

MECHANICAL WATCHES

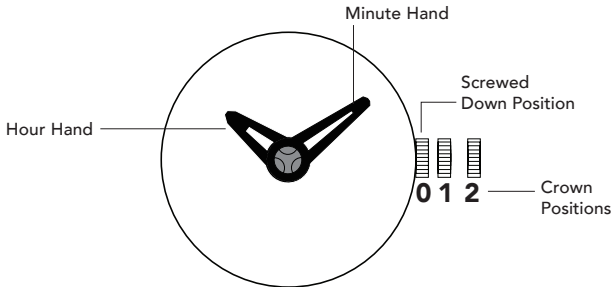
Mechanical watches are driven by the power stored in a spring. In order to keep time, they need to be regularly wound, by hand (with manual wound models)

Mechanical and Automatically wound movements represent the true command of man over the measurement of time. The ingenuity and skill to create a device that measures records time through an independent set of forces has perhaps been one of the most remarkable breakthroughs of mankind.

All mechanical movements are composed of many tiny springs, plates, screws and gears working in perfect synchronicity to power the watch. The sheer number and intricacy of the components makes mechanical watches highly sensitive, more so than quartz movements.

However, if properly maintained, their longevity is a given. Besides their longevity, mechanical movements are highly coveted because of their engineering, the wearer will usually have an appreciation of the high level of skill, precision and craftsmanship involved in creating each individual timepiece.

MECHANICAL 2 HANDS



If your watch has a screw down crown feature, release the watch from the screw-down position.

WINDING THE WATCH

1. With the crown in position 1, turn clockwise until you feel resistance. The watch is wound.
2. Some watches will be manufactured with a skeleton movement. You should be able to see the balance wheel start to move rapidly to indicate the watch has sufficient power.

NOTE: Daily winding is recommended. When manually winding a watch always turn the crown in a clockwise direction. Do not force the crown when you feel the spring become tense toward the end of the winding process.

TIME SETTING

1. Pull the crown out to position 2, its maximum extension.
2. Turn the crown either clockwise or anti-clockwise until the watch hands are positioned at the desired time.
3. When the desired time is reached push the crown back to position 0.

HOW TO USE A DEPLOYMENT CLASP (IF APPLICABLE)

