

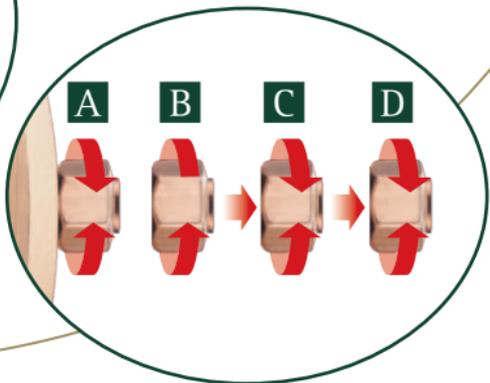
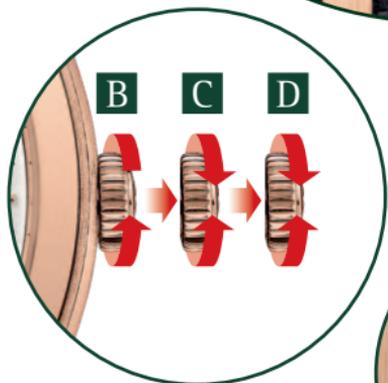
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE  
MODE D'EMPLOI

# DUAL TIME

CALIBRE 2329/2846  
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 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”.



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## TWO NAMES FOR A GREAT ADVENTURE

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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

### GENERALITY

It was in 1990 that the Dual-Time calibre was launched in the marketplace, the first wristwatch powered by a single movement capable of displaying two time zones simultaneously.

The power required by an automatic watch to wind it and maintain its functions is produced by wrist movements.

The kinetic energy is supplied by an oscillating weight with 21-carat gold segment and is transmitted to the mainspring via a wheel train.

By winding gradually around the barrel arbour, the spring accumulates this energy which is then passed back to the watch movement wheel train.

The time to reach the maximum power reserve varies according the temperament and activity of the wearer.

To prevent overtensioning of the mainspring, it is released at the appropriate moment by a sophisticated system which allows it to slip inside the barrel drum.

## VIEWS OF THE MOVEMENT

Calibre 2329/2846



Caseback side



Dial side

### TECHNICAL DATA OF THE MOVEMENT

Total thickness : 4.90 mm

Total diameter : 26.60 mm

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

Number of jewels : 33

Minimal power reserve : approx. 38 hours

Unidirectional selfwinding  
(the movement is wound by the clockwise  
(when looking at the dial) movement of the  
weight. Therefore, when placed in a rotative box,  
the box must be set to rotate in a anti-clockwise  
direction).

Balance with variable inertia blocks

Flat balance-spring

Mobile stud-holder

Number of parts : 261

### SPECIFICITIES

Stop balance when setting time  
(stops second hand)

Rotor mounted on ceramic ball bearing, with  
oscillating weight segment in 21 carat gold

## Use of functions

# WATCH INDICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

(see figure on the inside cover)

- ① Hour hand
- ② Minute hand
- ③ Power reserve hand
- ④ Date hand
- ⑤ Hands for second time zone
- ⑥ Day/night hand

Your watch is fitted with a three or four-position crown:

- A** Crown in “screwed down” position  
(certain Royal Oak models only)
- B** Crown in manual winding position
- C** Crown in position for setting the time of  
the second time zone
- D** Crown in position for setting the time and  
the date

**Caution:** On certain Royal Oak models, 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

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT SOME ROYAL OAK MODELS

On certain Royal Oak models, and for all 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 **D**. 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.

This setting process moves simultaneously the hour and minute hands of the large and small dial and the day/night indicator.

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

### SETTING THE TIME OF THE SECOND TIME ZONE

Pull the crown to position **C**. Position the hour hand of the second time zone by turning the crown, then push to crown to position **B**. The hand will then automatically adopt the precise position.

**Warning:** the night/day indicating hand follows the second time zone only.

### 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 38 hours power reserve according to its initial winding.

## Use of functions

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT SOME ROYAL OAK MODELS

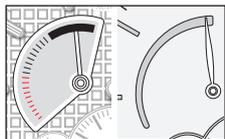
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### POWER RESERVE

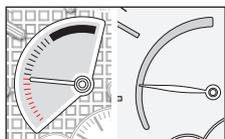
The power reserve hand (at 9 o'clock) indicates the autonomy of the movement operation.

#### Full winding



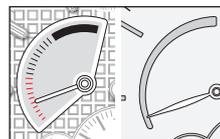
Approximate position of the hand at full winding.

#### Inadequate winding



To ensure optimum working precision, it is recommended you put your watch on your wrist or you wind the movement with the crown as soon as the hand more or less reaches this area (final lower third).

### Watch stoppage



Approximate position of the power reserve hand when the movement stops. We therefore recommend winding up the movement at the latest at this time,

when the hand has reached the lower area of the indicator, so as to avoid stoppage of the movement. The hand position and the actual stopping of the movement can vary by several hours.

### RAPID DATE SETTING

**Warning:** The date correction sector is between 9 pm and 0.05 am (see figure).

If the date indicated does not correspond, pull the crown to position **D**. Turn the crown to move the hand to 9 pm. Turn the crown clockwise to move the hand to 0.05 am. The date moves forward by one day.

Turn the crown anti-clockwise to return the hand to 9 pm and repeat the previous step as many times as necessary.



