# PATEK PHILIPPE <br> GENEVE 

## THE CALIBER 89

## The most complicated watch in the world

The Calibre 89 is the most complicated watch in the world; independently of our mean time (hours, minutes and seconds), it gives or incorporates the followings functions: hours, minutes and seconds of sidereal time, time in a second time zone, time of sunset and sunrise, equation of time, tourbillon regulator, perpetual calendar, century leap year correction, date of the month, century, decade, year, day of the week, months, four-year cycle, sun hand (season, equinox, solstice, zodiac), stars chart, age and phases of the moon, date of Easter, chronograph, split-seconds, 30 minute recorder, 12 hour recorder, Grande Sonnerie with carillon, Petite Sonnerie with carillon, minute-repeater, alarm, going train up-anddown indication, striking train up-and-down indication, striking train stop work, twin barrel differential winding, four-way setting system and winding-crown position indication.

The Calibre 89 was produced to commemorate the $150^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary of PATEK PHILIPPE \& $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ in 1989. Four watches were produced; the prototype is now exhibited in the Patek Philippe Museum in Geneva.

| Total development time | 9 years |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\quad$ Research and development | 5 years |
| Manufacture | 4 years |
| Total diameter | 89 mm. |
| Total thickness | 41 mm |
| Total weight | 1100 grams |
| Case | 18 ct . Gold |
| Number of components | 1728, including: |

- 184 wheels
- 61 bridges
- 332 screws
- 415 pins
- 68 springs
- 429 mechanical parts
- 126 jewels
- 2 main dials
- 24 hands
- 8 display dials


## THE CALIBER 89

## Functions

- Hours, minutes and seconds of sidereal time
- Time in a second time zone
- Time of sunset and sunrise
- Equation of time
- Tourbillon regulator
- Perpetual calendar
- Century leap year correction
- Date of the month
- Century, decade and year
- Day of the week
- Months
- Four-year cycle
- Sun hand (season, equinox, solstice, zodiac)
- Stars chart
- Age and phases of the moon
- Date of Easter
- Chronograph
- Split-seconds
- 30 minute recorder
- 12 hour recorder
- Grande Sonnerie with carillon
- Petite Sonnerie with carillon
- Minute-repeater
- Alarm
- Going train up-and-down indication
- Striking train up-and-down indication
- Striking train stop work
- Twin barrel differential winding
- Four-way setting system
- Winding-crown position indication


## Calibre 89

## Movement

Front of the main plate:
o Minute-repeater
o Alarm
o 12-hours counter
o Power-reserve indication

## Movement

Back of the main plate:
o Split-second chronograph
o 30-minutes counter
o Tourbillon escapement
o Regulation of the chime speed
o The four gongs of the chime
o The gong of the alarm

## Sidereal plate

All the functions of the sidereal calendar
o Date of Easter

## Prototype of its functioning

Mechanism of the date of Easter until 2017
Patek Philippe Patent with indicator of cam-replacement in 2018

## Calendar plate

All the functions of the secular perpetual calendar
Patek Philippe Patent:
o Day (with aperture)
o Date (with retrograde hand)
o Month (with aperture)
o Millesimal number (with aperture)
o Leap year cycle (with aperture)
o Phases and age of the moon

## Prototype of its functioning

Mecanism of the secular retrograde perpetual calendar

## Transversal view

Central watch staff:
o Trains of wheels
o Hands
o Celestial map (2800 stars), Geneva latitude

