### Instruction Manual

# C A D O L A

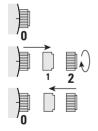
To ensure correct care, please take some time to review the enclosed instruction to review how to operate your watch.

Vol.1.02 EN



#### HOW TO SET THE TIME

- Pull the crown to position [2]-(2nd click).
- 2. Turn the crown clockwise to set the correct time.
- 3. Push the crown in.



- \* Take a.m./p.m. into consideration when setting the hour and minute hands to the desired time.
- \* When the crown is at the position [2], do not press any button, otherwise the chronograph hands will move

# Cadola

#### ENDURANCE

#### MECA-QUARTZ CHRONOGRAPH

This watch is powered by a Japanese made "Meca-Quartz" movement. It combines a battery regulated engine with a mechanical chronograph module. The result is a watch which delivers the meticulous pinpoint precision of a quartz movement along with the crisp. flyback handfeel and

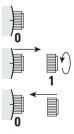
visual charm of mechanical watches.

For more details on operating this timepiece please refer to the enclosed booklet or visit:

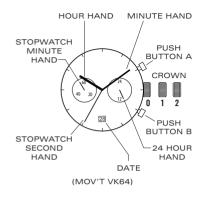
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#### HOW TO SET THE DATE

- Pull the crown to position [1]-(1st click).
- 2. Turn the crown clockwise to set the correct date.
- 3. Push the crown in.



\* Do not set the date between 9:00 P.M. and 3:00 A.M., otherwise the day may not change properly. If it is necessary to set the date during the time period, first change the time to any time outside it, set the date and then reset the correct time.

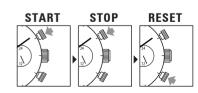




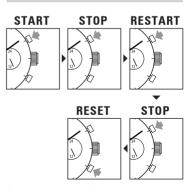
#### STOPWATCH FUNCTION

- The measurement of time is indicated by the stopwatch hands that move independently of the center hands and 24-hour hand.
- The stopwatch can measure up to 60 minutes.

#### STANDARD MEASUREMENT



## ACCUMULATED ELAPSED TIME MEASUREMENT



Restart and stop of the stopwatch can be repeated by pressing the button **A**.

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#### USING THE TACHYMETER

The most common use of a tachymeter is for measuring the approximate speed of a vehicle over a known distance.

- (e.g.) Based on how many seconds it takes a vehicle to travel 1km or 1 mile (the available measuring range is up to 60 seconds), the average speed within the distance can be calculated.
- Start the chronograph when the vehicles commence travel
- 2. After the vehicle has travelled 1 km/1mile, stop the chronograph.



WATER RESISTANCE

Note that the water resistance chart serves only as a guide (please refer to the water resistance chart on the next page). Actual water resistance may vary depending on a number of factors including water temperature, water salinity, and use under water.

The water resistance of your timepiece may eventually be compromised over time with general wear and tear and use of your timepiece under adverse conditions.

Always remember to employ the screw down crown if available to maintain the water resistance of your timepiece. Warranty may be voided if the screw down crown has not been properly employed.

Note that you should never wear your watch in a jacuzzi, hot shower or steam room where steam may enter the case despite the water tight seals used to protect your watch. This may cause condensation inside your watch which may effect and damage the inner workings of your watch.

The approximate average speed within the distance can be determined by observing the present position of the second hand and reading the outer bezel.

**Note:** The tachymeter indications may appear on dial ring, rather than on the outer bezel (depending on model).

As shown in the illustration, it takes the vehicle 45 seconds to travel 1km so the approximate average speed is 80kph (50 mph).

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WATER RESISTANCE CHART	30M/ 3ATM	50M/ 5ATM	100M/ 10ATM	150M/ 15ATM	200M/ 20ATM
SPLASH/ SHOWERING	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
SWIMMING/ BATHING	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
BRIEF SWIMMING/ WATER SPORTS	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
PROLONGED SWIMMING/ FREE DIVING	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
SCUBA DIVING	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$
PROFESSIONAL DEEP SEA DIVING	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$