

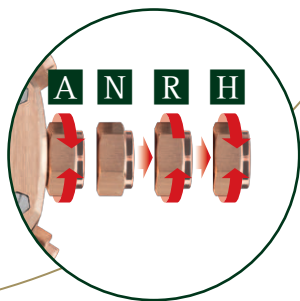
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
MODE D'EMPLOI

TOURBILLON AND CHRONOGRAPH

CALIBRES 2895 AND 2941
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.

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.



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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 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. While the tourbillon and chronograph both faithfully reflect this philosophy, dating back over one hundred years, the movement makes its own mark with an exclusive chronograph mechanism, showcasing one of the Brassus Manufacture's latest advances in reliability and precision.

The chronograph mechanism features a new, highly effective coupling lever. This provides dual gearing adjustment to ensure greater accuracy, an exclusive Audemars Piguet innovation that also prevents the chronograph hand from jumping when the start function is activated.

Moreover, the 30-minute counter is equipped with a practical device enabling a semi-instant jump of the chronograph minute hand within an interval of approximately half a second.

The advantage of this system lies in the facilitated time measurement reading, since the transition from one minute to the next occurs rapidly and gives a clear indication of the number of minutes elapsed.

About the watch

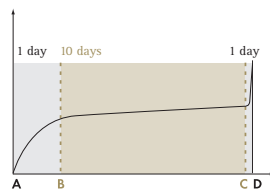
TWIN-BARREL SYSTEM – POWER RESERVE

Calibres 2895 and 2941 have a power reserve of 237 hours (about ten days). This endurance is achieved by a large-diameter, twin-barrel system developed by Audemars Piguet, with a stopwork mechanism guaranteeing optimum performances.

ENERGY AT ITS BEST

The fast-rotating twin-barrel system – with a maximum number of revolutions restricted to 19.75 by the stopwork device – enables approximately 10 days of autonomy and improved timekeeping. In reality the two barrels fitted in parallel produce a power reserve of 12 days. But an ingenious blocking system – in the high (C-D, see graph below) and low (A-B, see graph below) load zones – concentrates the watch rate on the 10 median running days, with the most regular (B-C, see graph below) providing optimum efficiency.

This specific feature transmits the energy far more gently and regularly to the wheels, thus ensuring optimum efficiency and therefore greater rate accuracy and reliability.



THE DOUBLE CONE

The power-reserve indicator benefits from two other unprecedented developments that guarantee reliable and accurate display thanks to perfect adjustment and permanent winding of the indicator hand.

The power-reserve indicator with double inverted cone transmission was developed by Audemars Piguet.

The Manufacture has now adapted this system to a wristwatch format, enabling extremely accurate adjustment of the amplitude of the indicator hand. A beryllium copper alloy cone moves up and down the barrel-arbor according to the degree of winding of the watch; when the position is low, the barrel is fully wound, and vice versa. In contact with this mobile cone, a second cone, also coated in amorphous carbon, picks up this information to transmit it to the power-reserve indicator hand at 12 o'clock.

The planetary differential type gear limits the choice of positioning for the power-reserve hand, while the cone transmission system provides more scope thanks to the lever.

About the watch

THE MATERIALS

ANODISED ALUMINIUM, PVD, AMORPHOUS CARBON AND CERAMICS

Widely used in the aviation and motor industries, these materials are given pride of place in the 2895 and 2941 calibres and various components.

The central bridge is made of aluminium that has been anodised and sapphire-blasted to prevent direct contact between the chronograph components and the carbon, while the chronograph bridges are made of nickel silver with a black PVD coating.

Research work in another field led to the development of innovative ceramics. For the crown and pushpieces, depending on the model, Audemars Piguet selected a ceramic material with very specific physical properties. The ceramic has undergone particularly delicate treatments calling on all the knowhow of the Manufacture's engineers and watchmakers. The essential qualities of this technical ceramic are its tremendous resistance to friction and wear and its exceptionally smooth final finish.





TREATMENTS AND FINISHES

Of course, other materials are also used to make the various parts that comprise the movement.

Yet what makes this watch truly outstanding are the different treatments applied to these visible parts: some are hand-drawn and polished, others are anodised (an oxidation process to colour and protect aluminium), sapphire-blasted (sandblasted, matt surface) or coated with black PVD to increase scratch resistance.

Movement concept:

- Mainplate made of ISO carbon

Dial side:

- Tourbillon bridges and chronograph counter made of hand-drawn, polished steel (2895) and steel with black PVD coating (2941)
- Crown position indicator bridges and power-reserve bridges made of sapphire-blasted nickel, hand-drawn and coated with black PVD
- Tourbillon carriage bridges and arm made of sapphire-blasted steel and coated with black PVD with polished bevels
- Balance coated with black PVD and secured by yellow-gold screws

Caseback side:

- Central bridge made of anodised aluminium
- Control lever made of sapphire-blasted steel, hand-drawn and coated with black PVD
- Coupling lever made of nickel, hand-drawn and coated with black PVD

Watch description

VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2895



Caseback side



Dial side

TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness: 10.67 mm

Total diameter: 34.60 mm

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

Number of jewels: 34

Minimal power reserve: 237 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts: 392

SPECIFICITIES

Integrated chronograph movement

Linear 30-minute counter

Twin barrels in parallel

Locking gear Stopwork

Black PVD balance

Double cone power reserve

Carbon mainplate

Anodised aluminium bridges

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

Watch description

VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2941



Caseback side



Dial side

TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness: 10.67 mm

Total diameter: 34.60 mm

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

Number of jewels: 34

Minimal power reserve: 237 hours

Hand-wound

Balance with variable inertia screws

Breguet balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts: 393

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Use of functions

WATCH INDICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

(see figure on the inside cover)

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Second counter hand
- ④ Linear minute counter hand (up to 30 minutes)
- ⑤ Power reserve indicator hand
- ⑥ Crown position indicator hand
- Ⓒ Pushpiece of the chronograph function
Push once: start
Push again: stop
- Ⓓ Pushpiece to return to zero

Your watch is fitted with a four-position crown:

- A** Crown in “screwed down” position
- N** Crown in neutral position
- R** Crown in manual winding position
- H** Crown in position for setting the time

Caution: the crown must be unscrewed to access the different settings. Afterwards, carefully screw it back into position **A** to ensure water resistance.

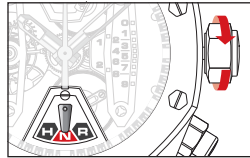


Use of functions

CROWN POSITION INDICATOR

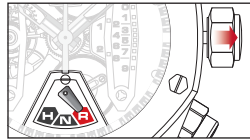
Your watch features a hand indicating the position of the crown.

The crown starts out in Position **A**, screwed in. The watch is running normally and the crown position indicator shows **N**.

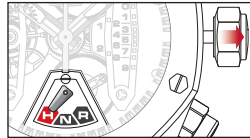


Unscrew the crown. Then:

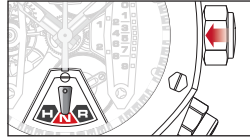
Pull the crown into Position **R**: the crown position indicator hand will move into the Rewinding position. This is the proper position for rewinding your watch.



Pull the crown into Position **H**: the crown position indicator hand will move into the Time-setting position. This is the proper position for setting the time.



Push the crown into Position **N**: the crown position indicator hand will move into the Neutral position. This will disconnect the crown.



To ensure that your watch will run properly, the crown must be returned to Neutral (**N**) position once the proper adjustments have been completed. You must also screw the crown back in to ensure the watch's water resistance.

SETTING THE TIME

Always unscrew the crown to access the different setting positions.

Pull the crown to position **H**. 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.

Push the crown back to position **N**, then carefully screw it in to position **A** to guarantee water resistance.

WINDING THE WATCH

Always unscrew the crown to access the different setting positions. To rewind the watch, make sure that the selection indicator hand is in position **R**.

The simplest method is to rewind the watch completely every 7 days (do not allow more than 9 days to elapse) by turning the crown clockwise. This will prevent the watch from stopping on the last day.

The crown is fitted with a disconnecting-gear system that protects the barrel mechanism. This system prevents potential damage when the watch is fully wound and the wearer continues winding. When fully wound, the crown uncouples and no longer drives the stem, but a certain degree of resistance from the crown can still be felt due to the uncoupling mechanism.

Push the crown back to position **N**, then carefully screw it in to position **A** to guarantee water resistance.

Use of functions

USING THE CHRONOGRAPH

Start

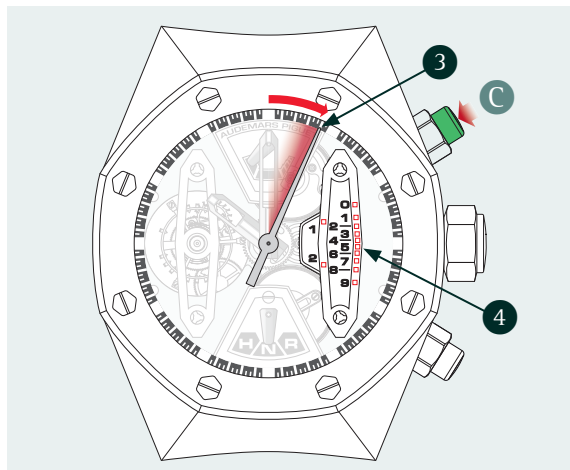
Press the pushpiece **C**

Stop

Press pushpiece **C** once again

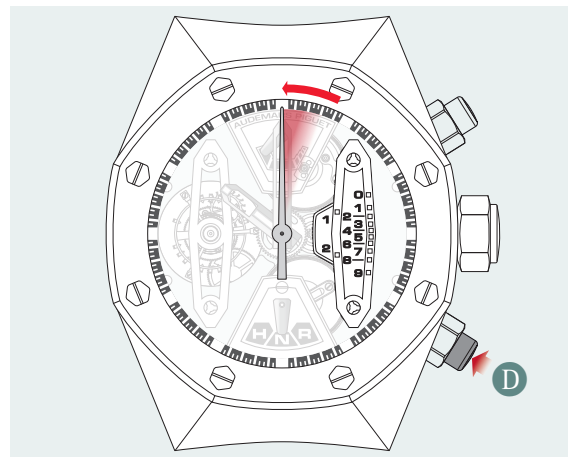
To read the time taken for an event, consult the following:

- the chronograph hand **3**
- the minute counter hand **4**



Returning to zero

Press the pushpiece **D**



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.

Important: the chronograph is designed to measure intervals of elapsed time and not to run continuously. In addition, never press pushpieces **C** and **D** at the same time: this might seriously damage the mechanism.

Use of functions

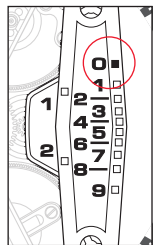
THE LINEAR MINUTE COUNTER

How do you read the linear minute counter?

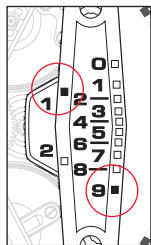
This minute counter consists of a dedicated indicator hand mounted on the counter spindle. This hand takes 30 minutes to make one full rotation. The elapsed minutes in the chronograph mode are read off through dedicated openings on the counter bridge. The elapsed time is indicated by these openings shifting from white to black.

For instance:

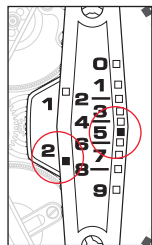
0 or 30 minutes



19 minutes

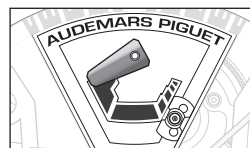


25 minutes



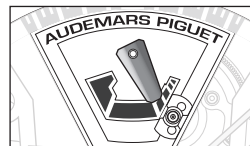
POWER RESERVE

Power reserve – “full”



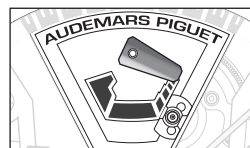
Approximate position of the hand after the watch has been completely rewound, with a power reserve of about 10 days.

Power reserve – “medium”



Approximate position of the hand after the watch has run for about 7 days. We advise rewinding the watch to maintain optimal operating accuracy.

Power reserve – “empty”



Position of the hand when the watch has stopped. If the chronograph has been running and consuming more energy than usual, the watch will stop sooner.

