Click to verify

, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,478 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australian captain The Second Test of the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29 June 1948. Australia won the match by 409 runs to take a 2–0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain Don Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings. England finished their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australian paceman Ray Lindwall took 5/70. Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles About Ophicleide ... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed first in the qualifiers and placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired to train in Germany? ... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 – Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 – Ottoman forces captured the city of Shkodër, ending the Albanian revolt of 1910 (depicted). 1920 – Franco-Syrian War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference. 1923 – The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 – Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Nayib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 24 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue body, which is marked with concentric curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s Years 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 vte September 14: Mexico City, capital of Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott. May 8: Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1847 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1847MDCCCXLVIIAb urbe condita2600Armenian calendar1296ԹՎ ՌՄՂԶAssyrian calendar6597Bahá'í calendar3–4Balinese saka calendar1768–1769Bengali calendar1253–1254Berber calendar2797British Regnal year10 Vict. 1 – 11 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2391Burmese calendar1209Byzantine calendar7355–7356Chinese calendar丙午年 (Fire Horse)4544 or 4337 — to —丁未年 (Fire Goat)4545 or 4338Coptic calendar1563–1564Discordian calendar3013Ethiopian calendar1839–1840Hebrew calendar5607–5608Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1903–1904 - Shaka Samvat1768–1769 - Kali Yuga4947–4948Holocene calendar11847Igbo calendar847–848Iranian calendar1225–1226Islamic calendar1263–1264Japanese calendarKōka 4(弘化４年)Javanese calendar1774–1775Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4180Minguo calendar65 before ROC民前65年Nanakshahi calendar379Thai solar calendar2389–2390Tibetan calendar[illegible](male Fire-Horse)1973 or 1592 or 820 — to —[illegible](female Fire-Sheep)1974 or 1593 or 821 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1847. 1847 (MDCCCXLVII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 847th year of the 2nd millennium, the 47th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 – Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government. January 13 – The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican–American War in California. January 16 – John C. Frémont is appointed Governor of the new California Territory. January 17 – St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at Columbia University, New York City. January 30 – Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 – A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism. February 22 – Mexican–American War: Battle of Buena Vista – 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 – State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March 1 The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 – The 30th United States Congress is sworn into office. March 9 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 – Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March – The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 – The world's first municipally-funded civic public park, Birkenhead Park in Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened.[2] April 15 – The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 – New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23). April 25 – The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 – In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan. Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 – Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May – The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 – The first congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 9 – Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June 26 – The first passenger railway wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5] June – E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 – The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 – After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 – The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 – The Cumberland School of Law is founded at Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States. August 12 – Mexican–American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 – Mexican–American War – Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces. August – Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 – Mexican–American War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexico City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 – The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world). October 12 – German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 19 – Charlotte Brontë publishes Jane Eyre under the pen name of Currer Bell in England. October 31 – Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York. October – The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3–29 – Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4–8 – James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 10 – The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in Copenhagen. November 17 – The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 – Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 – British Royal Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 – Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 års fattigvårdförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 5 – Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930) January 7 – Caspar F. Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 – Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 – Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1928) February 3 – Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 4 – Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920) February 5 – João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 8 – Hugh Price Hughes, Methodist social reformer, first Superintendent of the West London Mission (d. 1902) February 11 – Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor (d. 1931) February 13 – Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 – Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1927) February 16 – Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 – Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) March 1 – Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1937) Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920) March 3 – Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922) March 4 – Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904) March 11 – Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 – Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 18 – William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914) March 23 – Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888) March 27 Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 – Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor (d. 1911) April 10 – Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 – Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1905) April 27 – Emma Irene Åström, Finnish teacher, Finland's first female university graduate (d. 1934) May 7 – Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1929) May 14 – Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1907) June 10 – Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916) June 11 – Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 – Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 – Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 – Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1925) July 13 – Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912) July 19 – Alexander Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916) July 20 Lord William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1900) Max Liebermann, German painter, printmaker (d. 1935) July 25 – Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888) August 3 – John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1934) August 5 – Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 – Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902) September 3 – Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1911) September 5 Jesse James, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 – John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925) September 22 – Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 23 – Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906) September 30 – Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 1 – Annie Besant, English women's rights activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 – Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1926) Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921) October 14 – Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 – Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 – Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 – Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 19 – Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898) October 20 – Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 22 – Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 – Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 – Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 – Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916) November 7 – Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924) November 8 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912) November 17 – Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 26 – Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1928) November 30 – Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 – Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1907) December 9 – George Grossmith, English comic writer and performer (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1923) December 18 – Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 – John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 – Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 – John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 – Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 – Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 – Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 – Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 – Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 – Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 – Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 – Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805) May 15 – Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 – Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 – Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766) June 11 – Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845) June 11 – Sir John Franklin, British explorer (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 – Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 – Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (b. 1776) September 4 – František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 – Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 2 – Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer (b. 1789)[13] October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 – Felix Mendelssohn, German composer (b. 1809) November 18 – Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802) December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775) ^ The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. ^ "The History of Birkenhead Park". Archived from the original on June 26, 2008. Retrieved September 13, 2007. ^ "The Exmouth - a terrible tragedy on Islay". Isle of Islay. 2011. Retrieved July 13, 2012. ^ Boyd, A. K. (1948). The History of Radley College 1847-1947. Oxford: Blackwell. Retrieved November 14, 2020. ^ Marshall, John (1989). The Guinness Railway Book. Enfield: Guinness Books. ISBN 0-8511-2359-7. OCLC 24175552.[page needed] ^ First communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, November 10, and published in a pamphlet, Notice of a New Anæsthetic Agent, in Edinburgh, November 12. ^ Gilly, William Octavius Shakespeare (1850). Narratives of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy between 1793 and 1849. London: John W. Parker. ^ "Abdelkader | EBSCO Research Starters". www.ebsco.com. Retrieved July 17, 2025. ^ (in Italian) Sidney Sonnino (1847–1922). Note biografiche, Centro Studi Sidney Sonnino ^ Framke, Maria: Besant, Annie, in: 1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War ^ Gemignani, Marco. "MIRABELLO, Carlo". treccani.it (in Italian). Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani. Retrieved February 4, 2024. ^ "Charles Hatchett | British chemist | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved February 27, 2022. ^ Raymond Detrez (2010). The A to Z of Bulgaria. Scarecrow Press. p. 17. ISBN 9780810872028. Historic Letters of 1847 Turtle Bunbury, 1847 – A Chronicle of Genius, Generosity & Savagery, Gill, 2016. ISBN 9780717168347 Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of

See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century" 67%(3)67% found this document useful (3 votes)32K views4 pagesThe document provides instructions for using the various functions of a fly-back chronograph watch, including setting the time and date, using the alarm, and operating the chronograph to tim…SaveSave TISSOT PR100 Watch User Guide For Later67%67% found this document useful, undefined67%(3)67% found this document useful (3 votes)32K views4 pagesThe document provides instructions for using the various functions of a fly-back chronograph watch, including setting the time and date, using the alarm, and operating the chronograph to time events or measure lap times using different functions like start/stop, add, split, and fly-back.67%(3)67% found this document useful (3 votes)32K views4 pagesThe document provides instructions for using the various functions of a fly-back chronograph watch, including setting the time and date, using the alarm, and operating the chronograph to tim… Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. *156_EN / 07.211/3Models with screw-down crown:IA Initial position (screwed down, not pulled out)IB Winding position (unscrewed, not pulled out) Page 2*2/3®®. revolutions in position I (or IB for models with screw-down crown). position III, the seconds hand will stop. Once the time is synchronised, ®®®®®® Page 3 View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 2View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 3View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 4View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 5View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 6View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 7View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 8View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling activities. The PR 100 has a two-handed watch dial, providing essential timekeeping functions without unnecessary complexity. The watch case is constructed from stainless steel, ensuring durability and resistance to daily wear and tear. The band material is also stainless steel, giving the watch an elegant and timeless look. To guarantee clarity and scratch resistance, the Tissot PR 100 is equipped with a sapphire glass type. Sapphire crystal is known for its strength and optical properties, ensuring the watch face remains clear and free from scratches over time. Whether used for everyday wear or special occasions, the Tissot PR 100 offers a combination of style and functionality. Its Swiss-made craftsmanship ensures high-quality performance and reliability. With its water resistance capabilities and durable materials, this watch is designed to withstand various environments and activities. In summary, the Tissot PR 100 is a well-crafted bracelet watch that features a chronograph function, an analog dial, and a two-handed design. With its stainless steel case and band, sapphire glass, and Swiss-made precision, it offers durability, style, and reliable timekeeping.Watch case material Stainless steelBrandTissotModelPR 100 | T0494171104700ProductwatchLanguageEnglishFiletypeUser manual (PDF)Mechanism type -Chronograph YesWatch dial type Analog dialWaterproof Yes 10 ATM 100 mShockproof -Number of watch hands 2Swiss Made Yes Bracelet watch DateCalendar YesWatch case material Stainless steelHousing color SilverBand material Stainless steel Silver, Stainless steelWatch glass type SapphireCase shape Round BlueWatch marker style Arabic numerals/Non numeralWatch marker color SilverProduct design CasualGender MaleWidth 40 mmDepth 38.6 mmWeight 128 g 10.72 mm show moreCan't find the answer to your question in the manual? You may find the answer to your question in the FAQs about the Tissot PR 100 below.To set the time, gently pull out the crown, rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise until the correct time is displayed, and then push it back in. To set the date, pull the crown out to the first position and rotate it clockwise until the desired date appears.Ensure that the crown is pushed in and tightly screwed down to maintain its water resistance. Additionally, avoid operating the crown or pushing the buttons when the watch is immersed in water. If the issue persists, it may require professional examination to ensure the seal integrity.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is a chronograph watch. This means it has additional features that allow the user to measure and record time intervals.Your watch might need to be recalibrated. Try resetting the time and ensuring that the second hand aligns with the markers precisely when it reaches the 12 o'clock position. If the issue persists, it may require professional servicing to regulate its movement accuracy.To resize the bracelet, locate the small pins connecting the links. Using a pin removal tool or a small tool with a pointed end, gently push the pins out in the direction of the arrow marked on the back of the bracelet. Remove the desired number of links and reinsert the pins to secure the adjusted bracelet.To replace the battery, it is recommended to take your watch to an authorized Tissot service center. They have the necessary tools and expertise to open the watch case, replace the battery, and perform any required maintenance to ensure the water resistance is preserved.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 is waterproof. This means it is designed to withstand water immersion up to 10 ATM, making it suitable for swimming and snorkeling.Yes, the Tissot PR 100 has a Swiss Made label. This signifies that the watch meets certain quality standards and was made in Switzerland using Swiss watchmaking expertise.The Tissot PR 100 has a stainless steel case material. This makes the watch durable and resistant to corrosion, providing a long-lasting timepiece.The Tissot PR 100 features a sapphire glass. Sapphire is known for its scratch-resistant properties, offering enhanced protection to the watch dial and ensuring clear visibility.The Tissot PR 100 has a weight of 128 g.The Tissot PR 100 has a width of 40 mm.The Tissot PR 100 has a depth of 38.6 mm.The product can still be used safely after proper cleaning. Remove the battery with gloves and clean the battery compartment with a toothbrush and vinegar. After drying, new batteries can be inserted into the device.Yes, the manual of the Tissot PR 100 is available in English .Is your question not listed? Ask your question herePage 9View the manual for the Tissot PR 100 here, for free. This manual comes under the category watches and has been rated by 4 people with an average of a 8.9. This manual is available in the following languages: English. Do you have a question about the Tissot PR 100 or do you need help?Ask your question hereBelow you will find the product specifications and the manual specifications of the Tissot PR 100.The Tissot PR 100 is a Swiss-made bracelet watch with an analog dial. It features a chronograph function, allowing users to measure elapsed time with precision. The watch is also waterproof, with a water-resistant pressure of 10 ATM and a depth rating of 100 meters, making it suitable for swimming and snork