



SAAD WATCH Manual





Thank you for purchasing a

SAAD WATCH

To ensure that you can enjoy our watch for many years to come, we would like to provide you with some important care instructions. Please take a moment to read through them before using our watch.

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1. Difference between Quartz and Mechanical

Quartz (Battery) Watch

It operates using electrical power. Compared to mechanical watches, it is very accurate with a monthly variation of only a few seconds. The battery life varies depending on the model, but it is generally around 2 to 3 years. When the battery runs out, it needs to be replaced. If the watch still has a short battery life, it may require internal repairs or an overhaul.



Mechanical Watch

It operates using the force of an unwinding mainspring. There are two types: manual winding, where the mainspring is wound by turning the crown, and automatic winding, where the mainspring is wound by the movement of the wearer's arm.

※Most automatic watches can also be manually wound using the crown. ※The accuracy of mechanical watches, typically has a daily variation of ± 5 to 20 seconds.



Mechanical Watch Maintenance

Regular overhauls help extend the life of the watch. ※If the timekeeping error starts to exceed the acceptable range or the crown winding becomes less smooth, it can be due to a lack of lubrication. It is recommended to have an overhaul approximately every 3 to 5 years.

2. Handling Mechanical Watches

Mechanical watches are delicate and complex. They can be affected by usage conditions and living environments such as impacts, magnetism, and changes in temperature and humidity. With regular maintenance and proper care, they can keep time for many years.

Beware of Impact

To prevent damage to the delicate internal components, remove your mechanical watch when engaging in sports that involve strong impacts to the wrist, such as baseball, tennis, and golf. Also, be mindful of strong shocks from drops or collisions.

Beware of Magnetism

This applies to both quartz and mechanical watches, as they are made of metal. Exposure to magnetic fields can cause them to malfunction and display incorrect time. Keep your valuable watch away from magnets, magnetic bracelets, handbag clasps, audio speakers (including those in TVs, computers, and mobile phones), and household appliances that emit strong magnetic fields like microwaves. Generally, exposure to magnetic fields of 60 gauss or more can affect the watch.

Examples:

Hairdryer: 10 gauss / Telephone: 50 gauss/ TV speakers: 30 gauss/ Large stereo speakers: 100 gauss/ Electric blankets and magnetic health bracelets: 700~1000 gauss



Temperature Changes

Due to the inherent properties of metal, it expands and contracts with temperature changes. In hot environments, the mainspring stretches and tends to run slower, while in cold environments, the mainspring contracts and tends to run faster.

3. How to Use a Mechanical Watch

Even if you are using an automatic watch, when starting from a completely stopped state, please slowly turn the crown to wind the mainspring. The second hand will start moving, allowing you to set the correct time. After this, the winding mechanism inside the watch will be driven by the movement of your wrist. If the watch is worn for a short period or the wearer's activity level is extremely low, the mainspring may not wind sufficiently, leading to significant inaccuracies or the watch stopping. Therefore, even for automatic watches, it is recommended to manually wind the watch 4050 times before use to ensure stable operation.

- The operating time (power reserve) varies depending on the model, age, and individual watch, but on average, it will continue to operate for 3050 hours when fully wound.

4. Names of the parts of a watch



5. Regarding Water Resistance

Some watches have screwdown crowns to enhance their water resistance, but avoid using them while submerged in water.

- Be cautious as even sweat or water droplets can cause water ingress.
- Do not operate the crown or buttons when the watch is wet, as this can allow water to enter and compromise water resistance.
- Avoid using the watch during bathing or in saunas, as the glass adhesive, gaskets, and stainless steel can deteriorate, leading to water resistance failure.
- Additionally, internal oil can spread, causing deterioration of the movement, dial, and hands.

The markings 3ATM or 5ATM correspond to 3 atmospheres or 5 atmospheres of pressure.

For water resistance below 10 atmospheres, the watch is less sealed, and moisture can more easily enter the case. However, it can withstand minor exposure to water, such as handwashing or raindrops.

※ Note: Preowned watches may not retain the same water resistance as when they were new due to aging and wear, so please exercise caution when using them.

How to Release the ScrewDown Crown

Refer to the diagram below: Rotate the crown in the direction indicated by the arrow to release the screwdown lock. Once released, you can operate the watch using the crown.



6. Adjusting the Time and Date



Diagram 1

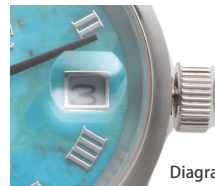


Diagram 2



Diagram 3

1. For ScrewDown Crown: At the position shown in "Diagram 1," the watch is waterresistant. Use this position for normal wear.
2. For Releasing the ScrewDown Crown: In the position shown in "Diagram 2," you can wind the mainspring. For watches without a screwdown crown, you can wind the mainspring in the position shown in "Diagram 1."
3. To Set the Date: Pull the crown to the position shown in "Diagram 3" and turn it counterclockwise to advance the date.

※Note: Avoid changing the date between 8 PM and 4 AM, as this is when the calendar mechanism is engaged. Doing so can cause damage.

7. How to Use a Chronograph Watch

A watch with a builtin stopwatch function is called a chronograph. Chronographs are mainly used in car races, yacht races, and are widely utilized by technicians, scientists, and doctors.



For chronographs, the (A) hand is the chronograph second hand. Pressing the (D) push button once starts the (A) chronograph second hand. After one full rotation of (A), the (C) 60minute counter advances by one mark. When the (B) hour hand moves one hour, the (F) 24hour counter also advances by one mark. While the(A) second-hand chronograph is running, pressing the (D) push button once will stop it. Pressing the (G) push button resets the (A) chronograph second hand to the 0second position.

※Avoid Operating Underwater: Do not operate the chronograph push buttons underwater. For screwdown push buttons, unlock them before use, just like with a screwdown crown. Be cautious of water entering the watch when unlocking, and always lock the push buttons after use.

※ Avoid Continuous Operation: Do not use the chronograph second hand as a regular second hand. Continuous operation can affect accuracy due to decreased torque.

Additionally, if the chronograph function is not used for a long time, internal lubricants may solidify, potentially causing malfunction.

※ Resetting Before Stopping: When using the chronograph stopwatch function, pressing the reset button before stopping the chronograph can cause internal damage, so be careful.

To correct the A chronograph second hand to the 0second position, set the crown to the datechange position and press the D push button (long press for quick adjustment).

How to Read the Tachymetric Bezel

E.g.1 Calculating Average Speed

Start the chronograph by pressing the E push button simultaneously with the start of the car. When the car has traveled 1 km, press the E push button again to stop the chronograph second hand. The number on the tachymetric bezel (H) that the chronograph second hand points to indicates the average speed. For instance, if it took 40 seconds to cover 1 km and the bezel shows 90, the average speed is 90 km/h.

E.g.2 Calculating Production Efficiency

To measure how many products a machine can produce in an hour, start the chronograph and time how long it takes to produce one product. If it takes 30 seconds per product, the number on the tachymetric bezel (H) that the chronograph second hand points to represents the number of products produced per hour, which would be 120.

※Note: For accurate measurements like in Examples 1 and 2, the timing should be between 7 and 60 seconds.

8. How to Use the GMT Function



A GMT watch has an additional hour hand compared to a standard watch. While the regular hour hand completes one full rotation every 12 hours, the GMT hand completes one full rotation every 24 hours. The local time is read from the 24hour scale on the outer edge.

This function is useful for displaying the time in two different countries, which can be helpful when staying abroad or dealing with international transactions.

- Adjusting the City Ring: Rotate the second crown to move the city name ring. The cities are arranged to represent the time differences according to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), so align London with the 24hour (XII) position.
- Setting the GMT Hand: To set the GMT hand to another country's time, position the crown to the datechange setting and turn it counterclockwise to adjust the GMT hand.

9. Models with Power Reserve Indicator



This automatic watch features a power reserve indicator that displays the remaining operating time.

- Reading the Power Reserve Indicator (A): The power reserve is shown from (E) 0 hours to (F) 40 hours. This is an approximate measure. Adjusting the Month Hand:
- Press the (C) push button once to advance the month hand by one month.

10. Before Assuming a Malfunction

The Watch is Losing Time or Stops When Not Worn If the watch is an automatic model and it loses time or stops when not worn, it may be because the mainspring isn't fully wound due to insufficient arm movement. Try manually winding the mainspring before using the watch.

The Calendar Changes at Noon If the calendar changes at noon instead of midnight, you may have set the time incorrectly between AM and PM. Advance the hands by 12 hours to correct this.

The Calendar Doesn't Switch at Midnight This is not a malfunction. A slight play in the internal gears can cause minor discrepancies in the exact time of the calendar change.

Strange Noise When Shaking the Watch In automatic watches, the rotor, which winds the watch, may produce a noise when it rotates. This noise may sometimes come from the bracelet, not the watch itself. If other unusual noises occur, maintenance may be needed.

※ Note: Avoid vigorously shaking the watch as it may cause damage.

Quartz Watch Stops

This is usually due to a dead battery. Replace the battery to resolve the issue.

11. Warranty Terms

Watch Advances or Lags by 45 Minutes a Month This is not a malfunction but within acceptable limits. A variation of 45 minutes per month is normal if the watch has a daily variation of 510 seconds.

Extreme Time Advancements or Stoppage This could be due to magnetic influence or external shocks causing deformation or malfunction of internal parts. If this occurs, have the watch repaired promptly.

- Daily Maintenance: While stainless steel is resistant to rust, prolonged exposure to sweat, moisture, or dirt can cause rust. Clean areas prone to dirt accumulation, such as between bracelet links, behind the clasp, and around the glass and bezel, with a soft brush or cloth to maintain optimal condition
- Allergic Reactions: Some individuals may experience itching or irritation from metals or leather strap dyes. If you notice any skin abnormalities, discontinue use and consult a dermatologist..

The warranty is valid only during the specified period outlined in the warranty certificate issued at the time of purchase and applies only to repairs requested through us. We do not cover repair costs for work done outside of our service.

However, the following situations are either chargeable or not covered under warranty:

1. Loss or theft.
2. Damage or malfunction due to negligence or improper handling.
3. Issues deemed acceptable by us in terms of quality and function.
4. Damage or malfunction caused by fire, water, accidents, or
5. Natural disasters.
6. Damage to external parts such as the case, belt, crystal, or crown.
7. Damage to internal components such as the mainspring, balance wheel, or movement.
8. Changes in appearance due to use or aging (e.g., dial damage or discoloration).
9. Damage or malfunction caused by impact, dropping, or water ingress into the movement.
10. Failure to present the warranty certificate, loss of the certificate, or evidence of unauthorized alterations.
11. Repairs or modifications done by parties other than us after purchase.

12. Types of Gemstones



Turquoise



Green
Turquoise



Lapis Lazuli



Onyx



White
Howlite



Tiger
Eye



Paua Shell



Picture
Jasper



Sterling
Opal

13. Types of Leather Bands



Italian Leather



Saddle Leather



Curved Leather
(Saddle Leather)



Cordovan
(horse butt leather)



Stingray



Shark Skin

14. Precautions

- **Paid Repairs:** Even within the warranty period, any repairs or adjustments deemed unnecessary by us but requested by the customer will incur a fee.
- **Replacement Parts:** For some older models, we may use replacement parts during repairs. Please be aware of this in advance.
- **No Loaner Watches:** We cannot provide a loaner watch during the repair period. Please plan accordingly.
- **Warranty Certificate:** The warranty certificate will not be reissued if lost, so please keep it safe.
- **Liability:** We are not liable for any direct or indirect damages resulting from product defects.
- **Transfer of Warranty:** The warranty becomes void if the purchased product is sold to another party