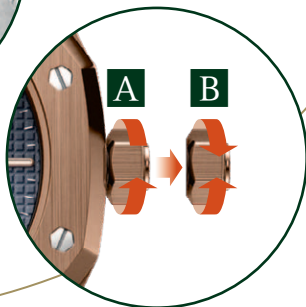


INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
MODE D'EMPLOI

EXTRA-THIN
ROYAL OAK
TOURBILLON

CALIBRE 2924
CALIBRE 2924 OPENWORKED
HAND-WOUND

AUDEMARS PIGUET
Le Brassus



ENGLISH

Quick-link contents page.

Simply click on the relevant title or subheading to following the link to your chosen section.

Click on the white «English» to return to the main contents page.

GUARANTEE AND CARE

All details concerning the guarantee and care instructions of your watch are provided in the certificate of origin and guarantee attached.



INTRODUCTION P 25

- THE MANUFACTURE AUDEMARS PIGUET

ABOUT THE WATCH P 28

- THE TOURBILLON

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH P 30

- VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT
- TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT
- SPECIFICITIES

USE OF FUNCTIONS P 34

- WATCH INDICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS
- SETTING THE TIME
- WINDING THE WATCH
- HOW TO READ THE POWER RESERVE INDICATOR?



THE MANUFACTURE AUDEMARS PIGUET

THE VALLÉE DE JOUX : CRADLE OF THE WATCHMAKER'S ART

In the heart of the Swiss Jura, around 50 kilometres north of Geneva, nestles a landscape which has retained its natural charm to this day: the Vallée de Joux. Around the mid-18th century, the harsh climate of this mountainous region and soil depletion drove the farming community settled there to seek other sources of income. With their high degree of manual dexterity, inexhaustible creativity and enormous determination, the inhabitants of the valley, known as Combiens, were naturally drawn to watchmaking.

Due to their high quality, the movements they produced acquired great popularity with the Geneva firms which used them to create complete watches.

From 1740 onwards, watchmaking developed into the principal industry of the Vallée de Joux. This region was thus transformed, as an 1881 chronicle put it, "into a land of milk and honey, in which poverty has rapidly disappeared".





TWO NAMES FOR A GREAT ADVENTURE

In 1875, two young men passionate about Haute Horlogerie – Jules Louis Audemars and Edward August Piguet – decided to pool their skills to design and produce watches with complications in the Vallée de Joux, the cradle of Haute Horlogerie. Determination, imagination and discipline led them to instant success. A branch in Geneva was their next move in about 1885 and new commercial links were forged at the 1889 Paris World Exposition, where they exhibited complication pocket watches. The Audemars Piguet factory continued to expand as the years went by. Its creations represented major milestones in the history of Haute Horlogerie, like the first minute repeater wristwatch in 1892 and the smallest five-minute repeater movement ever made in 1915.

From 1918 onwards, the founders passed the reins of the business onto their sons, who in turn perfected their expertise in manufacturing men's and ladies'

wristwatches as well as designing new sophisticated, ultra-thin movements. Perseverance and initiative were the watchwords: while the Wall Street crash in 1929 was a bitter blow, the company directors were soon designing so-called skeleton watches before embarking on chronograph production. But this new momentum was abruptly interrupted by the Second World War. Re-organisation was necessary in the aftermath of the conflict. The factory focused on creating top-of-the-range items in keeping with its tradition of innovation. A strategy that would prove its worth, especially since it was backed by outstanding creative daring.



Audemars Piguet continued to build on its now international reputation with creative designs. 1972 saw the launch of the Royal Oak, the first, immediately successful high-quality sports watch in steel, followed in 1986 by the first ultra-thin tourbillon wristwatch with automatic winding. The creative spirit of the Manufacture has not faltered since, offering aesthetically original timekeepers with outstanding movements. Thus it brought watches with complications back into fashion at the end of the 1980s, launching its extraordinary Tradition d'Excellence collection in 1999. All the signs of a bold spirit rooted firmly in tradition and auguring well for the future.

THE TOURBILLON

The most outstanding watchmakers have been striving to improve timing accuracy since the second half of the 18th century. The desire to achieve an identical setting for a timepiece in all positions is a major challenge. Under the Earth's pull, the tiniest variations in equilibrium have a negative influence on the regulating part (balance/balance-spring) when positioned vertically, thus causing running differences in the watch.

In 1801 the watchmaker Abraham Louis Breguet thought up a tourbillon regulating system that balanced the running differences in all positions.

The operating principle has remained largely the same to this day: the escapement parts (wheel, pallet and balance) are held in a movable frame rather than being fixed in the movement. In general, tourbillon cages complete one full rotation on their axis per minute, meaning all parts are constantly changing position, thereby compensating for variations due to the effect of gravity.

185 years later, in 1986, Audemars Piguet successfully fitted this system for the first time into a production wristwatch with an ultra-thin automatic mechanical movement. The Manufacture in Le Brassus has since built on this success by presenting many tourbillon models combined with all watch complications.

The Manufacture, still one of the select few mastering the secrets of this complication, offers more than 25 different tourbillon movements.



VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2924

Bridge side



Dial side



TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness : 4.46 mm

Total diameter : 31.50 mm

Frequency : 21,600 vibrations/hour (3 Hz)

Number of jewels : 25

Minimal power reserve : approx. 70 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet hairspring

Number of parts : 216

SPECIFICITIES

Ultra-flat tourbillon movement

Power reserve indicator on the reverse side

Differential power reserve

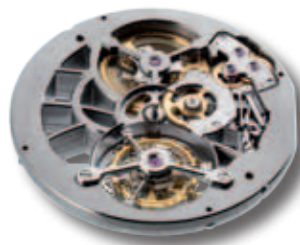
VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2924 openworked

Bridge side



Dial side



TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness : 4.46 mm

Total diameter : 31.50 mm

Frequency : 21,600 vibrations/hour (3 Hz)

Number of jewels : 25

Minimal power reserve : approx. 70 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet hairspring

Number of parts : 216

SPECIFICITIES

Openworked movement

Ultra-flat tourbillon movement

Power reserve indicator on the reverse side

Differential power reserve

Manual finishes on bridges and mainplate
(bevelling, satin finishing, perlage and grained
finishing)

WATCH INDICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

(see figure on the inside cover)

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Power reserve indicator hand

Your watch has a three-position crown :

- A** Crown in neutral position
- B** Crown in position for winding movement manually
- C** Crown in position for setting the time



SETTING THE TIME

Pull the crown to position **C**. You may now set the time by winding in either direction without risk of damaging the movement. It is advisable to set the hand five minutes past the desired time and then to move it back to the exact time. This allows the gears to re-align themselves, thus ensuring optimal precision.

WINDING THE WATCH

Your watch is fitted with a mechanical hand-wound movement.

We recommend that you rewind your watch completely every two days at the same time (crown in position **B**). Take great care not to overwind (never force it when fully wound). Some models are fitted with a torque limiter crown, which rotates in the void when too much pressure is applied.

HOW TO READ THE POWER RESERVE INDICATOR?

The position of the power reserve hand shows to what degree the barrel spring is wound.

The optimum movement torque is given when the power reserve indicator is in the green area shown in figure N° 1. If the power reserve indicator is in the red area shown in figure N° 2, the barrel spring has no longer sufficient force to guarantee proper functioning of the movement. The watch will soon stop.

