Abingdon Watches

Jackie

Product Information, Manual and Warranty

Dear Friend,

Welcome to the Abingdon family. Thank you for purchasing your Abingdon watch. I hope it helps you navigate for years to come.

In this booklet, I have written down instructions that will show you how to use all of the features your new Abingdon watch has to offer. It's easy to read and I've included lots of examples.
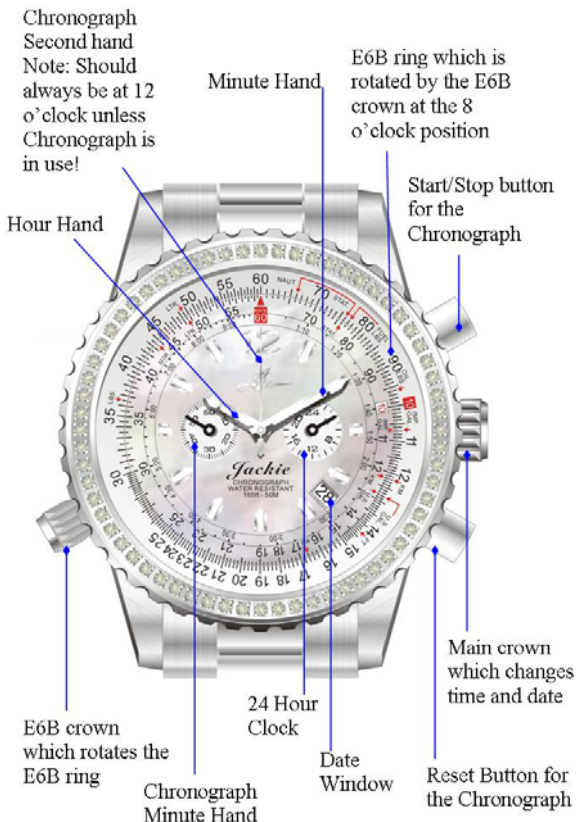
Again, thank you and one last thing. Now that you are a part of the Abingdon family, please keep in touch with your adventures and stories on the Abingdon Life section on our website, www.abingdonwatches.com.

Sincerely,

Juice

Table of Contents

Chronograph Second hand Note: Should always be at 12 o'clock unless Chronograph is in use!

Minute Hand

E6B ring which is rotated by the E6B crown at the 8 o'clock position

Start/Stop button for the Chronograph

Hour Hand

Main crown which changes time and date

E6B crown which rotates the E6B ring

24 Hour Clock

Chronograph Minute Hand

Date Window

Reset Button for the Chronograph

Setting the Time

1. Pull out the crown at the 3 o'clock position so that is clicks **twice**. Rotate the crown until the current time is shown on the face.
2. Push the crown back into its original position. The second hand will not tick, but the time will be set. You will see a change in the time after a couple minutes.

Setting the Date

1. Pull out the crown at the 3'oclock position so that it clicks **once**. Rotate the crown **clockwise** until the correct date is shown in the date box. Note: I recommended setting the date between the hours of 5am and 5pm to ensure the date will change the following day.
2. Push the crown back into its original position. Now the date has been set.
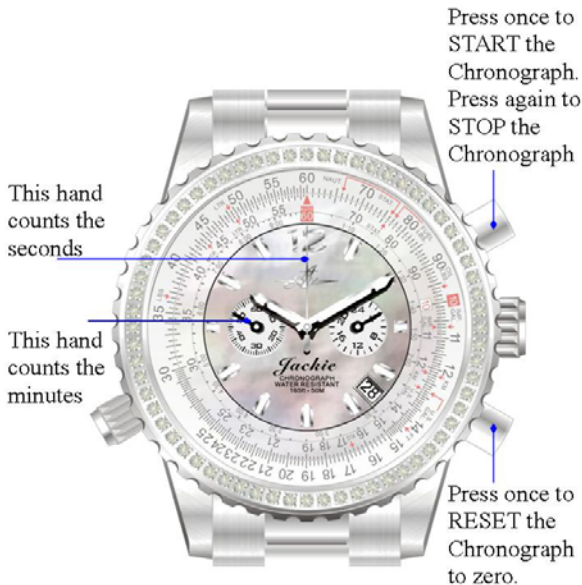
Using the Chronograph

You can use the Chronograph (it's a fancy word for "stopwatch) anywhere you go with just the push of a button. Here's how:

1. To start the chronograph, press the top button once. You will see the second hand begin to tick.
2. After a minute, look at the left sub dial. It will have moved to the first notch, indicating the chronograph is at its first minute. The sub dial can go for 60 minutes before it resets.
3. To stop the chronograph, press the top button once again. You will see the second hand freeze in its place.
4. To reset the chronograph back to zero, press the bottom button once. You will see both the second hand and the left sub dial return to their original positions.

Press once to
START the
Chronograph.
Press again to
STOP the
Chronograph

This hand
counts the
seconds

This hand
counts the
minutes

Press once to
RESET the
Chronograph
to zero.

Chronograph Reset
This procedure should be performed when the
chronograph second hand does not return to the zero
position after the chronograph has been reset, and
including after the battery has been replaced.

1. Pull the main crown out until it clicks twice.
2. Press the top button to set the chronograph second hand to the zero position. You may have to press the top button several times to get the chronograph back to its zero position.
3. Once the second hand is at zero, push the crown back into its original position.

The E6B

Your Abingdon watch has an E6B slide rule along the inside of the bezel which can be rotated by a crown located at the 8 o'clock position. Practice using the E6B as it can help you EVERYWHERE! Traveling, flying, math class, even driving. It may look a little overwhelming at first, but after you've mastered it you're going to wonder how you've gone so long without it! Ok, let's begin. This is going to be fun…

The Basics

First, rotate the ring so the 60 on the outer ring is in line with the red 60 on the middle ring. You will notice that all the numbers on the middle and the outer rings are the same.

When these two rings match, you have a ratio of 1:1. So now rotate the number 30 on the outer scale so that it is in line with the red 60 on the middle scale. 30 is half of 60 so you have now just created a ratio of 2:1 (two "30s" equal one "60"). Notice that 35 is over 70 and 40 is over 80. You will use these ratios

in time, speed, and distance calculations. Isn't that neat! And we've only just begun.
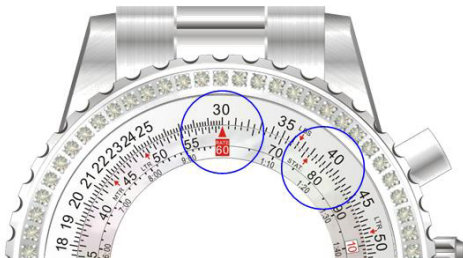

Multiplication

Whenever you want to multiply something quickly you can use your Abingdon watch. To do so, you must set one of the numbers on the outer ring to the 10 on the middle ring. It doesn't matter which one. For example, 5 x 7 (we're going to start off easy)

1. Rotate the number 50 on the outer ring to the number 10 on the middle ring. (notice that there is not a "5" on the outer ring? We are going to treat 50 like it is actually 5.0). Leave it there.

2. Find the number 70 on the middle ring
    (make sure to treat the number 70 like it is
    actually the number 7.0) and read the number
    35 on the outer ring.
    5 x 7 = 35! Well done!
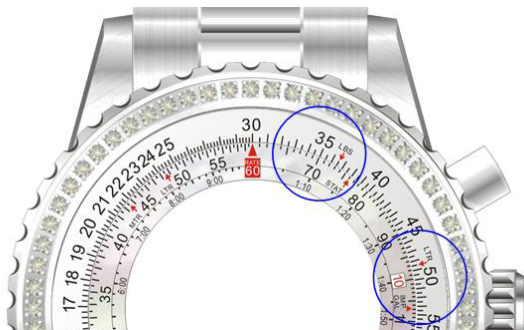
3. Let's do the same problem the other way.
    Line up the 70 on the outer ring with the 10
    on the middle ring. Find the 50 on the middle
    ring and look! It again reads 35! Remember,
    it doesn't matter which number you line up
    with the 10 on the middle ring.

Practice these multiplication problems:

9 x 3 = 27	14 x 7 = 98
23 x 5 = 115	90 x 3 = 270
11 x 13 = 143	4 x 29 = 117

Division

For division problems, you will not be setting any numbers under the 10 on the middle ring, because that is where your answer is going to be! The example below explains what I'm trying to say:

Example: 15/5

1. Whatever number is being divided will go on the outer ring. Therefore in this example, find 15 on the outer ring.
2. Rotate the 15 so that it is in line with the 50 (5.0 remember?) on the middle ring.
3. Now look at the 10 on the middle ring and read the number on the outer ring. It will say 30 or as we know, 3.0!
   Answer: 15/5 = 3!

Let's try a few practice problems.

    $230/5 = 46$

    $5/2 = 2.5$ (remember that decimal point!)

    $180/12 = 15$

    $135/9 = 15$

    $98/7 = 14$

IMPORTANT Note:

One thing you may have noticed starting off is that it seems that each number can be anything you want it to be. For example, 1 can be 1, 10, 100, 1000, or .1, .01 and so on. Depending on each problem, you will

have to decide which value you need. If you choose 10 to represent the number "10," then the calibrations or "notches" between 10 and 11 represent 0.1. Each notch reads: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, and so on. Take a look at your Abingdon watch to see what I mean. But if you choose 10 to represent the number 100, then the calibrations between 10 and 11 represent 1. Now each calibration reads: 101, 102, 103, and so on. Try it out for yourself. It takes some getting used to, but I believe in you. Keep practicing and you will get the hang of it.

Time Calculations

First, let's take a look at your Abingdon watch. See the inner ring? This ring is a conversion of the middle ring from minutes to hours. Let me show you how easy this is. Find the number 70 on the middle ring (It's around the one o'clock position). If you look opposite the 70 on the inner ring, you will see 1:10. 70 minutes is 1 hour and 10 minutes!

See if you can go around the entire face changing the hours to minutes. Take your Abingdon watch off your wrist first, though, or else you'll twist your arm!

Now that we have that settled, let's work on some flight problems. Note that the middle ring will ALWAYS be time in minutes.

Example 1:

Let's say your plane flies at 150 knots per hour. You want to find out how long it will take to fly 90 nautical miles. (If you don't know how to convert statute miles to nautical miles, see the Conversions chapter on page).

1. Rotate the outer ring so that 15 (signifying 150 is in line with the red 60 located at the 12 o'clock position. This is your "RATE." You have now set the rate (150 knots in 60 minutes).
2. Now find 90 (representing the distance you plan to travel) on the outer ring. You will notice that 90 lines up with 36 on the middle ring. Therefore, it will take 36 minutes to go 90 nautical miles. Piece of cake!
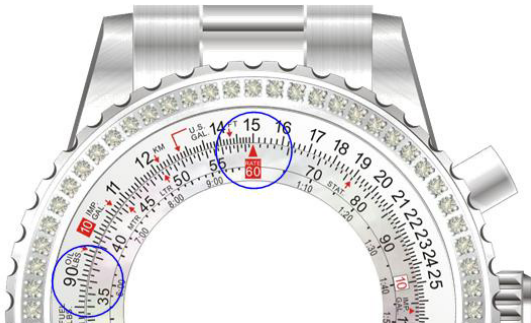
In fact, you can choose any distance and, as long as you leave the rate set, you can figure out how long it will take you to fly any distance.

For practice, set your plane's cruise speed to the rate and find out how long it will take to go:

      25 nautical miles
      60 nautical miles
      350 nautical miles

Speed Calculations

Before I forget, I want to mention one thing.
Remember that the outer ring will ALWAYS be
distance and speed. The middle and inner ring will
always be time (minutes on the middle ring, hours on
the inner ring). Keep this in mind for the upcoming
speed/time/distance problems.

Outer Ring = Distance or Speed
Middle Ring = Time in minutes
**Inner Ring = Time in hours**

Speed problems are like the time problems we just
did, except we are finding the RATE. Remember in
the time problems how our speed was our RATE?
Well, here we don't have the RATE, but we have the
distance and the time. Knowing the distance we flew
and time it took to fly, we can easily figure out the
average speed at which we were flying.

Example 2:
You flew 130 knots (distance) and it took you 47
minutes (time).
What was your average speed?

1. Rotate the outer ring so that 130 (13 will
   represent 130 in this example) is in line with
   47.
2. Your average speed is found on the outer ring
   opposite the RATE arrow. In this case your
   average speed would have been 166 knots per
   hour.
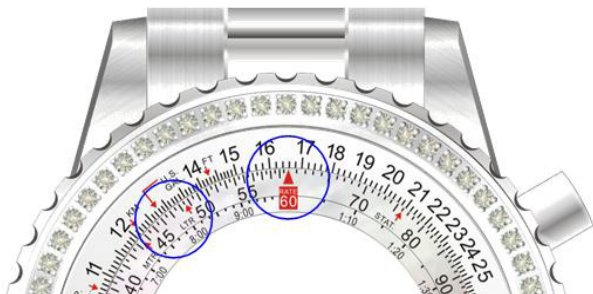
Distance Calculations

For distance problems, you can figure this out once you have the time and speed.

Example 3:
You are traveling at 150 knots per hour (speed) and you want to know how far you will go after 20 minutes (time).

1. Rotate the outer ring so that 15 is in line with the red 60 (RATE).
2. Your distance is found on the outer ring opposite the number 20 on the middle ring. Answer: 50 knots

Here are some practice problems to try:

| Speed	Time	Distance
125kts	_____	524NM
_____	2:30	345NM
110kts	1:40	_____

Fuel Consumption Calculations

Fuel Burn Rate
Let's say you wanted to find out how much fuel you
burned per hour while you were on your 6 ½ hour
flight. After you landed and filled up the tank, you
noticed that your tank took 17 gallons. Here is how
you would find your fuel burn rate:

1. First, set 17 on the outer ring to 6:30 on the
   inner ring (there is a notch marking the
   middle of 6:00 and 7:00 – that's where you
   want to line up 17).
2. Now you can easily find your burn rate where
   the red 60 – or your "RATE" arrow – is
   pointing. In this case the RATE arrow is
   pointing at the number 26, so the answer is 26
   gallons per hour! Easy!
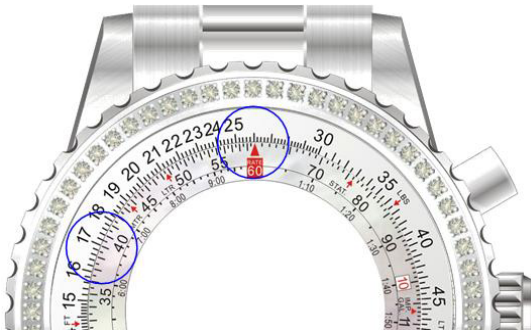
Now you can also find out other information using this example. Let's say your fuel burn rate is 26 gph (gallons per hour) and you want to find out how long you could get on a full tank of usable fuel. If a full tank of gas was equal to 140 gallons (which you should know if you are flying a plane that has a maximum useable fuel of 140 gallons), then here is how you would find your *endurance*.

1. Your RATE (the red 60 arrow on the middle ring) should be set to 26 already (from the previous example). If it isn't set there, then please do so.

2. Now find 14 (representing 140 gallons) on the outer ring.
3. Opposite 14, you should see 5:20 or as it is read on the middle ring, 32 (which represents 320 minutes).

Therefore, you can go 320 minutes on a full tank of gas!

Conversions

Statute to Nautical
This one is as easy as pie. On the outer ring, there is a red double-edged arrow around the number 70. On one side it has the word "NAUT," for nautical and on the other side the word "STAT," for statute. All you do is just put the figure you want to convert under one arrow and see what the conversion is under the other arrow.

Example: Convert 65mph (statute) to nautical miles per hour.

1. Rotate the outer ring so that the "STAT" side is in line with the number 65.
2. Read the number under the arrow "NAUT" to see how fast you drive on the freeway in nautical miles!   Answer: 56.5 kph

Statute to Kilometers
To convert Statute to Kilometers, you will use the same idea as converting Statute to Nautical miles, but slightly different. Find the word "STAT" on the middle ring. It is located about 1 o'clock. Note: This is not the same "STAT" on the outer ring. Now find the "KM" written on the middle ring around 4 o'clock. Did you find it yet? Good. There is an arrow pointing up at each place. Now just like before, put the figure you want to convert over one arrow and see what the conversion is under the other arrow.

Using the arrows on your Abingdon watch, you can also convert easily:

Feet	Pounds
Meters	Liters
Imperial Gallons	Fuel Pounds
US Gallons	Oil Pounds
Kilograms	

Currency
Here is how to make vacation abroad much easier. First you must find out the exchange rate, then set it on your Abingdon watch.

Example: If one US dollar is equal to .73 of a Euro, here is how to make vacation abroad much easier.

1. Rotate the number 10 on the outer ring so that it is in line with 73 on the middle ring. "10" represents \$1.00 USD and 73 represents €73 Euro. Leave it there.

2. The outer ring will now always be US dollars and the middle ring will always be euros.

So now if something costs €90.00, look at the 90 on the middle ring of your Abingdon watch and you will see it lines up with the 124 on the outer ring, so the item costs about $124.00. As long as you set the 10 to whatever country's currency you are in, you'll have no more guessing games when you travel!

Miscellaneous

Can I wear my Abingdon while swimming or
showering?
Your Abingdon watch is fine in the shower or if you
splash water on it. However, it is not recommended
to swim with it on unless your watch is a 100 meter
watch.

How often should I get my Abingdon serviced?
A quartz movement should get routine maintenance
every eight to ten years. If you use your watch in the
water, you should check it for water resistance every
two years.

How should I wash my Abingdon watch?
Metal bracelets should be washed carefully with mild
soap in water. If it's really dirty, a soft toothbrush
will help. Rinse with water and pat dry with a soft
cloth. The case should be wiped gently with a moist
cloth and dried carefully.
For leather or cloth bands, mild soap and water plus a
soft cloth will take care of any dirt, sweat or other

residue on your watch. If the dirtiness level is really high, a watch service shop will be able to get the worst stains out.

Will heat and cold affect a watch's accuracy?
Your Abingdon watch is designed to keep good time if worn on your wrist for at least seven hours a day. If you do not wear your watch for an extended period of time during extreme temperature changes (100°F in the summer or 32°F in the winter) then it may lose up to 1 second a day, but will return to normal as soon as you start wearing it again.

Will wearing my Abingdon watch on the inside of my wrist affect its accuracy?
No, with quartz, extreme temperatures are the only variable that will affect the accuracy of the movement.

How long will the battery last?
The silver oxide battery will last typically 2-3 years.

<u>Can I change the battery myself?</u>
It is strongly recommended to take your Abingdon
watch to a watch repair shop and have the pros do it.
Unless you have the proper tools and experience
changing watch batteries, please have a watch
repairer do the job.

*Again, congratulations on your new
purchase and I hope you enjoy your new watch for
many years!*

-Juice

WARRANTY

**2 YEAR LIMITED INTERNATIONAL WARRANTY
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ABINGDON WATCHES
PRODUCT BUYERS**

If the buyer finds a problem with their Abingdon watch as per the manufacturing of the watch, he or she should contact Abingdon Watches customer support at 2596 Wellesley Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90064 or at 310-736-5673. Please have ready your name, phone number, and order number as listed on your receipt. Abingdon Watches will repair or replace only the model of the watch which was purchased or, if so deemed give a full refund to the dissatisfied customer. Guaranteed.

Expect 2-3 weeks for repair and/or replacement if the damage is considerable.

Abingdon Watches is not responsible for any loss arising from the theft, fire, acts of God, typhoons, or other catastrophes while the goods are in the possession of the buyer.