

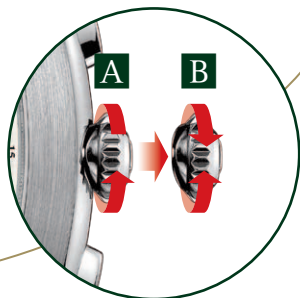
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
MODE D'EMPLOI

TOURBILLON,
MINUTE
REPEATER AND
CHRONOGRAPH

CALIBRES 2874 AND 2934
HAND-WOUND

AUDEMARS PIGUET

Le Brassus



ENGLISH

ENGLISH

Quick-link contents page.

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

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GUARANTEE AND CARE

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



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Introduction

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 Combiers, 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.

About the watch

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. By rotating on its axis every minute with the escapement parts, this frame enables all the parts to change position constantly, thereby offsetting the running differences caused by the effects of gravitation.

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.



About the watch

THE MINUTE REPEATER

Watchmakers in the vallée de Joux have always nurtured a great passion and an innate talent for striking mechanisms. Perhaps because, amid the silence of the mountains and the hushed serenity of long snowbound winters, the crystal-clear sound of these miniature musical marvels strikes an even deeper, more meaningful chord. Or possibly because such a complex mechanism was bound to stir their legendary inventive spirit.

Founded in Le Brassus in 1875, the Manufacture Audemars Piguet soon demonstrated its skills in the art of striking watches. In 1889, it presented a “Grande Complication” model equipped with a minute repeater mechanism striking the hours, quarters and minutes.

The striking mechanism is activated by a well-protected sliding bolt built into the left side of the case-middle. Tiny hammers strike a two-pitched gong, visible through the transparent sapphire caseback and sounding the hours, quarters and minutes.

The Tourbillon, Minute Repeater and Chronograph strikes on request, giving a low-pitched note on the hour, double chimes (high and low) on the quarter-hour, and a high note for each minute elapsed since the quarter-hour sounded. This called for a particularly sophisticated mechanism as the watch hammers must be tuned like a musical instrument and the movement must also “know” at any given time how many notes it must strike.





About the watch

THE CHRONOGRAPH

WE ARE OFTEN CALLED UPON TO BE ABLE TO MEASURE THE TIME SEPARATING TWO EVENTS. THIS MAKES THE CHRONOGRAPH AN INDISPENSABLE INSTRUMENT.

A watchmaker from the vallée de Joux - Adolphe Nicole - invented the modern chronograph, lodging the first patent for this complication in 1844.

Since its founding in 1875, Audemars Piguet has been developing and making some of the most sophisticated and efficient chronographs in the world.

The hand-wound Tourbillon, Minute Repeater and Chronograph by Audemars Piguet reflects the legendary house philosophy.

Watch description

VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2874



Caseback side



Dial side

TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness : 7.65 mm

Total diameter : 29.90 mm

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

Number of jewels : 38

Minimal power reserve : approx. 48 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts : 504

SPECIFICITIES

Triple complication movement

Chronograph mechanism with column wheels

30-minute counter

Manual finishing on both bridges and mainplate

Manual finishing of the cut out parts (polished bevels, grained finishing on top and Matt "brouillé" finishing underneath)

VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2934



Caseback side



Dial side

TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness : 8.08 mm

Total diameter : 29.90 mm

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

Number of jewels : 43

Minimal power reserve : approx. 40 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts : 464

SPECIFICITIES

Triple complication movement

Chronograph mechanism with column wheels

30-minute counter

Manual finishing on both bridges and mainplate

Manual finishing of the cut out parts (polished bevels, grained finishing on top and Matt "brouillé" finishing underneath)

Use of functions

WATCH INDICATIONS
AND FUNCTIONS

(see figure on the inside cover)

In chronograph mode, your watch can measure times to 1/6 second and up to 30 minutes.

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Small second hand
- ④ Chronograph hand
- ⑤ Chronograph minute counter hand (up to 30 minutes)

Chronograph :

- Ⓔ Pushpiece of the chronograph function
Push once: start
Push again: stop
- Ⓕ Pushpiece to return to zero

Minute repeater :

- Ⓖ Repeater slide to activate the striking mechanism

Your watch is fitted with a two-position crown :

- Ⓐ Crown in manual winding position
- Ⓑ Crown in position for setting the time



Use of functions

SETTING THE TIME

Pull the crown to position **B**. 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.

Warning: never try to set the time when the striking mechanism is activated.

WINDING THE WATCH

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

We recommend that you rewind your watch completely every day at the same time (crown in position **A**). Take great care not to overwind (never force it when fully wound).

The crown features a disconnecting-gear system to prevent damage to the barrel mechanism caused by over-winding. When fully wound, the crown uncouples and no longer drives the stem. A certain resistance remains, however, from the uncoupling mechanism.

FUNCTIONS AND USE OF THE MINUTE REPEATER

The Tourbillon, Minute Repeater and Chronograph sounds the hours, quarter-hours and minutes on request. Two hammers strike two repeater gongs, a low-pitched one on the hour, a high-pitched one to sound the minutes, and both of them, in alternation, on the quarter-hour.

Example : 3 hours 37 minutes



The striking mechanism is activated by means of the repeater slide **G** built into the left side of the case-middle.

A safety system makes it impossible to activate the striking mechanism if the slide has not been fully deployed.

N.B.: the extent of slide deployment depends on the number of hours to be struck.

Warning: when the strike mechanism is activated, the slide should be completely free of all external constraints.

Use of functions

USING THE CHRONOGRAPH

Start

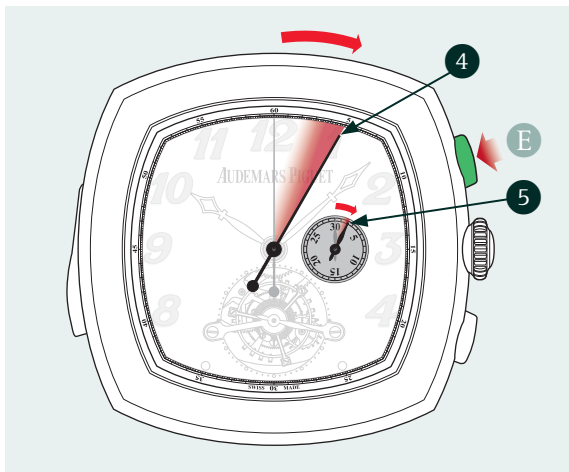
Press the pushpiece **E**

Stop

Press pushpiece **E** once again

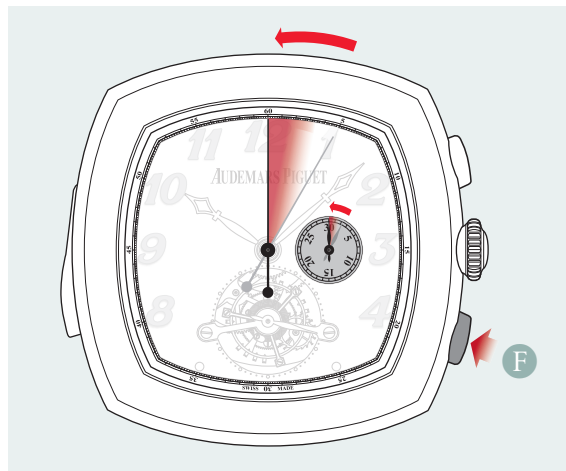
To read the time taken for an event, consult the following:

- the chronograph hand **4**
- the minute counter hand **5**



Returning to zero

Press the pushpiece **F**



Continue the timing

After the first stop, the chronograph can be restarted and stopped at will without first requiring you to return it to zero. This means you can obtain a total time by adding the second time to the first and so on. During all these operations, the watch continues to function normally.

