

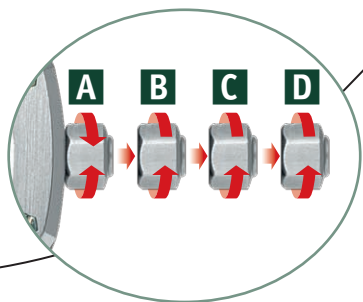
A detailed technical line drawing of a watch movement, showing various gears, levers, and components. The drawing is split vertically: the left half is white with dark green lines, and the right half is a solid dark green with white lines.

Instructions for use
Mode d'emploi

SELFWINDING
MOVEMENT

Calibre 2240

AP
AUDEMARS PIGUET
Le maître de l'horlogerie depuis 1875



ENGLISH

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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.

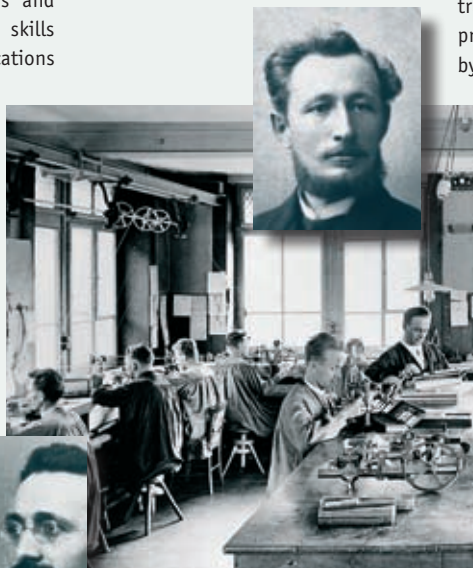
Due to their high quality, the movements they produced acquired great popularity with the Geneva firms which used them to create complete watches.

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.



Generality

With a selfwinding watch, it is the movements of the wrist which produce the energy necessary for it to run.

This energy, harnessed by a 21 carat gold oscillating weight, is transmitted to the mainspring by a gear-train.

As it gradually winds around the barrel-arbor, the spring accumulates energy that is then transmitted to the watch movement at a steady rate.

The maximum power reserve is reached after a period of time varying from several hours to some days, depending on the owner and the amount of physical activity.

Views of the movement

Calibre 2240

Bridge side



Dial side



Movement technical data

Basic thickness: 4.00 mm

Total diameter: 21.30 mm

Frequency: 28,800 vibrations/hour (4 Hz)

Number of jewels: 28

Minimal power reserve: approx. 40 hours

Unidirectional automatic winding
(clockwise – the dial side)

Oscillating weight mounted on an unlubricated ceramic ball bearing, with one segment of the weight made of 21-carat gold

Balance with variable inertia blocks

Flat balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Specificities

Second stop when setting the time
(stops second hand)

Watch indications and functions

(see figure on the inside cover)

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Seconds hand
- ④ Date aperture

Your watch, complete with date indicator, features three or four crown positions:

- A** Crown in "screwed down" position
(only the models concerned)
- B** Crown in manual-winding position
- C** Crown in rapid date setting position
- D** Crown in time-setting position

Caution : for all models concerned : unscrew the crown prior to adjusting. Afterwards, carefully screw it back into position **A** to ensure water resistance.



Setting the time

On models with a screw-down crown, unscrew the crown before use. The unscrewed crown will automatically position itself at **B**.

Pull the crown to position **D**. It is recommended to set the time clockwise and make sure to set the time precisely by carefully moving the hands forward to the time desired. This compensates for the hand-fitting play before returning the crown to rewinding position **B**.

Warning: Be careful not to confuse noon and midnight, due to the change of date.

Balance stop when adjusting hands

The balance and second hand stop simultaneously when the winding crown is pulled out, allowing you to set the time to within the second.

Winding the watch

On models with a screw-down crown, unscrew the crown before use.

If the watch were to stop, 30 turns (clockwise) of the crown in position **B** suffice to wind the movement fully. The movements of the wearer's wrist will activate the automatic system and keep the watch running.

Warning: the watch must be worn to activate the automatic system. If not, the automatic system will not work and the watch will stop after about two days.

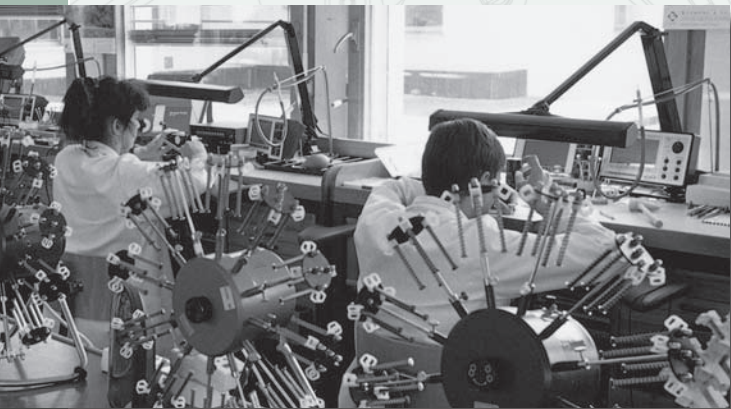
Rapid date setting

To avoid making any mistakes, it is recommended to perform date changes when the mechanism is not in operation, i.e. between 1.00 am in the morning and 6.00 pm at the latest.

On models with a screw-down crown, unscrew the crown before use.

If the correct date is not displayed on the watch, pull the crown to position **C** (rapid date correction) and turn clockwise until the desired date is displayed.

Push the crown back into position **B** (on models with a screw-type crown, screw the crown back into position **A**).



Guarantee and care

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

