

Via Ferrata de l'Horloge

Parc national des Ecrins



Via Ferrata l'Horloge (Thibaut Blais)



This via ferrata starts not far from the climbing routes at the site. It follows the natural weaknesses in the rock: cracks, dihedrals and chimneys, with rungs to help you climb the cliff.

The return route is signposted at the top of the via ferrata and requires a short descent using a fixed cable.

It is also possible to climb to the summit to the right of the clock, where a trail leads back down to the car park on the other side.

Access: From L'Argentière-la-Bessée, head towards the town centre. At the bandstand, turn right onto Rue des Collets, cross the railway line and continue uphill to the Collets cliff car park on the left. From there, the access is quick and downhill.

Return: 15 minutes. Follow the trail on the right back to the car park, descending the cliff via a 20-metre section of fixed cable.

Useful information

Practice : Via ferrata

Duration : 1 h

Level : F (Facile)

Geographical location



🕒 Louis Leprince-Ringuet and L'Argentière (A)

🕒 The Francis turbine (C)

🕒 The mobile compressor (E)

🕒 The light rail tractor (G)

🕒 The clock of Hermes (I)

🕒 Former industrial area of L'Argentière-la-Bessée (K)

🕒 The Péchiney factory (B)

🕒 The Mines de Fournel rail-cars (D)

🕒 The giant aluminium bar (F)

🕒 The old workers' housing districts (H)

🏠 The view over the Durance valley (J)

All useful information

Advice

Think to bring back with you your rubbish

Gear

Helmet

Harness

Via ferrata lanyard with two locking carabiners and an energy absorber

If in doubt, seek advice from professionals such as mountain guides or equipment rental specialists.

On your path...



Louis Leprince-Ringuet and L'Argentière (A)

Louis Leprince-Ringuet was the director of the Physics Laboratory of X ("X" being a polytechnic school in Villeurbanne) established in L'Argentière. During the summer of 1942, he took in several Jewish students, thus saving them from the Nazis and deportation to Auschwitz. A panel presents the discoveries made by Louis Leprince-Ringuet in this laboratory. A text by Bernard Lévi is also displayed. As a young Jewish student, he took part in research at the laboratory during the summer of 1942. In it he thanks the scientific team for helping him to escape the anti-Semitic barbarism.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des Écrins



The Péchiney factory (B)

This French electro metal company established itself in L'Argentière in 1907. The construction of the aluminium factory started in 1909 and it opened its doors in 1910, powered by the electricity plant built by Gilbert Planche. With it, L'Argentière became an industrial town. The economic crisis of the 1970s and the rise of foreign sources of supply led to the factory's closure in 1985. It was partially demolished in 1988. The workers left the town and in order to prevent the abandonment of L'Argentière, a restructuring project was launched.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



The Francis turbine (C)

The American James Francis developed the Francis turbine between 1849 and 1855. It is a “à réaction” turbine suitable for medium-sized waterfalls (with a water head of between 15 and 500 metres). The water enters the turbine and then circulates between the turbine blades, which are fixed, while the inner wheel is mobile. The pressure at the wheel intake is greater than the pressure at the outlet.

Attribution : Jan Novak Photography



The Mines de Fournel rail-cars (D)

Filled with materials excavated from the mine face, the rail-cars were pushed along the rails by the miners.

They were called “mine dogs”. They were originally made from wood and over time iron pieces were added. They were made entirely from metal by the end of the nineteenth century.

Attribution : Jan Novak Photography



The mobile compressor (E)

In the mines, compressed air is used to remove dust and to create power for the drills. The mobile compressor holds compressed air in a resistant tank. This is brought to a high pressure via a pump (the compressor). The compressed air is then distributed to the mine machinery through a conduit system.

Attribution : Jan Novak Photography



The giant aluminium bar (F)

A young metal, aluminium is the most abundant metallic element on earth. Today, the aluminium industry is the second biggest after steel.

This enormous ingot was made in L'Argentière-La Bessée.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



The light rail tractor (G)

A locomotive? No, its little cousin, the light rail tractor. This replaced manually pushed carts and horse-drawn vehicles. Less powerful than a locomotive, it travelled along narrow-gauge tracks which could be laid on different types of terrain. An information panel also described the role of this vehicle during the Great War.

Attribution : Jan Novak Photography



The old workers' housing districts (H)

Workers' housing districts were built to house the many workers who were employed at the P  chiney factory. These districts have now been demolished. The architecture of the houses varied according to the status of the employee. A town hall, a cinema, a bandstand and churches were also constructed.

Attribution : Jan Novak Photography



The clock of Hermes (I)

The Tour des Hermes is a clock tower built in 1922 by the Gilbert Planche company which used to run the aluminium factory in L'Argent  re. It would chime to remind the factory workers of the time, and to make sure they arrived for work on time!

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des   crins



The view over the Durance valley (J)

Protected from Atlantic influences by the Pelvoux massif, the upper Durance valley is subject to a very dry climate, with wide seasonal temperature fluctuations. It features grasslands very similar to the steppes of Central Europe, and which are rare in France. It is part of the Natura 2000 site, "Steppique durancien et queyrassien".

Attribution : Thierry Maillet - Parc national des   crins



Former industrial area of L'Argent  re-la-Bess  e (K)

On the two walls of these now-disused industrial structures, you can read the history of L'Argent  re-la-Bess  e. The town is marked by its industrial past, in particular by the presence of a hydroelectric power station built between 1907 and 1909 to harness the power of the mountain waterfalls. At the time, it was the most powerful power station in Europe. Other industries were also established here, like the Soci  t   du Quartz Fondu fused quartz works and the aluminium factory which provided livelihoods for a large number of workers.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des   crins