

HAMILTON
KHAKI NAVY REGATTA
AUTOMATIC
INSTRUCTION MANUAL



1) Time/date/day setting crown

2) Countdown/chronograph start/stop button

3) Countdown/chronograph resetting button

4) 12-hour counter

5) Small second hand independent of chronograph

6) Countdown 10 minutes / 6 minutes

A) Exterior rotating bezel

B) Crown for adjusting C

C) Upper interior rotating bezel

D) Crown for adjusting E

E) Lower interior rotating bezel

Hamilton is delighted that you have chosen a time-piece from its collection. You have acquired a small technological marvel that will serve you faithfully for many years. The most advanced technologies were used throughout its manufacture and it underwent stringent controls before it was released for sale.

Instructions for use

The Hamilton Khaki Navy Regatta Automatic has three screw-down crowns and two push-buttons.

- 1) crown for setting the time, the day and the date
- B) crown for adjusting the upper interior rotating bezel **C**
- D) crown for adjusting the lower interior rotating bezel **E**
- 2) button to start and stop the chronograph
- 3) button to reset the chronograph to zero

Setting the time

- Unscrew setting crown (1).
- Pull out the crown completely to position **1b**.
- Adjust the time by turning the crown in the desired direction.
- Push back the crown completely then screw it down again.

Setting the date / day

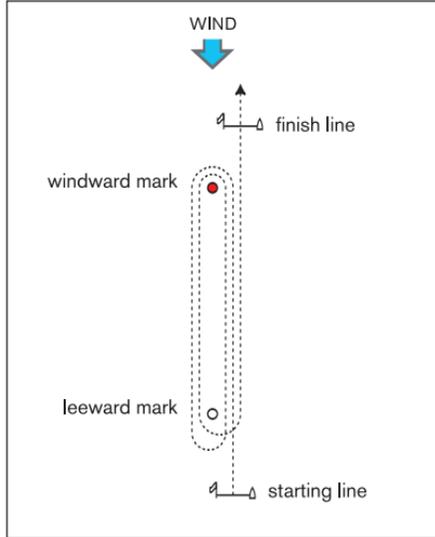
- Unscrew setting crown (1).
- Pull out the crown to the intermediate position **1a**.
- Turn the crown anticlockwise until the desired date appears, or clockwise for the desired day. Do not perform this operation between 2000 and 0200 (8 p.m. and 2 a.m.).
- Push back the crown completely then screw it down again.

Chronograph functions

- First push of start/stop button (2) starts chronograph hand and counters.
- Second push of start/stop button (2) stops chronograph hand and counters.
- Subsequent operation of start/stop button (2) starts and stops the chronograph as many times as required to measure a total time.
- Pushing reset button (3) resets the chronograph hand and counters to zero.

The sailing regatta

Competitors in a sailing regatta have to sail around a course defined by two marks – often buoys – at one end the windward mark, which is always placed in the eye of the wind, and at the other the leeward mark. The distance between the two marks depends on the strength of the wind. The starting line and the finish line are perpendicular to the line between the two marks.



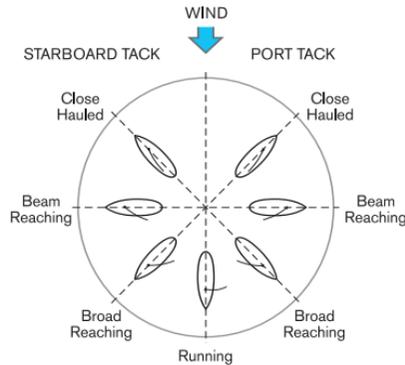
Windward course

Conventions:

Port: left-hand side of the boat

Starboard: right-hand side of the boat

A ship sails starboard tack if the starboard side is windward, and port tack if the port side is windward.



Countdown function

- (2) Press to start countdown
- (3) Press to reset countdown to zero

There are two standard starting procedures

These two types of countdown are displayed on your watch at 6 o'clock

Procedure 1



10 minutes

5 minutes

1 minute

Procedure 2



6 minutes

3 minutes

1 minute

The 1st substitute (yellow and blue pennant) and the 2nd substitute (blue and white) are marked by the firing of a gun, the 3rd substitute is marked by the sounding of a horn.

The starting signal is given by the firing of a gun.

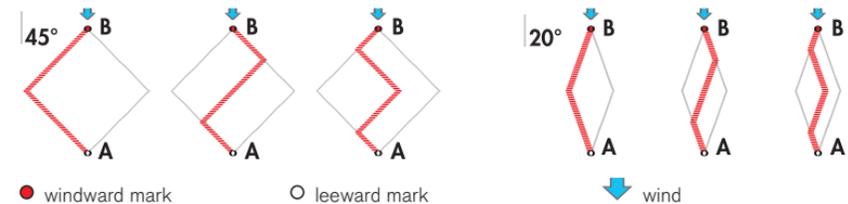
The course

1. Head for the **windward mark**
Ex. 360°

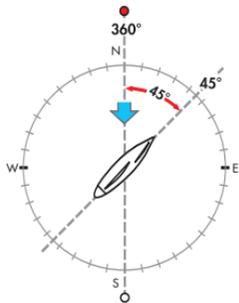
2. A sailing boat can never head directly towards a point situated in the eye of the wind. It must tack, which is to beat up to windward by exploiting the apparent wind to the maximum. This is known as sailing close-hauled.

Each type of sailing boat has its own beating angle

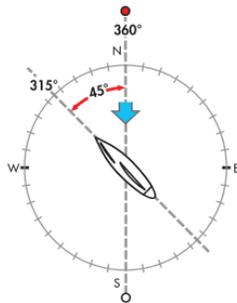
There are innumerable possibilities of tacking for sailing from A to B:



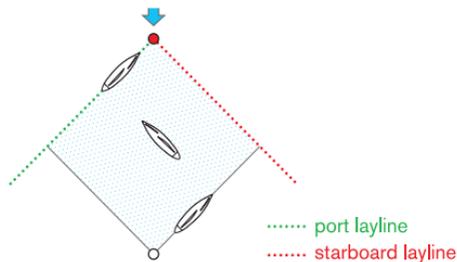
3. Define the **port and starboard laylines**



Sail close to the port tack: heading 45°
This heading defines the **port layline**



Sail close to the starboard tack: heading 315°
This heading defines the **starboard layline**



..... port layline
..... starboard layline

These two laylines define the sailing zone – exiting this zone will increase the distance covered. Indicate the heading of the **port layline** (45°) on the exterior rotating bezel (**A**) opposite the red arrow. Using the crown (**B**) indicate the heading of the **starboard layline** (315°) on the upper interior rotating bezel (**C**) opposite the red arrow.

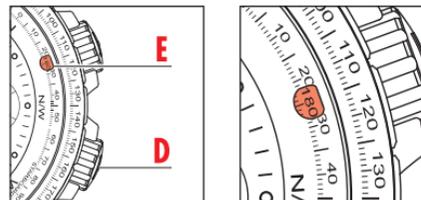
● windward mark

○ leeward mark

↓ wind

4. Using crown (**D**) indicate the **heading of the leeward mark** in the window provided.

Ex. Heading of the leeward mark: $360^\circ - 180^\circ = 180^\circ$



Recommendations

Like all micro-mechanical precision instruments, your Hamilton watch should be checked at least once every two years. Entrust your watch only to an authorized Hamilton agent. To keep your watch water-resistant, make sure that its sealing features are tested at every check-up.

The water-resistance of your watch is 10 ATM = 100 meters = 330 feet.

Five basic rules for maintaining the water-resistance of your watch

1. Have your watch checked regularly (once a year).
2. Do not move the crown when you are in water.
3. Rinse off your watch after having been in the sea.
4. Dry your watch whenever it gets wet.
5. Have your watch checked for water-resistance by an authorized Hamilton agent each time the case is opened.

Your watch is fitted with an automatic movement. The mechanism of the watch includes an oscillating rotor that winds the mainspring via the movement of your wrist. The running reserve is approximately 46 hours. If necessary, the watch may be rewound manually. The beauty of the inner working of the watch movement can be admired through the transparent case back.