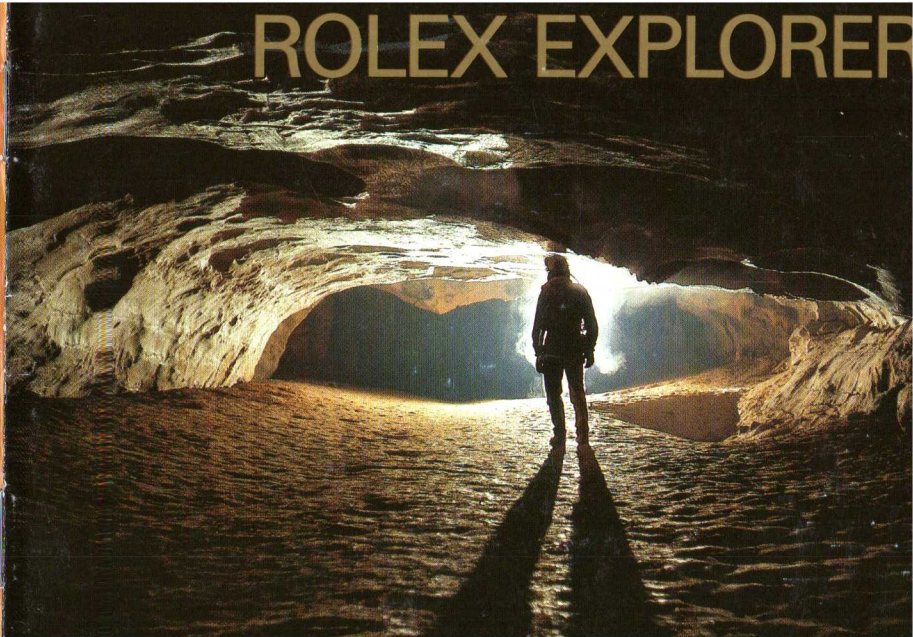


  
ROLEX

ROLEX EXPLORER



### EXPLORER I R14270A

Rolex Oyster Perpetual chronometer, selfwinding, pressure-proof to 330 feet/100 m. Stainless steel. Synthetic sapphire crystal.

### EXPLORER II R16570A

An officially certified Rolex Oyster Perpetual chronometer, selfwinding, pressure-proof to 330 feet/100 m. Sweep second hand, supplementary 24-hour hand, independent 12-hour hand, fixed steel bezel with engraved 24 hour graduations. Semi-rapid date change. Continued indication of the correct time during adjustments of date and time zone. Stop second. Stainless steel. Synthetic sapphire crystal.



R14270A



R16570A




ROLEX

## THE EXPLORER I AND II

The Rolex Explorer was especially created for the first successful ascent of Everest in 1953. Since then, both Explorer models have proven their rugged durability and reliability on expeditions to every corner of the world.

The Explorer II is a Rolex Oyster Perpetual chronometer offering certain advantages: the date, 24-hour hand and 24 hour graduated bezel, plus a 12-hour hand that can be adjusted to allow for changes in time zones. Speleologists will find the 24 hour features useful during their explorations below the earth's surface when it is easy to lose all notion of time, especially day/night orientation. Long distance travelers will appreciate the fact that the 12-hour hand can show the time in one time zone while the 24-hour hand shows the time in another.

Trademarks of Rolex Watch U.S.A., Inc., include ROLEX, , EXPLORER, OYSTER and PERPETUAL.



## THE FUNCTIONS OF THE WINDING CROWN



### Position 0

Crown screwed right down.

The watch is pressure-proof to 330 feet/100 m and ready to wear.



### Position 1

Crown unscrewed and just free of the screw threads.

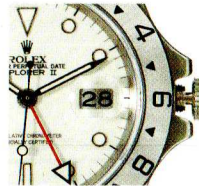
Watch ready to be handwound, seldom necessary.



### Position 2

Crown pulled out to the first notch. By turning the crown the hour hand can be moved clockwise or counter-clockwise in one hour jumps. The watch continues to run normally so that the precise time is not affected when setting the hour hand for a new time zone.

To change the date, just keep turning the hour hand, this can be done in either direction. When changing the date forwards in the afternoon or backwards in the morning make sure to turn the hour hand around twice to ensure that the date changes at midnight and not midday.



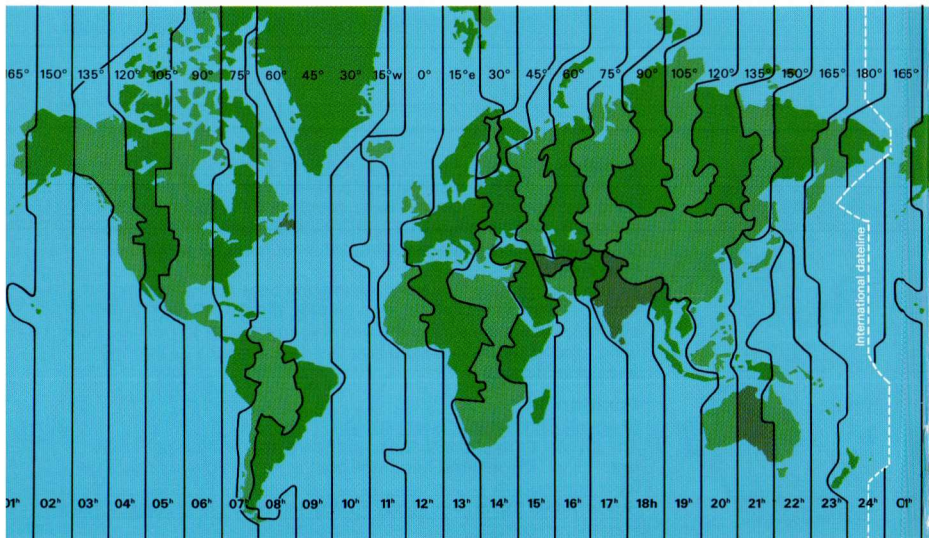
### Position 3

Crown pulled out to the last notch.

The sweep second hand stops and the watch can be set to the exact time. The second hand will beat after the crown is pushed back in.

Screw down the crown tightly so that the watch is pressure-proof.

## CHANGING TIME ZONES



The conventional hour hand goes around the dial once every 12 hours and indicates the time on the dial. When traveling, one can use this hand to read the local time.

The special, additional hand goes around the dial once every 24 hours and the time is read on the bezel. This hand, therefore, is used to read the time in the place one has come from.

When traveling from west to east, for example from Geneva to Singapore, one should turn forward the hour hand, as the sun rises in Singapore earlier than in Geneva.

If traveling from east to west, for example from Geneva to New York, the hour hand should be turned back to register New York time.

In both these examples Geneva time can be read using the special 24-hour hand and the graduated bezel, while local time is shown by the normal 12-hour hand on the dial. Minutes and seconds are the same in these different time zones.





### **Geneva, the 28th 1 a.m. 51 minutes and 33 seconds**

The special 24-hour hand points towards 2 on the engraved bezel. Imagine that you are about to leave for New York where you will stay for a few days. Considering that the time difference between New York and Geneva is six hours, you should proceed as follows to set the time in New York: unscrew the winding crown and pull it to the first notch (p. 5). Turn the 12-hour hand counter-clockwise six hours and screw down the crown.

Should you set your watch as described above close to midnight and notice that the date on the dial does not change completely, just keep turning the crown until the date changes fully. Then set the time in your selected time zone.

## **HOW TO USE**

## **YOUR EXPLORER II**

### **New York, the 27th 7 p.m. 51 minutes and 33 seconds**

The dial of your Explorer now shows local time in New York as follows: 7 p.m. 51 minutes and 33 seconds, whilst the red hand indicates Geneva time on the engraved bezel.

### **Synchronising the 12 and 24 hour hands**

**1** Crown unscrewed and pulled out to the first notch. **2** Turn the independent 12-hour hand clockwise until the date jumps. **3** Turn this same hand counter-clockwise until it shows the same time on the dial as that indicated by the 24-hour red hand on the engraved bezel. Before noon it is essential to turn the 12-hour hand counter-clockwise once more around the dial. **4** Screw down the crown tightly.



## ROLEX FACTORY IN GENEVA

It is here, under an ideal ergonomic environment, that highly skilled watchmakers create Rolex Oysters, a task that demands skill and dedication. The creation of a precision timepiece is a remarkable human and technical achievement. The Rolex Oyster is the product of this special union and represents the finest in the centuries-old Swiss watchmaking tradition. Extremely sophisticated computer controlled instruments help the Swiss watchmaker achieve unprecedented quality control and testing accuracy. The actual assembly of a Rolex is still done entirely by hand, and it is the watchmaker who brings the watch to life – with pride.

© Rolex Watch USA, Inc.,  
665 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10022

597.96 USA - 15 - 7.1993

