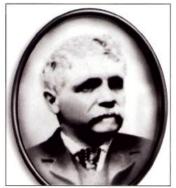
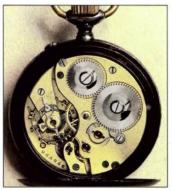
The History of IWC

On Land, at Sea and in the Air









1868

The American, Florentine Ariosto Jones, founds the International Watch Company in Schaffhausen

1885

IWC introduces the famous Pallweber pocket watch with digital display

1893

Serial manufacture of pocketwatch Caliber 52 begins

1899

The firm manufactures its first wristwatches









1944

A watch is built for military purposes (W.W.W. or "Mark X"). An American squadron mistakenly bombs Schaffhausen, but the bombardment causes little damage to IWC

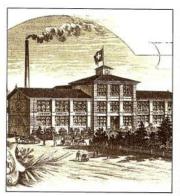
Chief developer Albert Pellaton designs the Caliber 89 with central seconds-hand

1946

Production begins of the Mark 11 pilot's watch with built-in protection against magnetic fields

Production begins of the first self-winding movement with IWC Caliber 85, which relies on Pellaton's click winding

1948 1950









1900

1936

1939

1940

Sales in Germany alone amount to a record sum of 805,000 francs

The Special Watch for Pilot's ("Mark IX") debuts

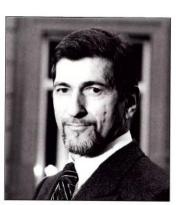
with large pocket-watch movement is built

The first Portugieser wristwatch IWC crafts the Big Pilot's Watch with the Caliber 52 S.C.









1954

1967

1978

1980

The famous Ingenieur with Caliber 8521 is launched

IWC debuts the Aquatimer diver's watch

The Compass Watch is created: Günter Blümlein takes over it's the first model designed in collaboration with Porsche Design

the leadership of IWC. The first titanium watch is built









1982

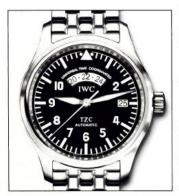
The Ocean 2000, watertight to the sensational depth of 2000 meters, enters the market 1984

Chief developer Kurt Klaus designs a perpetual calendar with a numerical display of the year

1985

IWC presents the Da Vinci, a chronograph with a perpetual calendar and a four-digit year display 1990

The Grande Complication debuts with chronograph, perpetual calendar and minute repetition



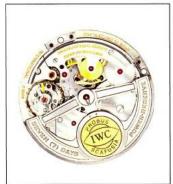
1998

The UTC Pilot's Watch with IWC's module for a second time zone



1999

The Deep One Diver's Watch with an astounding mechanical bathometer. The Mark XV succeeds the Mark XII

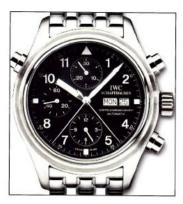


2000

IWC again becomes a genuine manufactory with the self-winding Caliber 5000

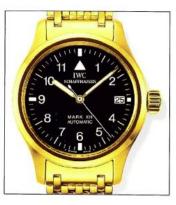
2002

Georges Kern takes over the directorship of IWC. The Big Pilot's Watch with Caliber 5000 comes onto the market









1992

The Double Chronograph, a new pilot's watch with flyback chronograph, comes onto the market

1993

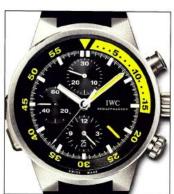
IWC celebrates its 125th anniversary with II Destriero Scafua tourbillon and flyback hand. The Portugieser is also revived 1994

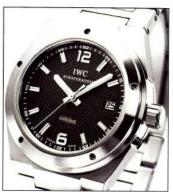
The Mark XII with Jaeger-Le Coultre caliber and the Pilot's sia, a Grande Complication with Chronograph with self-winding movement are introduced. The chronograph is also available with a case made of zirconium oxide

1995

The Mark XII for ladies appears in a 30-millimeter case









2003

IWC's assortment of pilot's watches expands to include the modern Spitfire Collection with black and silver dials

2004

The Aquatimer Collection of diver's watches is introduced. The Portugieser Automatic comes onto the market

2005

The Ingenieur with protection against magnetism is revived with the new manufactory Caliber 80110

2006

New construction in Schaffhausen prepares IWC for a bright future

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Thomas König:

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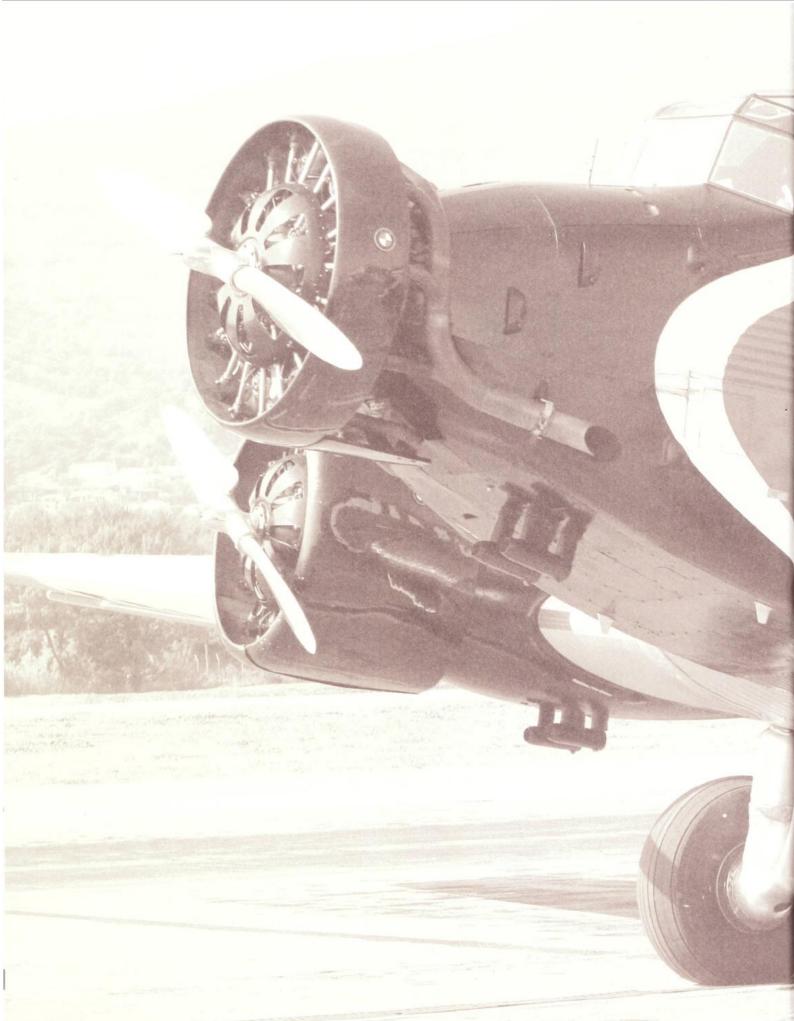
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INNOVATIONS SINCE 1936

The name "IWC" has been inseparably linked with the theme of pilot's watches for 70 years. The "Special Watch for Pilots" (1936) was followed by models like the "Big Pilot's Watch" and the famous "Mark 11", all of which achieved cult status. Complications such as chronographs or a second time zone (UTC) followed later on. Nowadays IWC's pilot's watches comprise an attractive and contemporary family of products. Though they can look back upon a proud history, these watches are also very much up to date.

This chapters of this book were written by renowned journalists who specialize in watches. The individual chapters are devoted to all facets of IWC's past and present pilot's watches.

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