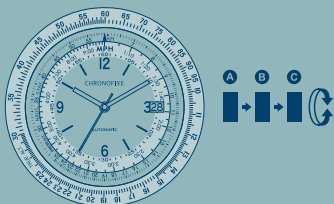


# CHRONOFIXE

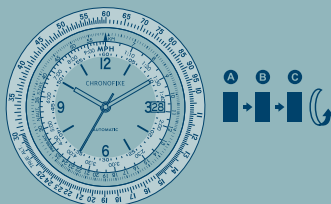
## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

### SETTING THE TIME (9015)



1. **A** Normal position.
2. Unscrew the crown and pull crown to the **C** position.
3. Turn the crown to set the hour and minute hands.
4. Push the crown back to the **A** position and screw in the crown.

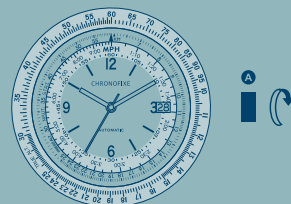
### SETTING THE DATE (9015)



1. **A** Normal position.
2. Unscrew the crown and pull crown to the **B** position.
3. Turn the crown counterclockwise to set the date.
4. Push the crown back to the **A** position and screw in the crown.

★ **Do not set the date between 9:00PM and 4:00AM as this may cause a malfunction.**

### WIND UP THE MAINSPRING (9015)



1. **A** Normal position.
  2. Unscrew the crown and turn the crown clockwise to wind up the mainspring.
  3. Push in the crown fully and screw in.
- ★ **Wind 15 ~20 times clockwise until second hand starts to move naturally.**

### PRECAUTIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

#### Temperature

Do not expose your watch to sudden temperature changes (exposure to sunlight followed by immersion in cold water) or extreme temperatures [over 60°C (140°F) or below 0°C (32°F)].

#### Magnetic Fields

Do not expose your watch to intense magnetic fields such as loudspeakers, portable telephones, computers, refrigerators, and other electromagnetic appliances.

#### Shocks

Avoid thermal or other shocks as it may harm your watch. In the event of a violent shock, please contact CHRONOFIXE Customer Service for repair.

#### Harmful Products

Avoid direct contact with solvents, detergents, and perfumes, cosmetic products etc., since they may damage the bracelet, the case and/or the gaskets.

#### Care and Checks

Clean the case and bracelet regularly using a soft cloth to prevent any corrosion caused by perspiration. All water resistant watches can be cleaned with a toothbrush and soapy water, and then dried with a soft cloth.

#### Water Resistance

Water resistance of watches is rated based on laboratory pressure tests comparable to a swimmer or diver sitting still at that pressure level. However many water-based activities involve a lot of movement and other environmental changes. These exceptions to how the watch was rated may challenge or defeat the water protection features of a water resistant watch. The water resistance of a watch cannot permanently be guaranteed. It may be affected by the aging of gaskets or by accidental shock to the crown.

Never activate the time-setting crown and/or the pushers while the watch is underwater and make sure that the crown has been pushed/screwed down tightly after every operation. Do not under any circumstances open the watch yourself. Contact CHRONOFIXE Customer Service to arrange repair or inspection by CHRONOFIXE.

#### WATER RESISTANCE

There are different types of water resistance levels according to the watch construction.

#### ● [ 3atm / 30m / 100ft ]

Watches water resistant to 30 meters/100 feet.

#### ● [ 5atm / 50m / 165ft ]

Watches water resistant to 50 meters/165 feet.

#### ● [ 10atm / 100m / 330ft ]

Watches water resistant from 100 meters/330 feet.

#### ● [ 20atm / 200m / 660ft ]

Watches water resistant from 200 meters/660 feet.

Different water resistance levels explain the watch is protected against the below activities:

- Water splashes / Rain
- Shower
- Surface swimming
- Free diving / Water sports
- Scuba diving

# CHRONOFIXE

## SLIDE RULE MANUAL

### HOW TO USE THE SLIDE RULE FUNCTION

The slide rule bezel is two matching logarithmic scales — one stationary and one on a rotating outer ring. You perform multiplication and division by rotating the outer ring.

You can use a slide rule bezel to handle all sorts of navigational calculations: airspeed, rate/time of climb or descent, flight time, distance and fuel consumption, as well as distance unit conversions.

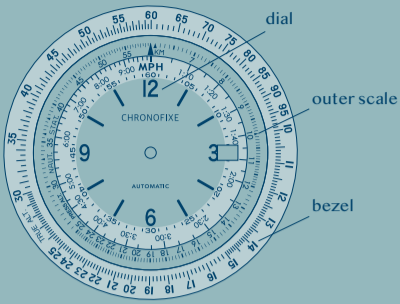
Decimal points are not taken into account so for example 3 and 30 are notated the same.

Since the slide rule lacks decimal points, a general idea of what your answer will be is necessary.

Calculations can be made by using one or more of the three reference points:

- number 10 on the outer scale
- 12 o'clock on the dial
- text STAT on the outer scale

These reference points allow you to use the given data to perform the correct calculations.

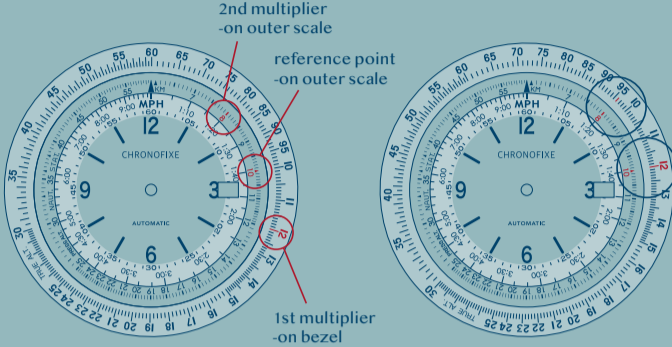


#### A. Multiplication

Given: multiply 12 by 8  
Result: 96

##### Method

- reference point: "10" on the outer scale
- 1st multiplier: on bezel - opposite of reference point
- 2nd multiplier: on outer scale - opposite of result
- result: on bezel - opposite of 2nd multiplier



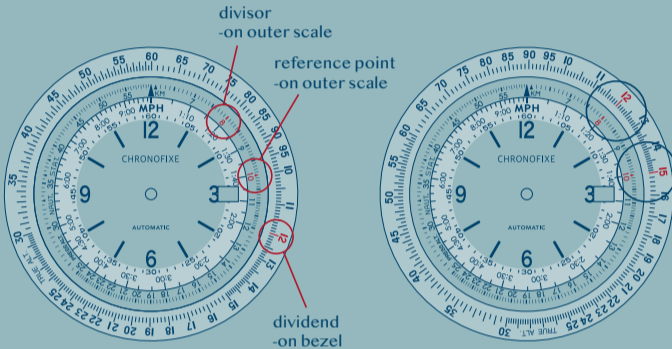
1. Set "12" (1st multiplier) on bezel opposite of "10" (reference point) on outer scale
2. Read the result "96" (product) on bezel opposite of "8" (2nd multiplier) on outer scale

#### B. Division

Given: divide 12 by 8  
Result: 1.5

##### Method

- reference point: "10" on the outer scale
- dividend: on bezel - opposite of divisor
- divisor: on outer scale - opposite of dividend
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



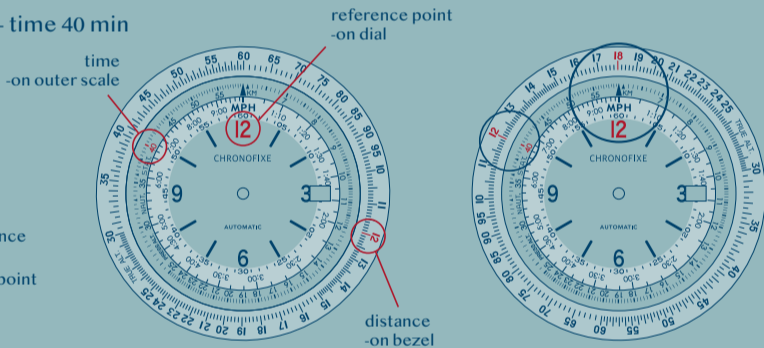
1. Set "12" (dividend) on bezel opposite of "8" (divisor) on outer scale
2. Read the result "1.5" representing "1.5" (quotient) on bezel opposite of "10" (reference point) on outer scale

#### C. Speed

Given: distance 120 miles - time 40 min  
Result: 180 mph

##### Method

- reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- distance: on bezel - opposite of time
- time: on outer scale - opposite of distance
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



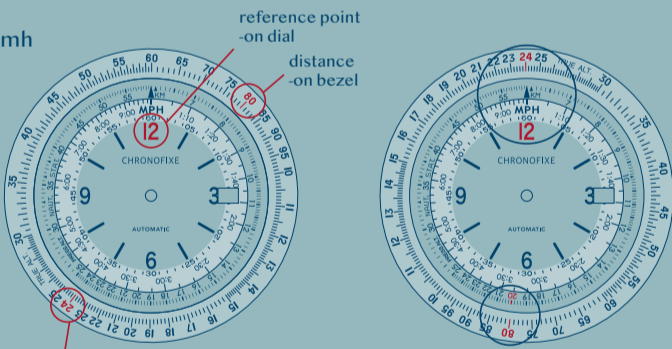
1. Set "12" (distance) on bezel opposite of "40" (time) on outer scale
2. Read result "180" representing "180" (speed) on bezel opposite of 12 o'clock (reference point) on dial

#### D. Travel Time

Given: distance 80 km - speed 240 kmh  
Result: 20 min

##### Method

- reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- speed: on bezel - opposite of reference point
- distance: on bezel - opposite of result
- result: on outer scale - opposite of distance



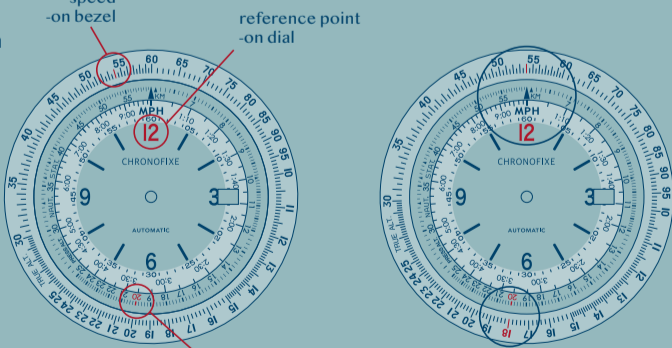
1. Set "24" (speed) on bezel (representing "240") opposite of "12" o'clock (reference point) on dial
2. Read result "20" (travel time) on outer scale opposite of "80" (distance) on bezel

#### E. Distance

Given: time 20 min - speed 540 mph  
Result: 180 miles

##### Method

- reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- speed: on bezel - opposite of reference point
- time: on outer scale - opposite of result
- result: on bezel - opposite of time



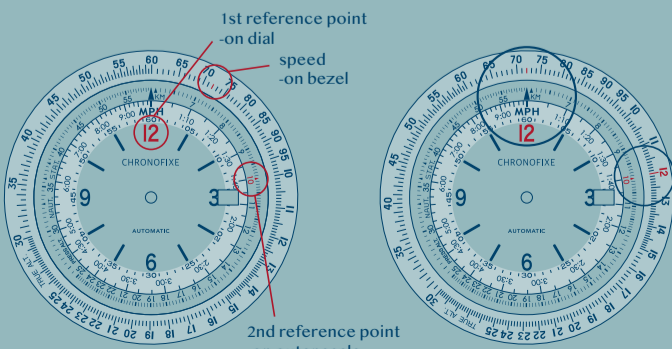
1. Set "54" (speed) on bezel (representing "540"), opposite of "12" o'clock (reference point) on dial
2. Read result "18" representing "180" (distance) on bezel opposite of "20" (time) on outer scale

#### F. Speed Converter

Given: speed 720 mph  
Result: 12 miles/min

##### Method

- 1st reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- 2nd reference point: "10" on outer scale
- speed: on bezel - opposite of 1st reference point
- result: on bezel - opposite of 2nd reference point



1. Set "72" representing "720" (speed) on bezel opposite of "12" o'clock (1st reference point) on dial
2. Read result "12" (speed) on bezel opposite of "10" (2nd reference point) of outer scale

# CHRONOFIXE

## SLIDE RULE MANUAL

### HOW TO USE THE SLIDE RULE FUNCTION

The slide rule bezel is two matching logarithmic scales — one stationary and one on a rotating outer ring. You perform multiplication and division by rotating the outer ring.

You can use a slide rule bezel to handle all sorts of navigational calculations: airspeed, rate/time of climb or descent, flight time, distance and fuel consumption, as well as distance unit conversions.

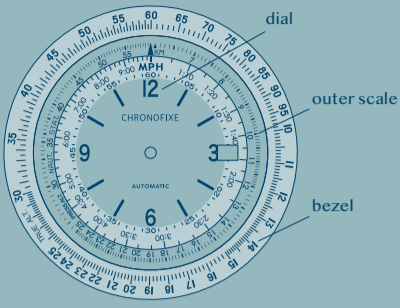
Decimal points are not taken into account so for example 3 and 30 are notated the same.

Since the slide rule lacks decimal points, a general idea of what your answer will be is necessary.

Calculations can be made by using one or more of the three reference points:

- number 10 on the outer scale
- 12 o'clock on the dial
- text STAT on the outer scale

These reference points allow you to use the given data to perform the correct calculations.

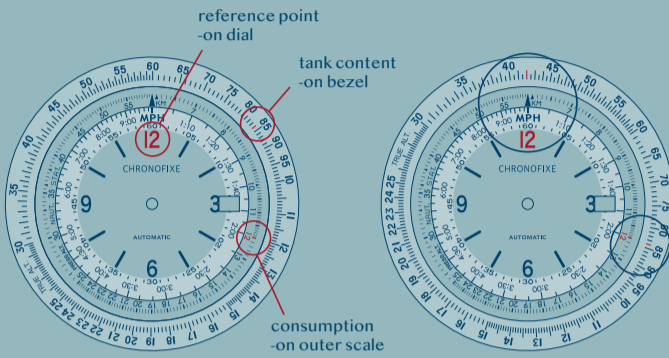


#### G. Fuel Autonomy

Given: tank contains 84 gallons - consumption 12 gph  
Result: 420 minutes

##### Method

- reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- tank content: on bezel - opposite of consumption
- consumption: on outer scale - opposite of tank content
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



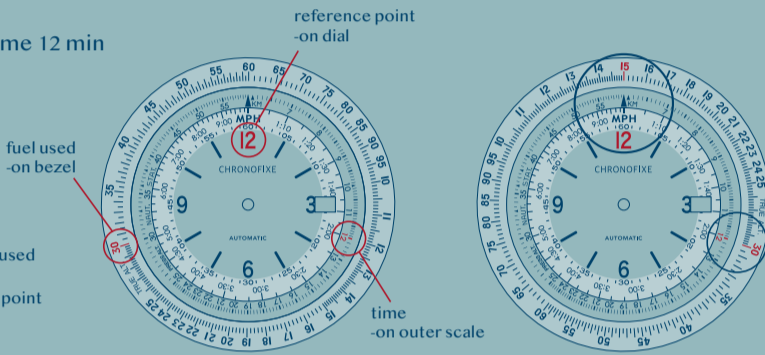
1. Set "84" (tank content) on bezel opposite of "12" (consumption) on outer scale
2. Read result "42" representing "420" (autonomy) on bezel opposite of "12" o'clock (reference point) on dial

#### H. Fuel Consumption

Given: used 30 gallons - time 12 min  
Result: 150 gph

##### Method

- reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- fuel used: on bezel - opposite of time
- time: on outer scale - opposite of fuel used
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



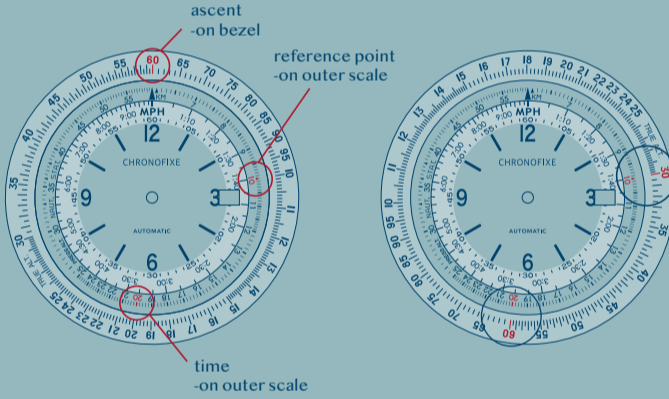
1. Set "30" (Fuel used) on bezel opposite of "12" (time) on outer scale
2. Read result "15" representing "150" (consumption) on bezel opposite of "12" o'clock (reference point) on dial

#### I. Rate of Climb

Given: time 20 min - ascent 6000 ft  
Result: 300 fpm

##### Method

- reference point: "10" on outer scale
- ascent: on bezel - opposite of time
- time: on outer scale - opposite of ascent
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



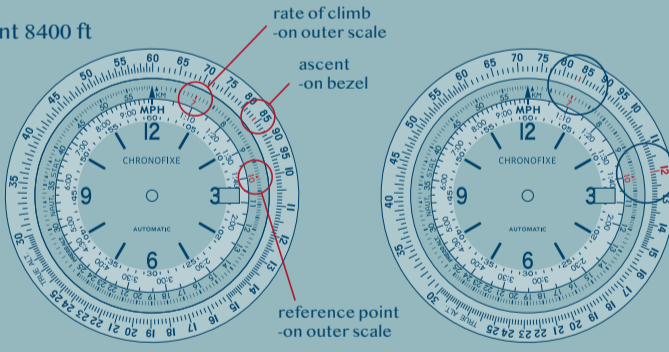
1. Set "6000" (ascent) on bezel opposite of "20" (time) on outer scale
2. Read result "30" representing "300" (rate of climb) on bezel opposite of "10" (reference point) on outer scale

#### J. Duration of Ascent

Given: rate of climb 700 fpm - ascent 8400 ft  
Result: 12 min

##### Method

- reference point: "10" on outer scale
- ascent: on bezel - opposite of rate of climb
- rate of climb: on outer scale - opposite of ascent
- result: on bezel - opposite of reference point



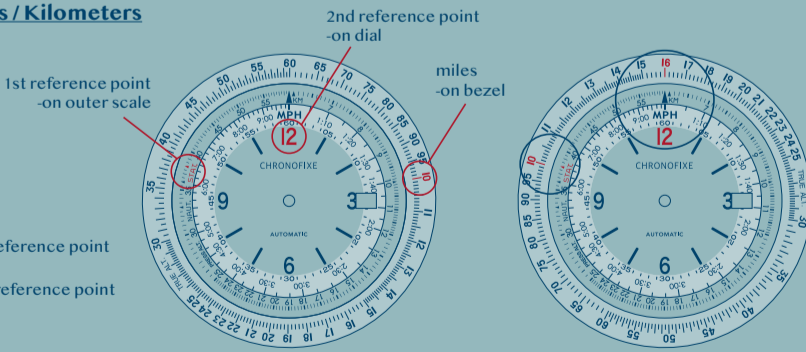
1. Set "8400" (ascent) on bezel opposite of "700" (rate of climb) representing "700" on outer scale
2. Read result "12" (duration) on bezel opposite of "10" (reference point) on outer scale

#### K. Conversion Miles / Kilometers

Given: 100 miles  
Result: 160 km

##### Method

- 1st reference point: "STAT" on outer scale
- 2nd reference point: "12" o'clock on dial
- miles: on bezel - opposite of 1st reference point
- result: on bezel - opposite of 2nd reference point



1. Set "100" representing "100" (miles) on bezel opposite of "STAT." on outer scale
2. Read result "160" (representing 160 km) on bezel opposite of "12" o'clock (reference point) on dial