

F.P.JOURNE
Invenit et Fecit

User manual

**Chronographe Monopoussoir Rattrapante
Chronographe Monopoussoir Rattrapante Sport**

A unique design, based on an exclusive mechanism

Chronographe Monopoussoir Rattrapante

lineSport collection_

The lineSport collection broadens with the new Chronographe Monopoussoir Rattrapante, available in 3 versions : one in Platinum PT 950, one in 18k red Gold and one in Titanium grade 5. The case of 44 mm diameter and 12 mm thick encloses the new monopoussoir split second chronograph movement with a very large date, made in 18K rose Gold for the Platinum and the red Gold versions and in Aluminium alloy for the Titanium version.

The precious metal bracelets are assorted to their respective case. Two new bracelets in Platinum and red Gold with matte finishing have been developed while the Titanium bracelet is identical to the existing lineSport version. Rubber inserts are fixed on the case and the bracelet links to protect the watch from frictions on smooth surface like bumpers of ancient automobiles. The links attached to the case are also articulated to adapt to the different wrist sizes with an adjustable folding clasp in length of approximately 5 mm.

This Chronograph features a power reserve of 80 hours making it possible to efficiently use the chronograph with the rattrapante function after 2 days and a very large date in a window of 5.20 x 2.80 mm provides an increased readability.

For each of the 3 versions, a dial of a different colour:

- **For the Platinum model**, a blue-mauve colour silver guilloche dial with appliques numerals in matte white Gold, 2 Silver chronograph counters and matte rhodied hands.
- **For the red Gold model**, For the red Gold model a silver guilloche dial covered with Ruthenium and appliques numerals in matte red Gold, 2 Silver chronograph counters and matte 5N Golden hands.
- **For the Titanium model**, a dial in Aluminum alloy of anthracite colour with appliques numerals with Superluminova, 2 chronograph counters in engraved sapphire and hands with Superluminova.

The tachymetric bezel inlaid with ceramic and the new typographic numerals are a reminder of the Only Watch timepiece.

A rubber overmolded crown with 3 positions:

- **Position 0:** winding
- **Position 1:** correction of the very large date
- **Position 2:** time setting.

The pushers are made in the same metal as the case:

- **A pusher at 2h** for the chronograph start, stop and back to zero functions.
- **A pusher at 4h** for the rattrapante.

This new calibre 1518 with manual winding, conceived by F.P.Journe, is as usual entirely made in our Manufacture. F.P.Journe perpetuates the watchmaking tradition and maintains exclusive craftsmanship since every experienced watchmaker performs all the assembly stages from beginning to end, a unique case in the profession.

Inspired by the Chronograph made for Only Watch, this new movement features a chronograph direct gearing with a rocking pinion avoiding the jump of the hand at the start. An important development was required to integrate the very large date in a total height of only 6.80 mm, a signature of the brand.

The magnificent finishing and decorations of the movement visible through a transparent sapphire back are one of the numerous qualities of F.P.Journe Haute Horology timepieces.

The chronograph and the split-second function two related inventions_

Early days of the chronograph

Talking about the word chronograph, you will probably think of Nicolas-Matthieu Rieussec. And for good reason, since he invented, in 1822, the mechanism for “writing the time”, which derives its name from the Greek chronos and graphō. Yet, summing up the history of the chronograph in this way would deprive you from the rest of this exciting story and the steps that led to the invention of the modern chronograph.

Even before contemplating to measure the time, instruments capable of displaying the time with extreme accuracy and to determine the seconds were needed. Research of astronomers, mathematicians and watchmakers is thus correlated. George Graham (1673-1751) seems to be the first to be interested in a mechanical solution for the division of seconds (theoretically 1/16 of a second) to then measure the duration of a phenomenon. Problems encountered: the device does not display the time and must be set to 0 and stopped manually.

The next step is the display of the independent second: an independent seconds-hand is incorporated on a mechanism displaying the time, by means of an additional gear train that allows displaying the time division (1/5 of a second for 18,000 vibrations per hour) with a start/stop function that does not influence on the watch functioning.

While Jean Romilly, Geneva watchmaker settled in Paris presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences a watch with repeater and off-centered seconds in 1758, Jean-Moise Pouzait proposed in 1776 an independent dead bet second watch.

Scientists for whom measurement of time was associated with many of their experiences, were particularly seeking for precision instruments.

Louis Moinet, inspired by the work of astronomers and aware of their needs, offers in 1816 his version of a counter. This invention, which he named “compteur de tierces”, is described in his *Traité d’Horlogerie* of 1853 (Volume II, p. 430-431). With a seconds-hand showing the 1/60th, that is a balance wheel beating 216,000 vibrations per hour, we can easily imagine the difficulties associated with this counter: lubrication, premature wear, energy consumption, etc... It should be noted that in this same treaty he doesn’t hesitate to largely quote the works of his peers at the time.

Meanwhile, soldiers sought to give more precision to their shots with these precision instruments. The works signed by Breguet also contain “military counter to count the troops’ pace.” These devices beat 76 times per minute instead of 60 times. We find descriptions thereof starting 1819.

Lighter but just as strategic aspects, especially for bookmakers, led Rieussec to his invention that gave his name to the chronograph, used in horse racing: it included an enamel dial that turned on itself in 1 minute. On this enamel dial was painted a scale of seconds stringing under a system that placed a drop of ink when a button outside the box was operated. This watch was writing the time, thus the name derived from the Greek “Chronos”- the time and “Graphō” - to write that gave the name used today “chronograph”, that should not be confused with the chronometer, qualifying a precision timepiece.

The system was improved, including by the watchmaker Frédéric-Louis Fatton, student of Abraham-Louis Breguet. His watch had a fixed dial and its seconds-hand had a small ink tank. This hand was fitted with a device connected to a button located outside the housing. By pressing this button, the hand deposited a fine drop of ink on the dial. The report of the exhibition of French industry products of 1823 thus speaks about the work of Breguet and Rieussec. The latter received a bronze medal for his work.

As to the modern chronograph, Adolphe Nicole, from Vallée de Joux but practicing in London under the trade name Nicole & Capt, invented in 1862 the system that allowed rewinding the seconds-hand to its initial position after stopping it. It fitted his zero-reset mechanism with a heart-piece, a component still used nowadays.

Complication particularly sought for its functionality, the chronograph has continued to modernize up to our days. Extremely complex to implement, it requires great precision in its construction in order to provide an accurate reading of the time. Today, François-Paul Journe is part of the lineage of the great watchmakers of the 18th century and contributes to progress with the launch single-button split-second chronograph.

The split-second function for a faithful reading of an interval

For a more precise and comfortable reading of these precision instruments, it quickly became essential to stop the hand showing the intervals.

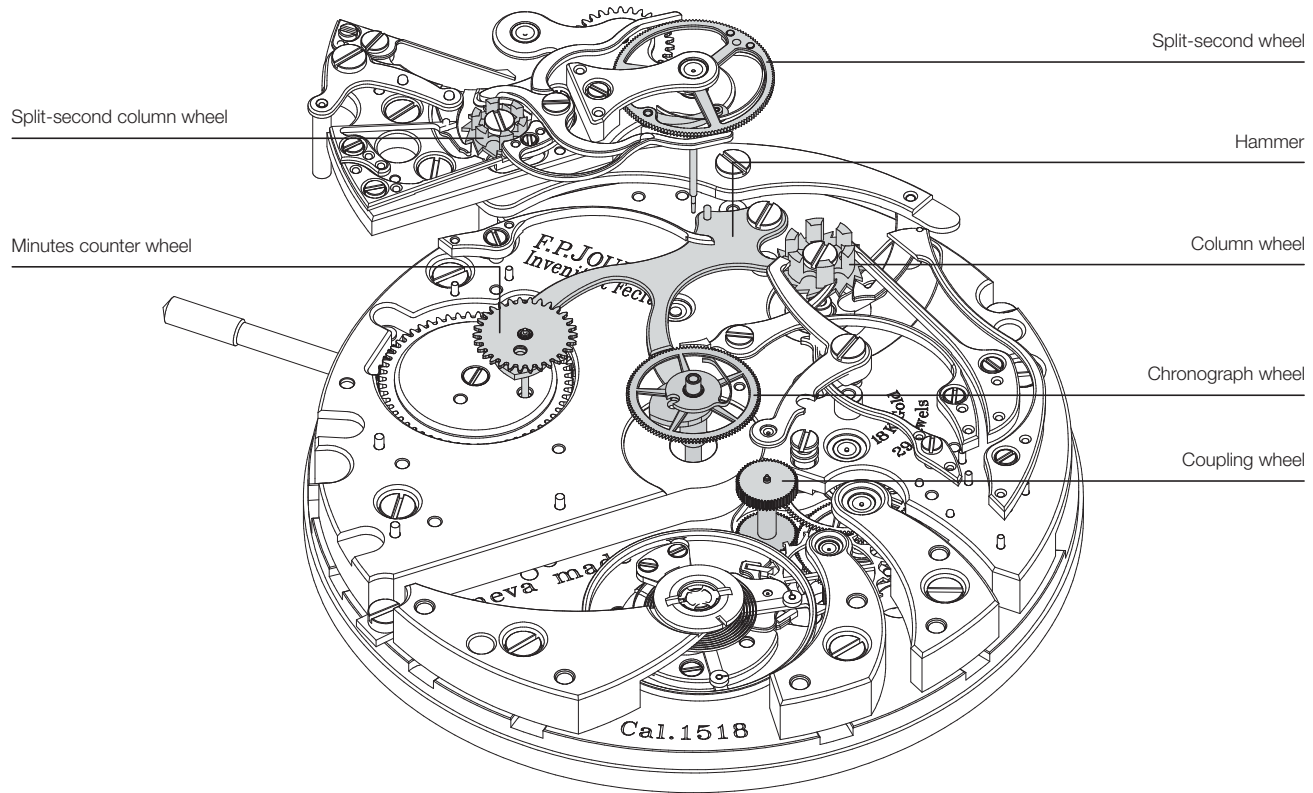
In 1827, Louis-Frédéric Perrelet innovates with a two seconds-hands watch. One of the hands could be stopped at will and by a second press on the same button, the hand was catching up the first hand that had continued its functioning.

Around 1831 Joseph-Thaddeus Winnerl invented a system of “split-second” that was stopping the seconds-hand, then this hand could catch its stop time, provided that it didn’t exceed 30 seconds. The characteristic of this first system called “nib” and of the second system that he would invent later, this time fitted with two overlapping seconds-hands, is that they are based on the seconds wheel and not on the chronograph’s mechanism.

We shall also refer to the works of Henri Robert, author of various articles of the Modern Encyclopedia, reported by the Société d’Encouragement, in 1833, with the precise description of a “chronometric counter and travel alarm clock” whose characteristic is the split-second mechanism in a register at 12 o’clock (see the picture).

It was around 1880 that the split-second function appeared in its current form. While there have been many chronographs manufacturers beginning with this period, the names related to the flyback hand are much fewer. And when talking about the flyback hand, we automatically think of the most complicated parts, such as, for example “La Merveilleuse” of Ami Lecoultré, produced in collaboration with Louis-Elysée Piguet, who received the bronze medal at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1878.

Characteristics



Crown_

Winding:

Crown in **position 0**, turn forwards until it stops.

Date setting:

Pull the crown in **position 1**, turn anti-clockwise.

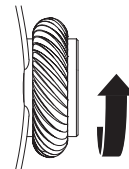
A manual correction is necessary, except for the month with 31 days.

Time setting:

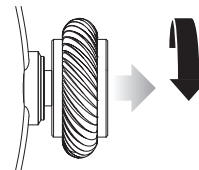
Pull the crown in **position 2**, turn clockwise or anti-clockwise.

Important!

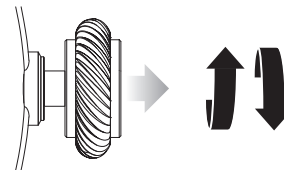
Push the crown back to **position 0** for the watch to work.



Position 0
Winding

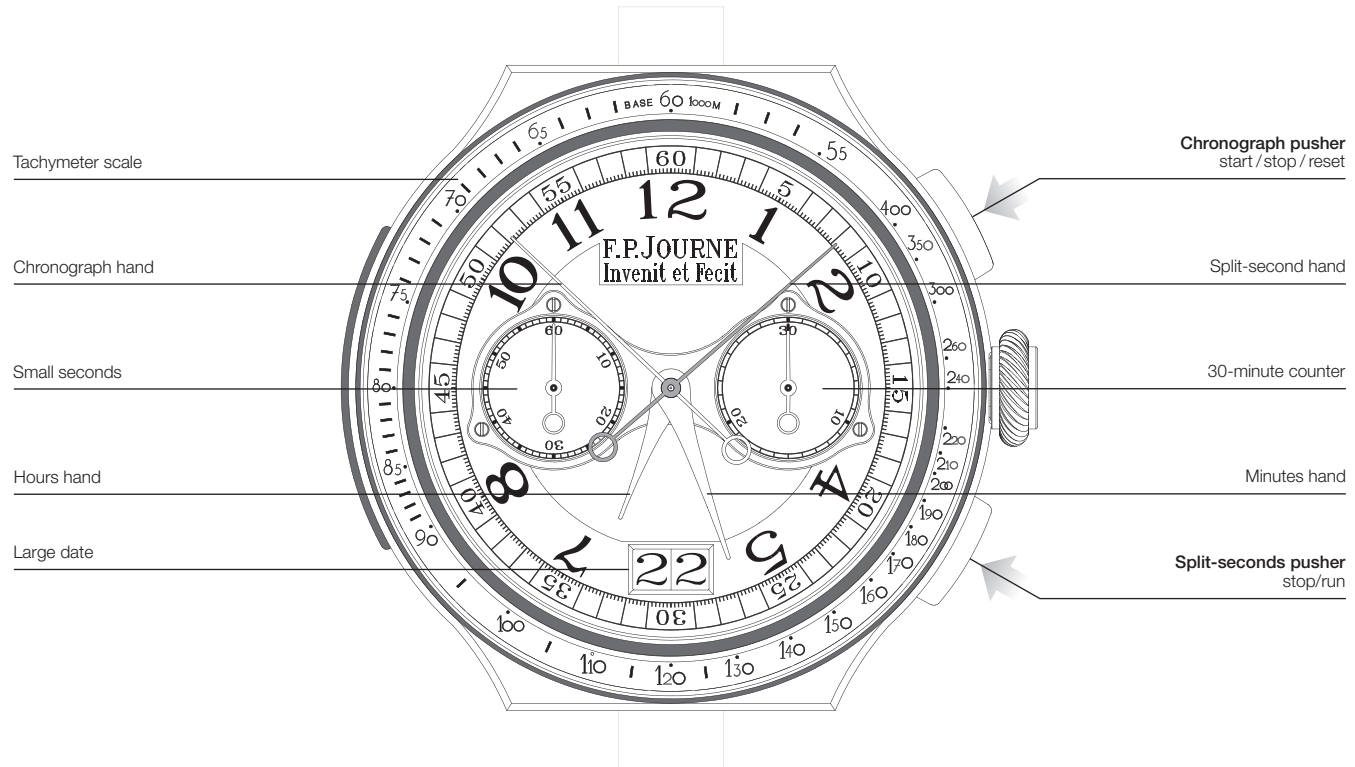


Position 1
Date setting



Position 2
Time setting

Functions and Indicators



The small seconds and 30 minutes counters are maintained with a Steel circle screwed* on the dial.
*Patented system

Specificities

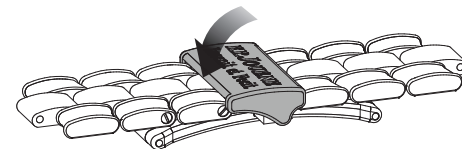
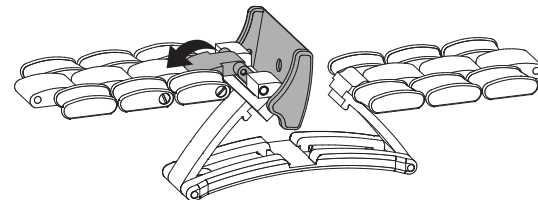
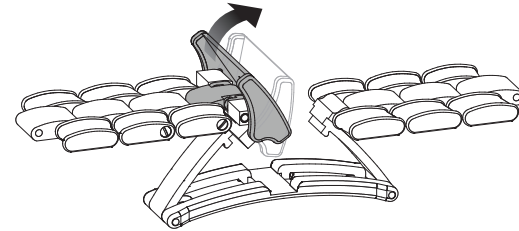
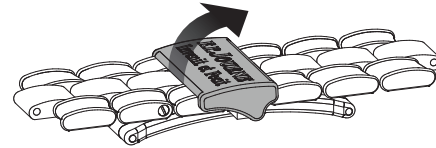
- Platinum, red Gold or Titanium
- Rubber Shock Absorbers



Bracelet

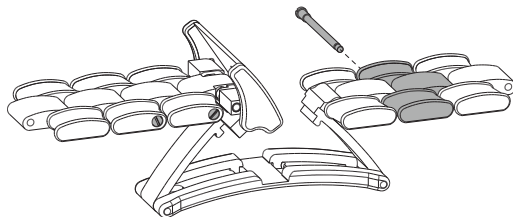
Adjustable Bracelet

Easy extension of half a link_



Shortening the bracelet

of 1 or 2 links



Specifications

Movement_

Exclusive F.P.Journe Calibre 1518
- In 18K rose Gold for the Platinum PT 950 or 18K red Gold models
- In Aluminium alloy for the Titanium grade 5 model
Mechanical with manual winding
38 turns of crown

Dimensions of the movement_

Overall diameter: 33.60 mm
Casing-up diameter: 33.20 mm
Overall height: 6.80 mm
Height of hands: 2.20 mm
Diameter of stem thread: S1.20 mm

Balance_

In-line lever escapement - 15-tooth escape wheel
Chronometric with four adjustable inertia weights
Anachron balance spring
Mobile stud holders
Free-sprung balance
Nivatronic laser-welded to collet
Pinned GE stud
Frequency: 21'600 v/h, 3Hz
Inertia: 10.10 mg*cm²
Angle of lift: 52°
Amplitude: 0h dial up: > 300° / 24h dial up: > 260°

Main characteristics_

Crown rubber overmolded with 3 positions
Position 0: winding
Position 1: correction of the date
Position 2: time setting
Pusher chronograph to start, stop and back to zero at 2h
Pusher split-second at 4h

Autonomy_	Over 80 hours without the chronograph
Indications_	Central hours and minutes 60-second counter at 9h 30-minute jumping chronograph counter at 3h Very large date at 6h
Decoration_	Circular stripes on the bridges, circular graining on the baseplate, polished screw heads with chamfered slots, pegs with polished rounded ends, straight-grained steel work
Case_	Diameter: 44 mm total height: 12.10 mm Platinum PT 950, 18K red Gold / Titanium grade 5 / with rubber shock absorbers
Dial_	Platinum model silver guilloche blue-mauve colour, rhodied Gold appliqué numerals, two Silver chronograph counters and rhodied hands 18K red Gold model silver guilloche covered with Ruthenium, matte red Gold appliqué numerals, two Silver chronograph counters and matte 5N golden hands Titanium model Aluminium anthracite colour, appliqué numerals with Superluminova, two engraved transparent sapphire chronograph counters, hands with Superluminova
Bracelet_	Platinum PT 950, 18K red Gold or Titanium grade 5 / with rubber shock absorbers
Number of Parts_	Movement without dial: 285 Cased up with strap: 562 Jewels: 29

Maintenance_

A maintenance cleaning is required **every four years** to preserve the precision of the watch.

Important_

Keep the original warranty card supplied with your wristwatch carefully. Your authorized **F.P. JOURNE** retailer will need this identity card for any after-sales servicing. For all maintenance or repair, your wristwatch must be entrusted only to an appointed **F.P. JOURNE** agent.

Warranty_

Your **F.P.Journe - Invenit et Fecit** watch is covered by a warranty against any manufacturing flaws for a period of **2 years** as of the date of purchase appearing on the back of the warranty card or certificate. The warranty is valid only on presentation of the original card or certificate, duly filled out by the authorised retailer (serial number, date of purchase, retailer's stamp). The warranty does not cover normal wear or damage resulting from abnormal use of the watch, accidents or alterations.

Warranty extension_

If your **F.P.Journe - Invenit et Fecit** watch was purchased at an **F.P.Journe Boutique**, your watch is automatically covered for a period of **3 years** as of the date of purchase appearing on the back of the warranty card or certificate. If your watch was purchased at an **authorized retailer**, we kindly invite you to register on <https://customerservice.fpjourne.com/en/guarantee> during the 30 days following the initial date of purchase to benefit from an **additional year of warranty**.