

SPEEDMASTER – MANUAL

The crown has 2 positions:

1. Normal position - wearing position

In this position the watch can be wound using the crown. Turn the crown forwards until you feel resistance - DO NOT OVERWIND THE MECHANISM. Winding the watch once a day should be enough to ensure the correct functioning of the watch. When the crown is positioned against the case this ensures that the watch is water *resistant*. Please note that we do not guarantee the watch being waterproof or water resistant. Please make sure that when you handle the crown in any way the watch is in your hand, not on your wrist. This is because there is a possibility you bend or damage the crown tube and / or case of the watch, should you handle the crown when the watch is on your wrist.

2. Pulled out position - time setting

When the crown is pulled out, it can be used to set the time. The crown can be turned forwards and backwards.

Chronograph setting:

The watch has 2 pushers. The top one, pusher A is used to start and stop the chronograph. The bottom pusher, pusher B, is used to reset the chronograph.

Please don't keep the chronograph running, as this takes a lot of power-reserve from the mechanism. The Speedmaster is a manually wound watch. Keeping the chronograph running would mean that the power-reserve is significantly shorter and the watch will stop sooner than could be expected. On top of this, keeping the chronograph running means more wear and tear for the mechanism.

Note: never push both pushers simultaneously.

The long central hand on the dial shows the elapsed seconds when the chronograph is in use. When the chronograph is not in use this hand should be centered at the 12 o'clock position. The subdial on the left of the dial shows the normal seconds. This hand should always be moving. The subdial on the right shows the elapsed minutes when the chronograph is in use. The bottom subdial shows the elapsed hours of the chronograph.

Using the Tachymeter:

Example: Calculating the speed of a car.

Using the chronograph record the time it takes the car to cover 1 kilometer. You can read off the speed of the car using the tachymetric scale. In this example (plaatje) the car is travelling at 120km per hour.

