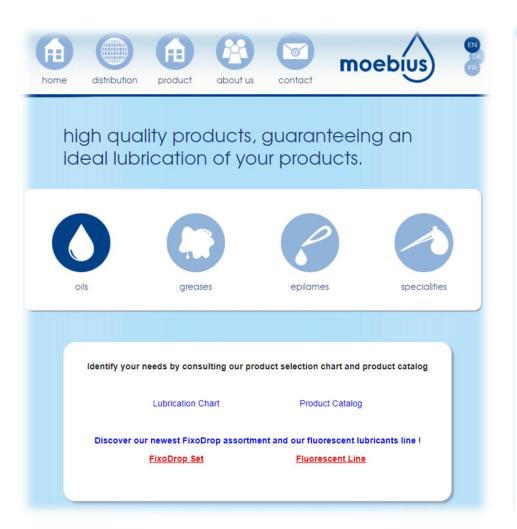
- Easy visualization of our FL lubricants (9010-FL, 9104-FL, ...)
- No harmful UV-Light (white light only)
- Cost effective No need of an expensive UV filtered equipment
- Customable. Use your own watchmaker loop

# On a Watch Movement Using the LubeTracker

Fluorescent Lubricant (9010-FL)

# **Technical Data**

### Internet Site

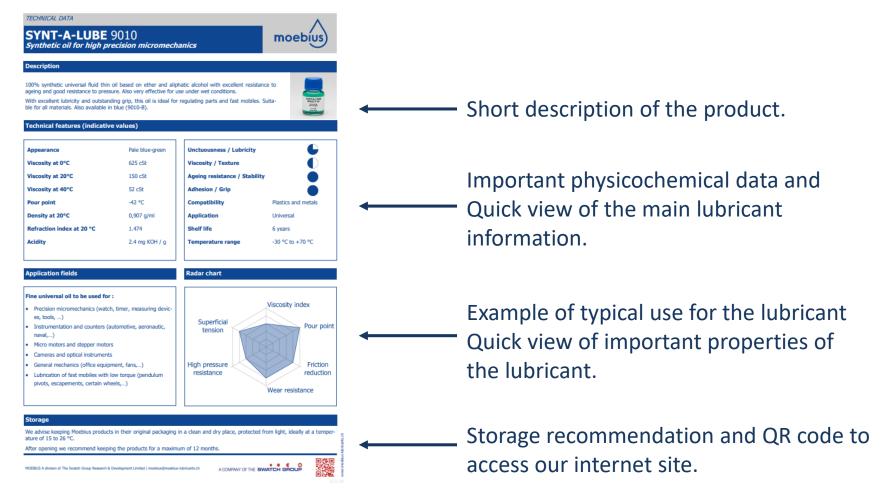


Product Name Picture	Article	Viscosity 20°C (mm2/sec)	General use	Tech	Security
Synthetic oils					
Synt-A-Lube	9010	150	100% synthetic universal fluid thin oil with very good resistance to aging and good resistance to pressure. With an excellent lubricity and outstanding adhesion, this oil is ideal for regulating parts and fast mobiles. Suitable for all materials.	۵	۵
Synt-A-Lube	9010-B	150	Blue variant of oil 9010.	۵	۵
Synt-A-Lube	9010- Film	150	This varient of the oil 9010 contains a film forming agent that is suitable for forming an effective lubricating film.	۵	۵
Synt-A-Lube	9010-FL	150	The addition of a fluorescent tracer makes it possible to visualize the presence of small quantities of oil under UV light. The lubricating properties are identical to the standard 9010 oil.	٥	۵
Synt-A-Lube	9014	100	100% synthetic universal fluid thin oil with a very good resistance to aging whose viscosity is intermediate between 9030 and 9010.	۵	٥
Synt-A-Lube	9015	150	100% synthetic fluid thin oil with a very good resistance to aging. Offering good lubricating power and a remarkable adhesion, this oil is ideal for fast mobiles. Especially recommended for the lubrication of plastics.	۵	۵

http://www.moebius-lubricants.ch/en

### **Technical Data Sheet**

How to read a technical data sheet of Moebius product?



Quick graphical view ease the comparison between our products.

### **Lubrication Table**

#### **LUBRICATION TABLE**



Functions	Calibers Dimensions 5''' – 18'''	Calibers Large dimensions (Pendulum, clock, alarm clock)	Quartz movements
Balance staff, fast mobiles with small torque	9010 / 8000 9030 (low temperature) 9040 (ultra-low temperature)	9020 / 8030	9000 / 9024
Pivoting mobiles with medium to large torque	9101*/9102*/9103*/9104*/D-5	9101*/9102*/9103*/9104*/ D-5	
Escapement lift and escape wheel	9415 / 941 / 9010	<u>9415</u> / <u>9020</u>	
Barrel spring	8200 / 8141 / 8201		
Barrel walls	8217 / 8212 (Aluminum) 8213 (Brass) / 9500	<u>8141</u> / <u>8201</u> / <u>9500</u>	
High friction, cannon-pinion, hand setting, various chrono- mechanism	9501 / 9504 / 9520-FL / 9550 K-6** / L-5**	9504 / 9520-FL / 9550 / K-6**	
Winding mechanism, calendar	9101*/9102*/9103*/9104* D-5/K-6**/L-5**		
Pull-out and push pieces, winding mechanism, spring pin	8300 / 8301 / 8302		8300 / 8301 / 8302
Packing O-ring for water tightness and external parts	8513 / 8516 / H-10	8513 / 8516 / H-10	8513 / H-10
Ball bearing, springs	<u>V106</u>		
Inversion wheel, clicks	<u>V105</u>		

The choice of viscosity depends on the power reserve. The Synt-HP oils (9101, 9102, 9103, 9104) are preferentially in use for ruby bearings. For brass bearings, we recommend Microgliss D-4 or D-5.

In certain conditions, these products may be preferred over standard products. For optimal effectiveness these products can also be dissolved in petrol type solvents, used in dip lubrication before lubrication with the standard product.





