













SEAMASTER

DIVER 300M CO-AXIAL GMT CHRONOGRAPH 44 MM

Steel on steel

Caliber
3603

212.30.44.52.03.001

-  Co-Axial escapement
-  Automatic
-  Chronometer
-  Time zone function
-  Second time zone
-  Sapphire crystal
-  Anti-reflective treatment on both sides
-  Screw-in crown
-  Helium escape valve
-  Water-Resistant to a relative pressure of 30 bar (300 metres/1000 feet)



WATCH FUNCTIONS

The crown has 3 positions:

1. Normal position (wearing position): when the crown is positioned against the case, the crown ensures that the watch is water-resistant.

Occasional winding: if the watch has not been worn for 55 hours or more, wind it up with the crown in position 1.

2. Setting the time zone and correcting the date: pull the crown out to position 2. Turn the crown forwards or backwards, and only the hour hand will move forwards or backwards by 1-hour intervals. By passing the hour hand over midnight, the date can be changed forwards or backwards. Push the crown back to position 1.

Synchronisation of the hour hand and the '24-hour' hand

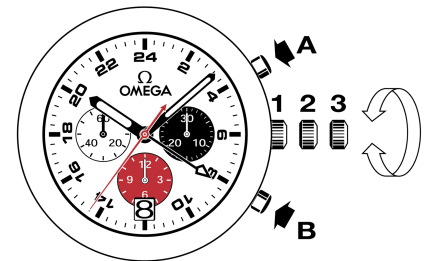
Pull the crown out to position 2 and turn it to synchronise the hour hand with the time indicated by the '24-hour' hand on the 24-hour scale in the centre of the dial. Make sure you set the hour hand in the correct half of the day!

After synchronising the hour hand with the '24-hour' hand, you must set the local time on your watch. Push the crown back to position 1.

3. Time setting: 24 hours - hours - minutes - seconds. Pull the crown out to position 3. The seconds hand will stop. Turn the crown forwards or backwards. Synchronise the seconds by pushing the crown back to position 1 to coincide with a given time signal.

SECOND TIME ZONE

Thanks to the '24-hour' hand with its triangular point, travellers can read the time back home at a glance on the 24-hour scale at the centre of the dial.



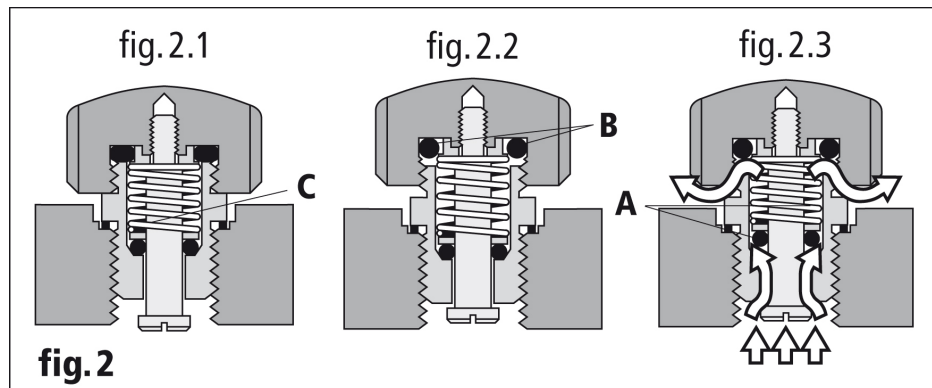
Timing to 1/8 of a second for up to 12 hours.

Note: resetting/zeroing of the sub dials must only be carried out after the chronograph has stopped. Never push the chronograph's two pushers (A and B) simultaneously.

HELIUM ESCAPE VALVE

How to use the helium escape valve? (fig. 2)

In its normal position (fig. 2.1), the OMEGA helium escape valve is perfectly watertight thanks to the gaskets (B), but it is not functional, since it is screwed down.



During the decompression phase, unscrew the crown of the valve in order to release the mechanism (fig. 2.2). The valve is now watertight from the outside. As the interior pressure becomes greater than the exterior pressure, it pushes the gasket (A) out of its seating, thus releasing the gas (fig. 2.3). Once the pressure is equalised, gasket (A) returns to its original position, pushed by the spring (C) (fig. 2.2).

This operation is automatically repeated several times during the decompression phase. Once atmospheric pressure is reached, screw down the crown of the valve (fig. 2.1).

Note: Even if the valve is unscrewed, and we strongly recommend that the valve remains screwed down whenever the watch is immersed in water, the watch is still water-resistant to a relative pressure of 5 Bar (50 metres). However, complete water-resistance to the dial depth can only be achieved with gasket (B) and the valve in the screwed down position.