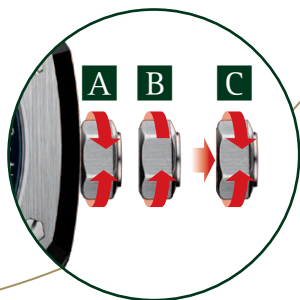


INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
MODE D'EMPLOI

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

CALIBRE 5134
SELFWINDING

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 Vallée, 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 1921.

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 SELFWINDING CALIBRE

IN A SELFWINDING WATCH, IT IS THE MOVEMENTS OF THE WRIST THAT PRODUCE THE ENERGY NECESSARY FOR IT TO RUN.

The kinetic energy is supplied by an oscillating weight with a segment in 22-carat gold, rolling on four ruby runners, then transmitted to the barrel spring via 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.

To prevent overtensioning, the barrel spring is released at just the right moment by a sophisticated system.



About the watch

THE PERPETUAL CALENDAR

THE PERPETUAL CALENDAR MECHANICALLY REPRODUCES THE PASSING OF TIME. FOR THE WATCHMAKER, REPRODUCING THE DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF THE MONTH AND THE LEAP YEAR CYCLE IN MECHANICAL TERMS REPRESENTS A MAJOR CHALLENGE.

In simple calendars, the date must be manually adjusted at the end of each month with less than 31 days. In the more sophisticated, so-called annual calendars, this correction is only required once a year in the month of February.

However, one of the gems of the watchmaking art and one of the most sought-after and most useful complex mechanisms, is undoubtedly the perpetual calendar displaying the day, date and month while simultaneously taking account of leap years without manual intervention.

The perpetual calendar displays the correct date according to leap months and years and will only require manual correction in February 2100.





As early as the 19th century, several watchmakers from the Vallée de Joux, including Louis Benjamin Audemars (1782-1833), have adopted and perfected the perpetual calendar.

Since then, Audemars Piguet has played a major role in the development of this complication, and got the world talking when in 1978, he presented the selfwinding perpetual calendar with the thinnest central rotor in the world (thickness 3.95 mm).

Today's masterpiece thus represents a crowning achievement in a longstanding tradition of innovation and excellence.

LEAP YEARS

A leap year is a year divisible by four (a year when the month of February has 29 days).

For example: 1916, 1920 ... 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2020.

The secular years (years ending a century and ending in two zeros) are not leap years unless they can be divided by 400.

For example: 1900 and 2100 are secular and not leap years. 2000 and 2400 are secular and leap years.

The aim of the leap year is to align the calendar with the actual duration of the solar year (365.242198 days) at regular four-yearly intervals.

THE MOON PHASE

One lunation lasts for 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 2.8 seconds.

The table in the appendix indicates the dates of different moon phases.

Watch description

VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 5134



Caseback side



Dial side

TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness: 4.31 mm

Total diameter: 29.00 mm

Frequency of balance wheel: 2.75 Hz
(19,800 vibrations/hour)

Number of jewels: 38

Minimal guaranteed power reserve: 40 hours

Bidirectional selfwinding

Balance with variable inertia blocks

Flat balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts: 374

SPECIFICITIES

Extra-thin movement

Suspended barrel

The oscillating weight is guided by a peripheral ring rolling on four ruby runners, which reduces friction and wear to the minimum possible

Moon phase indicator, laser microstructured, laid on aventurine

Moon phase astronomical indicator requiring correction every 125 years and 317 days

Manual finishing on components

Oscillating weight can be custom decorated upon customer's request

Use of functions

WATCH INDICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

(see figure on the inside cover)

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Date indicator hand
- ④ Day indicator hand
- ⑤ Month indicator hand
- ⑥ Moon phase indicator
- ⑦ Leap year hand
- ⑧ Week indicator hand

Corrector pushpieces:

- Ⓒ Calendar corrector (date, day, week and month)
- Ⓓ Moon phase corrector
- Ⓔ Month and leap year cycle corrector
- Ⓕ Day of the week corrector
- Ⓖ Week corrector

Your watch is fitted with a three-position crown:

- Ⓐ Crown in “screwed down” position
- Ⓑ Crown in manual winding position
- Ⓒ 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 **Ⓐ** to ensure water resistance.



Use of functions

PRELIMINARY NOTE

For each of the settings described below, always unscrew the crown to access the different setting positions. The unscrewed crown will automatically position itself at **B**.

Once the settings have been made, screw the crown back carefully to position **A** to ensure water-resistance.

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.

Warning: do not confuse noon and midnight when correcting the date.

WINDING THE WATCH

Turn the crown at least 30 times (in position **B**) to wind the watch. The movements of the wearer's wrist will then activate the selfwinding system and keep the watch running.

Warning: the selfwinding system will not work if the watch is not worn. The watch can then be stopped before the 40 hours power reserve according to its initial winding.

CALENDAR CORRECTION

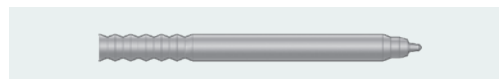
The calendar correction should not be done between 2pm and 3 am. Outside these hours, the mechanism is not at risk.

If it is necessary to move the hands back after midnight, the date and the day of the week will remain one day ahead. This difference is temporary and does not require correction.

Note: the change in month indication takes place between 23:30 and 23:45. Always ensure the date is outside 28 to 31 to adjust the month.

CORRECTION TOOL

It is highly recommended to use only the tool supplied with your watch to adjust the correctors.



ADJUSTING THE PERPETUAL CALENDAR INDICATIONS

Preliminary notes

Indication settings may be disturbed if the correctors are not used properly. These correctors should be used only when necessary by carefully following the instructions given below.

Use of functions

CORRECTIONS IF THE WATCH HAS STOPPED FOR LESS THAN 3 DAYS

Check that the crown is in the proper manual winding position (position **C**). Using the crown, turn the hands clockwise until they reach the correct indications.

CORRECTIONS IF THE WATCH HAS STOPPED FOR MORE THAN 3 DAYS

Precautions

Check that the crown is in the manual winding position (position **C**). Before using the correctors, use the crown to turn the hands until the date indicator moves 1 day forward. Continue to turn the hands clockwise until they are positioned at 12 o'clock (noon). In this position the mechanism is at rest and the correctors may be activated with no risk of damaging the calendar mechanism.

Carefully operate the correctors (using the supplied correction tool), by pushing these until the operation is carried out.

Procedure for corrections

Correct and set the following indicators, in order (see diagram):

1. Adjust the perpetual calendar using the corrector at 10 o'clock (**C**).
This adjusts the date, day, week and month simultaneously.
2. For moon phase: set using the corrector at 7.30 o'clock (**D**).

To adjust the moon phase:

- a) Display the full moon disc (the disc in which the moon is fully visible and which corresponds to the 15th day of the lunar calendar).
 - b) Find out the date of the last full moon.
Press the corrector pushpiece **D** twice for each day elapsed from the date of the last full moon to the date of the present day.
3. For month and leap year correction, use the corrector located at 2 o'clock (**E**).
 4. For the day, use the corrector at 8.30 o'clock (**F**).
 5. For the week, use the corrector at 4 o'clock (**G**).
 6. Setting the time:
If the present time is earlier than the time shown on the watch (before 12 o'clock), turn the hands anticlockwise.

If the present time is later than the time shown on the watch (after 12 o'clock), turn the hands clockwise.

ROTATIVE BOX

To ensure continuous winding, the watch is supplied with a battery-powered rotative box which ensures the movement is constantly wound. For optimal use, please refer to the specific instruction manual supplied with the rotative box.

