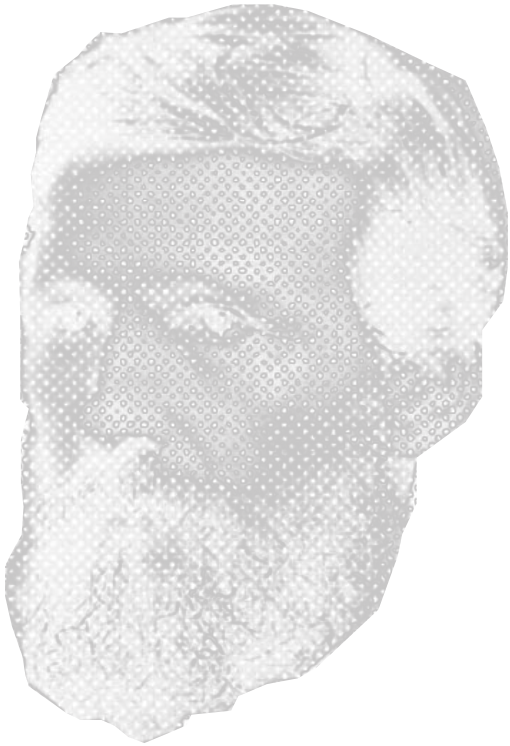




— TOURBILLON —

T R O U V E L O T

— LIMITED EDITION —



Trouvelot

Étienne Léopold Trouvelot (December 26, 1827 – April 22, 1895) was
a French artist, astronomer and amateur entomologist.



Trouvelot had an interest as an amateur entomologist. In the U.S., silk-producing moths were being killed off by various diseases. Trouvelot was very interested in Lepidoptera larvae including native North American silk moths which he believed could potentially be used for silk production. For reasons that remain unknown, Trouvelot brought some gypsy moth egg masses from Europe in the mid-1860s and was raising gypsy moth larvae in the forest behind his house.

Unfortunately, some of the larvae escaped into the nearby woods. There are conflicting reports on the resulting actions. One states that despite issuing oral and written warnings of possible consequences, no officials were willing to assist in searching out and destroying the moths. The other notes that he was aware of the risk and there is no direct evidence that he contacted government officials.





Shortly following this incident, Trouvelot lost interest in entomology and turned again to astronomy. In this field he could put his skills as an artist to good use by illustrating his observations. His interest in astronomy was apparently aroused in 1870 when he witnessed several auroras.

When Joseph Winlock, the director of Harvard College Observatory, saw the quality of his illustrations, he invited Trouvelot to join the staff there in 1872. In 1875, he was invited to use the U. S. Naval Observatory to use the 26-inch refractor for a year. During the course of his life he produced about 7,000 quality astronomical illustrations. Fifteen of his most superb pastel illustrations were published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1881. He was particularly interested in the Sun, and discovered "veiled spots" in 1875. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1877.

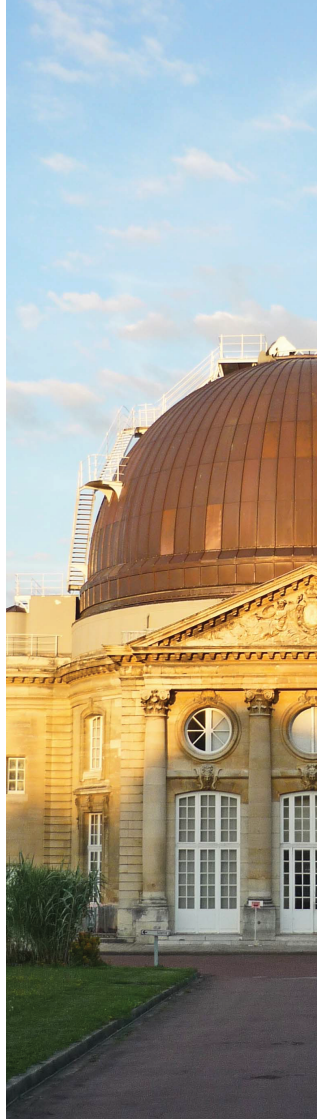
Besides his illustrations, he published about 50 scientific papers.





By 1882, Trouvelot had returned to France and joined the Meudon Observatory where he worked with photography and became engaged in a bitter rivalry with his boss, the astronomer Jules Janssen. This was a few years before the magnitude of the problem caused by his gypsy moth release became apparent to the local government of Massachusetts.

He died in Meudon, France. The gypsy moth was considered a serious pest and attempts were underway to eradicate it (ultimately these were unsuccessful). To this date, the gypsy moth continues to expand its range in the United States, and together with other foliage-eating pests, cause an estimated \$868 million in annual damages.



The enclosed tourbillon timepiece represents the very highest disciplines of watchmaking.

It remains one of the main horological complications that bears the mark of the most talented master watchmakers.

It consists of a mechanism designed to improve watch precision by compensating for the interference due to the Earth's gravity. The balance and escapement are in a cage driven around on its own axis, which completes one rotation per minute.

Beyond its technical function the tourbillon provides visual appeal through the motion of the rotating cage, its design aesthetic and the beauty of its escapement.

Our master watchmakers at Earnshaw have paid great attention to the assembly and adjustment of your watch. Its precision is subject to the influence of the Earth's attraction, magnetic fields and shocks, as well as the ageing of oils.

For optimal maintenance, we recommend you bring your watch in for servicing every 3 or 4 years to guarantee its longevity.

Please review this booklet, which provides you with the necessary information to enjoy this remarkable timepiece.

Instruction Manual



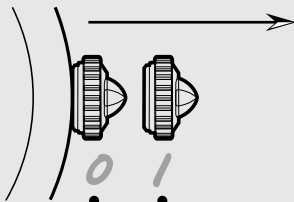
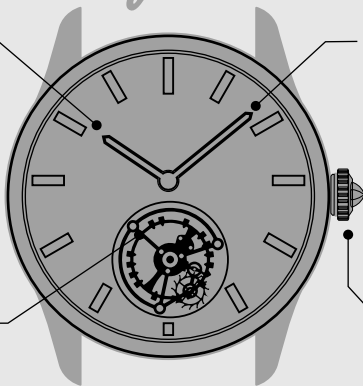
Display

Hour Hand

Minute Hand

Tourbillon

Crown



CLOSED



Water Resistance

OPENED



Water Resistance

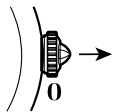
WINDING THE MAINSPRING

1. With the crown in position 0, 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.

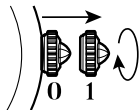
NOTE: Daily winding is recommended. When manually winding a watch always turn the crown in a clockwise direction. Do not force the crown when you feel the spring become tense toward the end of the winding process.

TIME SETTING

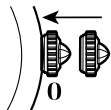
1. Pull the crown to position 1.



2. Turn the crown to set Hour and Minute hands.



3. Push the crown back to position 0.



WATER RESISTANCE

The water resistance indicated on your timepiece serves only as a guide. Actual water resistance may vary depending on a number of important factors including temperature, water salinity, and actual use under water.

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

Note that you should NEVER wear your watch in a jacuzzi, hot shower or steam room where steam may enter the case despite the watertight seals used to protect your watch.

The steam may cause condensation inside your watch, which may affect and damage the inner workings of your watch – which would also not be covered by the warranty.



Travelot

CARE & MAINTENANCE

Each Earnshaw timepiece is designed and manufactured to exceed the highest of standards. In order to ensure optimal performance and longevity from your timepiece, please review the simple guidelines for care and maintenance of your new Earnshaw timepiece.

Your timepiece should be cleaned with a soft cloth and water only. Do not submerge your timepiece. Your timepiece should be rinsed clean and dried with a soft cloth after any saltwater use. We advise having your timepiece serviced every 3 or 4 years to ensure long use and trouble free operation.

While your Earnshaw timepiece has been designed and built to exacting specification, it is important to avoid the following conditions: extreme heat or cold, as well as prolonged periods of exposure to direct sunlight, exposure to wet conditions that exceed your timepiece's water rating (see case back). Never operate any of the function buttons or crown when timepiece is in contact with water.

Avoid exposure to strong magnetic fields or sources of static electricity as these may interrupt the mechanisms inside the watch. It is also important to avoid extreme shock or impact.



- 1805 -

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