Rotating bezel

Although watches are mainly designed to tell the time, with the numerous technological advances that have taken place over the years, they have come to incorporate a variety of complementary functions, designed at times to satisfy very specific needs. Three examples of time-related measurement functions are the telemeter, the pulsometer and the tachymeter.

An essential feature of any diver's watch is the rotating bezel, used to measure, or rather, control time. This serrated ring, which is fitted with a graduated scale divided into minutes, allows divers to measure their exact immersion time. It is easy to manipulate, even when wearing thick diving gloves, thanks to its easy-to-grip studs.

The bezel's working principle is both simple and reliable. At the beginning of each immersion, the zero on the bezel must be aligned with the minute hand. A simple glance at the position of the minute hand with respect to the bezel will show the diver at any moment how much time has elapsed since the start of the dive (in minutes).

The unidirectional rotation of the bezel is a safety feature that ensures that any accidental movement of the ring will always be interpreted by the diver as meaning that less time remains than actually does.