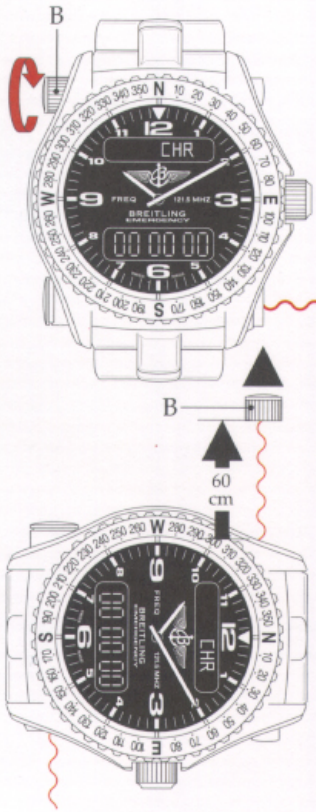
5.2 Supplementary antenna

The EMERGENCY is fitted with an extra antenna which considerably increases the range of the transmitter without using any extra power. It should be deployed only after the transmitter has been activated by withdrawing the main antenna and only if the transmitter can be deployed vertically, against a tree or a rock, for example.

Note: The supplementary antenna need not be extended if the transmitter is activated by a survivor in the water. The surface of the sea acts as a reflector.

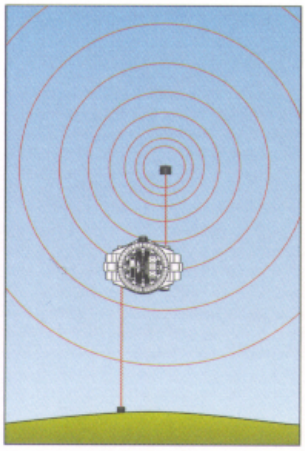
Extending the supplementary antenna



1) Remove the watch from the wrist.

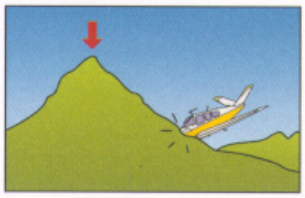
2)Unscrew the supplementary antenna cap (B) counter-clockwise. The seal breaks to allow the cap to be removed.

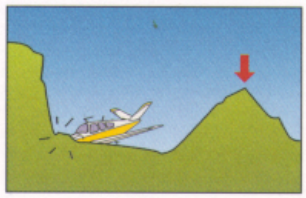
3) Pull out the cap to extend the antenna until resistance is felt. It should go out an arm's length, about 60cm (24in). Attention: Unlike cap (A), cap (B) remains fixed to the supplementary antenna.

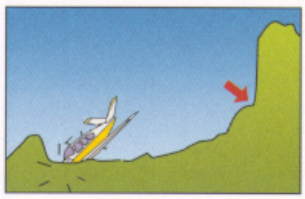


4) Deploy the watch and antennas vertically, with the supplementary antennas hanging free. Avoid all contact between the antenna or with metal. The weight of the cap stabilizes the supplementary antenna.

5.3 Where to place the transmitter







1) Assuming that a survivor is mobile, it is important to deploy the transmitter in the highest and most exposed place possible, to ensure maximum signal range. The red arrow in the illustrations shows the ideal position to place the transmitter.

Note: If possible, the transmission site should be chosen before the transmitter is activated.

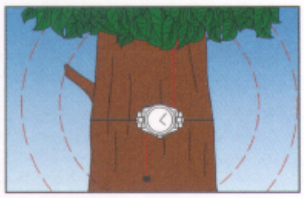
2) The transmitter should be activated immediately if the user is unable to move.

EMERGENCY

5.4 How to deploy the transmitter

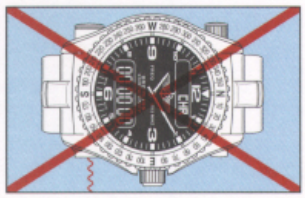
The best possible results depend on how the EMERGENCY transmitter is deployed.

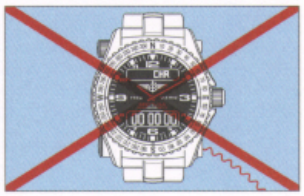
The watch should be vertical (crown up) with the main antenna stretched up.

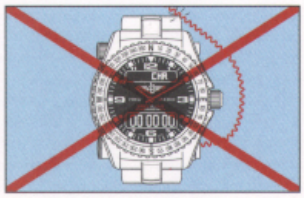


A tree makes an ideal support.

Avoid these positions:





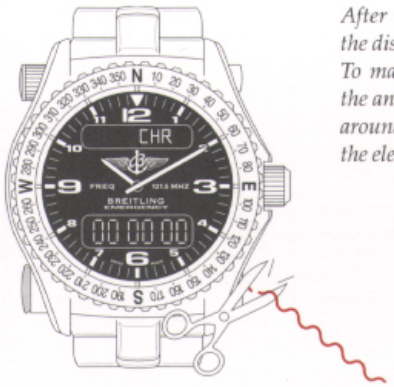


Important: The main antenna must not touch the watch case, the supplementary antenna or any other metal object.

5.5 Outside temperature

The temperature affects the range of the transmitter. Its performance is reduced at temperatures below 0° C (32°F). At temperatures below 5°C (40°F), it is best to keep the watch warm on the wrist and to extend the main antenna (A) only.

5.6 Stopping transmission

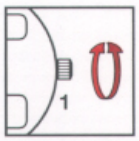


After rescue, the transmission of the distress signal must be halted. To make the signal inactive, cut the antenna at its base, or wrap it around the watch to short-circuit the electromagnetic transmission.

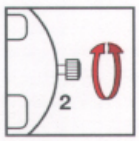
Reminder: As a safety measure, and to discourage misuse, the EMERGENCY has been designed for single operation. Once the transmitter has been activated by extending the antenna, the watch must be returned to a BREITLING service center for the transmitter to be made operational again. This service is free only if the use of the transmitter has been justified.
Any malfunction or visible damage to the watch such as cracks in the glass, crown or antenna caps require immediate attention.

Note: The watch and the transmitter are independent. Damage to the watch, as a result of an air crash, for example, does not necessarily mean that the transmitter is out of use.

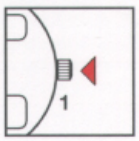
6. USING THE MULTIFUNCTION WATCH



Rotate the crown in position 1 to select functions.



Rotate the crown in position 2 to correct functions.



Press on the crown in position 1 to action functions.

1. DESCRIPTION

This BREITLING electronic movement's various functions are exceptionally logical and simple to use. They are selected and called up merely by actioning the crown.

2. SELECTING FUNCTIONS

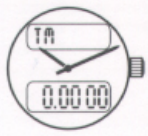
Functions are selected by rotating the crown in position 1 (neutral position) backward or forward. The various functions appear on the dial display in 1 to 8 or 8 to 1 order, depending on the direction of rotation.

1. Neutral position

2. Local time (hr., min., sec.)

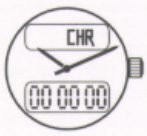
3. Seconds, and date

4. Day and date

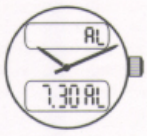


5. Countdown timer : TM

6. Second timezone : T2



7. Chrono-graph CHR



8. Alarm : AL

3. CORRECTING TIME INFORMATION

3.1 12H - 24H display

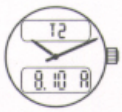
You can choose between two display modes for the time of day:

- 24H, military style,
- two 12H periods: a.m. and p.m.

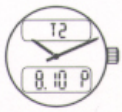
Selecting and correcting:

Select the T2 (2nd timezone) function by rotating the crown,

press once on the crown: if the letter A or P is displayed, the time readout is in the 2x12H mode, as for example:



before noon



after noon

Note: When the time readout is in the 2x12H mode, a small «P» appears next to the hour figure between noon and midnight.

If no letter is visible, the time readout is in the 24H mode, as for example:

before noon

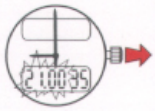
after noon

To change the time display mode, press on the crown twice.

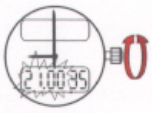
3.2 Setting the watch to the correct time

Put the watch in the 24H time readout mode (see point 3.1).

Select and display local time;



pull the crown out: the hour and minute digits flash on and off;



set the watch to the correct time by rotating the crown: rapid rotation moves the hands forward or backward by a full hour while slow rotation moves them in either direction by one minute;

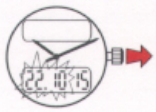
push the crown back against the case.

If desired, return the watch to the 2x12H mode (see point 3.1).

3.3 Adjusting the seconds

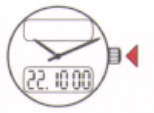
If the watch loses or gains a few seconds, after some time on the wrist for instance or following setting operations, it is easily reset to the exact second:

Select and display local time;



pull the crown out: the hour and minute digits flash on and off;

while the seconds digits flash, push the crown back in precisely at an observatory time signal or when a reference time source marks the exact minute: this will return the seconds digits to zero.

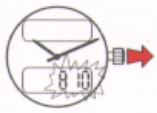


Check that the minute display corresponds to the exact time; if it does not, add or substract a minute (see point 3.2).

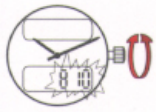
3.4 Correcting the date and the month

Note: The calendar is programmed to provide the exact date during a full leap-year cycle of four years, thus requiring a correction every February 29 only.

Select the Seconds & Date function display;

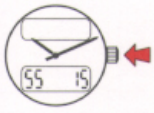


pull the crown out: next to the date, the seconds digits are replaced by the month digit(s), with all digits flashing;



rotate the crown forward or backward: if rotated rapidly, the month will change; if rotated slowly, the date will change;

month/date



push the crown back in: the seconds digits replace the month.

Leap-year adjustments:
The calendar is programmed to switch automatically from February 28 to March 1; it will therefore have to be adjusted manually every February 29 by moving the date back by one day, from March 1 to February 29.