

百达翡丽集萃

[德]赫伯特·詹姆斯 著 刘婷婷 译



北京出版集团公司

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PATEK PHILIPPE

目录

前言	5
品牌历史	6
历史款式	16
精选百达翡丽最著名表款	
复杂功能计时系列	30
从计时码表到世界时间手表，再到年历腕表，百达翡丽始终如一	
超级复杂功能计时系列	44
高度复杂而又令人着迷：制表要提供最优品质	
卡拉卓华系列	60
汇集百达翡丽的豪华经典	
鹦鹉螺系列	72
百达翡丽的运动款：鹦鹉螺系列发布于1976年	
轻装潜水员系列	80
鹦鹉螺腕表的兄弟款，满足生活各方面需求	
椭圆系列	86
独一无二：以理想比例塑造的腕表	
贡多洛系列	90
对20世纪30年代设计语言的重新诠释	

CONTENTS

PREFACE	5
BRAND HISTORY	7
HISTORICAL MODELS	16
A selection of Patek Philippe's most well known wristwatch models	
COMPLICATIONS	30
From chronographs through world time watches all the way to the annual calendar	
GRAND COMPLICATIONS	44
Highly complicated and fascinating: the best that watchmaking has to offer	
CALATRAVA	60
The grand classics of Patek Philippe's collection	
NAUTILUS	72
Patek Philippe in sports dress: the Nautilus was introduced in 1976	
AQUANAUT	80
The "little brother" of the Nautilus model is a watch for every aspect of life	
ELLIPSE D'OR	86
Unmistakable: ideal proportions characterize this model	
GONDOLO	90
The design language of the 1930s freshly interpreted	

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PATEK PHILIPPE

前言

在钟表行业里，百达翡丽是一个声望很高的品牌，它占据着其他品牌不敢妄自夸耀的地位。在160多年的历史中，这个备受尊敬的瑞士钟表制造商已经成为具有最尊贵品质的高度复杂手表的代名词。

在纵观百达翡丽历史的同时，本书还为您展现了这个独一无二的日内瓦品牌所生产的100多款最为美观和大受欢迎的腕表。从20世纪30年代传奇性的表款，到第二次世界大战后延续着这个品牌独特设计语言的多样化款式，再到如今登上“超级复杂”地位的顶尖表款，百达翡丽的产品始终令人印象深刻。本书接下来的内容会有助于您形成一个概念，是什么成就了这一品牌的全球声望，促使它登上钟表王国的顶峰，那就是：融合了高复杂性的机械制表艺术、讲求创新以及先锋性的设计，这一切几乎是无与伦比的。

书中所选表款及其详细数据仅仅是百达翡丽历年来创造的数不尽的各式表款中具有代表性的一个剖面。我们想要为您呈现一段翻阅着、观看着、梦想着的旅程。您一定會在接下来的内容里发现某个珍宝可以引起您的兴趣，让您想更进一步地在邻居、商贩的书橱里查找，或是在更深入的钟表技术文学作品中探究。好好欣赏吧！

赫伯特·詹姆斯

PREFACE

Patek Philippe is a prestigious name in the watch industry: it possesses a status that really no other brand can boast. In more than 160 years, the venerable Swiss manufacture has become a synonym for highly complicated watches of the most noble quality.

Alongside an extensive look at the history of Patek Philippe, this book presents you with more than 100 of the most beautiful and sought-after models the exclusive Genevan brand has manufactured. From the legendary models of the 1930s through the diversification of the post-war decades retaining the brand's inimitable design language to the current top models approaching grand complication status, Patek Philippe's products have always been impressive. The following pages will help you form an overview of what has helped create the brand's global reputation, propelling it to the peak of horology's Olympus: the art of mechanical watchmaking incorporating the highest degree of complexity, innovation, and pioneering design. Almost without competition.

The selection and details presented in this book can only be a representative cross section of the innumerable models and variations Patek Philippe has created throughout the years. We'd like to take you on this journey of browsing, looking, and dreaming. Certainly you will find one treasure or another in the following pages to capture your interest and inspire you to take a closer look—either in your neighborhood retailer's cases or in more in-depth horological literature. Enjoy!

Herbert James

品牌历史

今日钟表界的王者百达翡丽之起源与日内瓦这座城市密不可分。事实上，它起源于波兰，与现代制表业的头把交椅日内瓦相去甚远，然而百达翡丽这个名字已成为高级制表业高级钟表的代表。

在1830年，年轻的官员安东尼·诺波特·百达参加了反抗可恨的俄国统治的起义。那一年，在安享了15个年头的相对和平之后，始自法国的七月革命使半数的欧洲地区又重燃战火。百达参加的起义以波兰独立为目标。起初沙皇的军队曾被击退，但在1831年他们又卷土重来，最终于1832年9月占领华沙。在迁移到法国之前，百达与另外5万名起义者一起逃到了德意志帝国占领的区域。在法国，他以做排字工为生，之后他又去了日内瓦。

当时的日内瓦也正处在动荡不安的时代：中产阶级和工人阶级在1781年建立了民主宪法，一年后，宪法的终结迫使许多早期的实业家和上流社会成员移居国外。在拿破仑的统治下，这座城市融入了法国，并以“法国莱芒湖”为世人所知。在那位自我加冕的皇帝倒台后，日内瓦这座“城市王国”建立起来，一年后归入新成立的瑞士日内瓦州。





BRAND HISTORY

The origins of today's horological king, Patek Philippe, are inseparable from the city of Geneva even though they are actually to be found rather far from the modern seat of watchmaking: in Poland. Nonetheless, this name has stood for the greatest degree of perfection that haute horlogerie has to offer.

The young officer Antoni Norbert Patek de Prawdzic took part in an uprising that opposed the hated Russian occupation in 1830—the year in which half of Europe was once again in flames thanks to the July revolution beginning in France after it had enjoyed one and a half decades of relative peace. The uprising Patek de Prawdzic took part in had the independence of Poland as its goal. The czar's troops were at first run out, but they came back in 1831 and finally conquered Warsaw in September of 1832. Patek de Prawdzic along with about 50,000 other rebels fled to the area occupied by the German empire before moving on to France, where he was typesetter for a living. From there he continued on to Geneva.

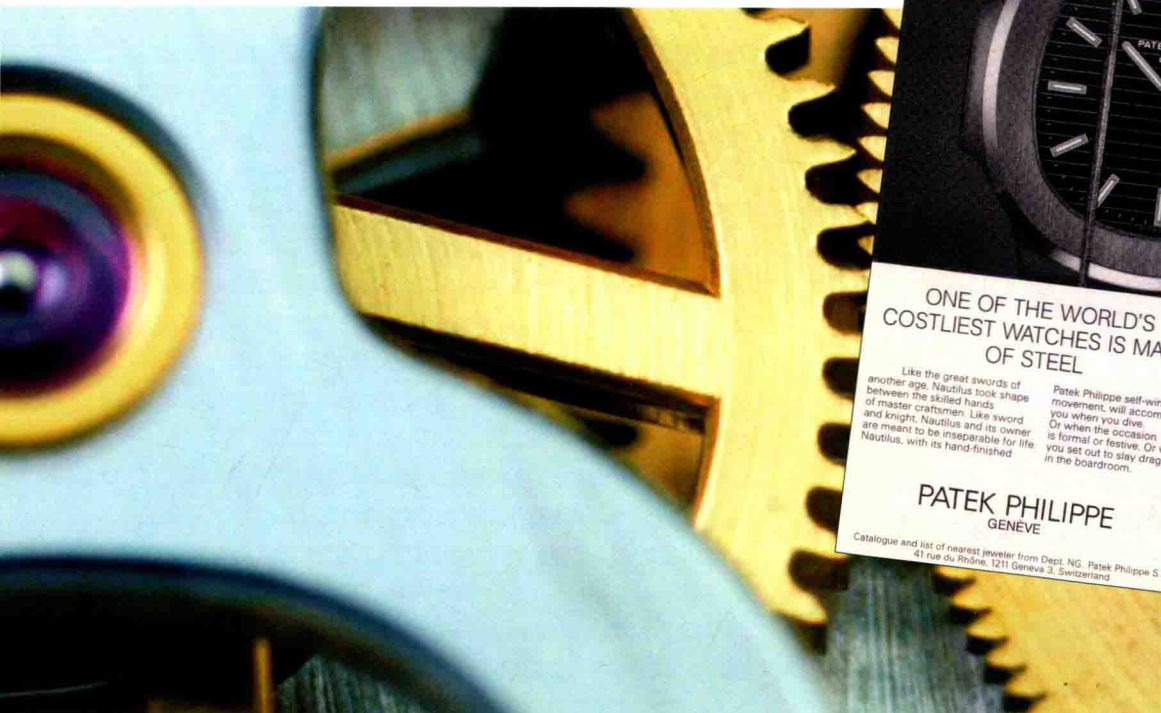
The city of Geneva also had a few temperamental decades behind it by this time: after the bourgeoisie and working classes established a democratic constitution in 1781, its demise just one year later forced many early industrialists and upper class members into emigration. Under Napoleon the city was integrated into the French state and became known as the Departement du Leman. After the fall of the self-crowned emperor, the city-state

此后的数年见证了日内瓦经济状况的好转，这是手工艺人和工匠们生产创造出来的。欧洲的复辟时代需要奢侈品，或者是为了向当权者提出成为贵族的请求，或者是为了显示工厂主和第一代大实业家的成功。

百达居住在搪瓷工、金匠、雕刻师，还有制表师的周围，起初以装配工为职业。他建立起高质量手表机芯的供应网络，在自己的作坊里将它们包上表壳。时至今日，许多钟表品牌仍在践行着这一原则。百达的事业非常成功，他制造的手表供不应求。因此，他寻求合作者来扩大公司规模，1839年，百达与同为波兰移民的制表师弗朗索

Geneva was founded and folded into the newly founded Swiss canton of Geneva just one year later.

The ensuing years saw Geneva experience an economic upswing, which could above all be attributed to the creation of the craftsmen's and artisans' manufactures. Europe of the Restoration era needed luxury items, whether it was to underscore aristocratic claim to power or to illustrate the success of manufacture owners and first large industrialists.



Nautilus
PATEK PHILIPPE



**ONE OF THE WORLD'S
COSTLIEST WATCHES IS MADE
OF STEEL**

Like the great swords of another age, Nautilus took shape between the skilled hands of master craftsmen. Like sword and knight, Nautilus and its owner are meant to be inseparable for life. Nautilus, with its hand-finished

Patek Philippe self-winding movement, will accompany you when you dive. Or when the occasion is formal or festive. Or when you set out to slay dragons in the boardroom.



**PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE**

Catalogue and list of nearest jeweler from Dept. NG, Patek Philippe S.A., 41 rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland

Nickel-chrome-molybdenum steel case is water resistant to depth of 120 meters (330 feet). The swinging mass which winds the watch while you wear it incorporates a piece of solid 21 kt. gold (rosette) weight ensures optimum winding efficiency. Amazingly slim case with matching steel bracelet.

瓦·查派克创建了百达·查派克公司。公司总部选在罗纳河右岸的一座大楼里，建在原来总部的对面。

在最初的5年里，这个年轻的公司雇用了6名员工，每年生产200块怀表。1841年，公司的创立者成为日内瓦公民，当然也成了瑞士公民，从这时起，他自称是安东尼·诺波特·德·百达。

1844年，百达带着他的产品来到巴黎，想展示给更多的人观看。在这里，他遇见了年轻的巴黎制表师简·阿德里安·翡丽，据说翡丽当时研制出了新的上弦装置：他的手表采用表冠上弦机构，而不是用钥匙。这就使得缩短怀表高度成为可能，因为怀表不再需要笨拙的方形部件卷紧发条，也不再需要费力地转动钥匙来设置时间。这项创新并没有引起公众的注意，但是百达却立即看出了其中蕴藏的潜力，它会为制表业带来一场大革命。

起初的那几年，百达和翡丽的商业伙伴关系日渐升温，百达利用时机邀请30岁的翡丽做日内瓦公司的新合伙人。巴黎制表师接受了这个提议，1845年5月15日，查派克的合同到期后，翡丽成为公司的共同所有者。由简·阿德里安·翡丽、安东尼·诺波特·德·百达和年轻的律师文森特·高斯特·科沃斯基共同所有的百达公司迁到了距旧址贝尔格码头15号不远处的新经营场所。

此后的几年间，百达和翡丽共同为公司带来了不可多得的际遇。尽管翡丽最初仍在巴黎工作，他最终舍弃了巴黎的店铺迁到了日内瓦。通过对劳动力的分工，他

Patek de Prawdzic settled in the surrounding area of the enamellers, goldsmiths, engravers, and—of course—watchmakers and was at first employed as a reassembler. He established a supply network of high-quality watch movements and had them encased in his own workshops, a principle that many watch brands practice to this day. Patek de Prawdzic was so successful with this work that he could hardly meet the demand for his watches. For this reason, he looked for a partner in order to increase the size of his company. He therefore founded the company Patek, Czapek & Co in 1839 with Franciszek Czapek, a watchmaker also of Polish extraction. A building on the right bank of the Rhône was chosen as the company headquarters, across from the historical headquarters.

In the first five years, the young company produced about 200 pocket watches per year with the aid of half a dozen employees. In 1841, the company founder became a citizen of Geneva—and thus a Swiss citizen—from which point on he called himself Antoine Norbert de Patek.

De Patek traveled to Paris with his products in 1844 in order to present them to a wider audience. It was there that he met the young Parisian watchmaker Jean-Adrien Philippe, who was said to have developed an innovative winding mechanism: instead of a key, his pocket watches disposed of a crown winding mechanism. Thus it became possible to clearly reduce the height of the pocket watch since it no longer needed the clumsy square element needed to wind the mainspring and set the time using the laborious motion of the key. The public hardly took notice of this invention, but de Patek immediately recognized the potential of the innovation, which could well revolutionize watchmaking.

Since the relationship between business partners de Patek and Czapek had soured during the previous few years, de Patek used the occasion to ask thirty-year-old Philippe to become the new partner of his company in Geneva. The Parisian watchmaker agreed and became co-owner after

将作坊从纯手工生产的方式转型成较为工业化的生产形式。由于这位年轻的法国制表师的发明创新，于1851年1月1日成立的百达翡丽公司在研发领域和机械工具的使用方面也处于领先地位。

百达使公司在欧洲和美国享有很高的知名度，赢得了那里的客户。通常百达会一连数月地出差，在此期间，他签订了许多合同，卖掉了无数的手表。这就确保了源源不断的资金收入，实际上也保证了扩展和改进生产设备的机会。

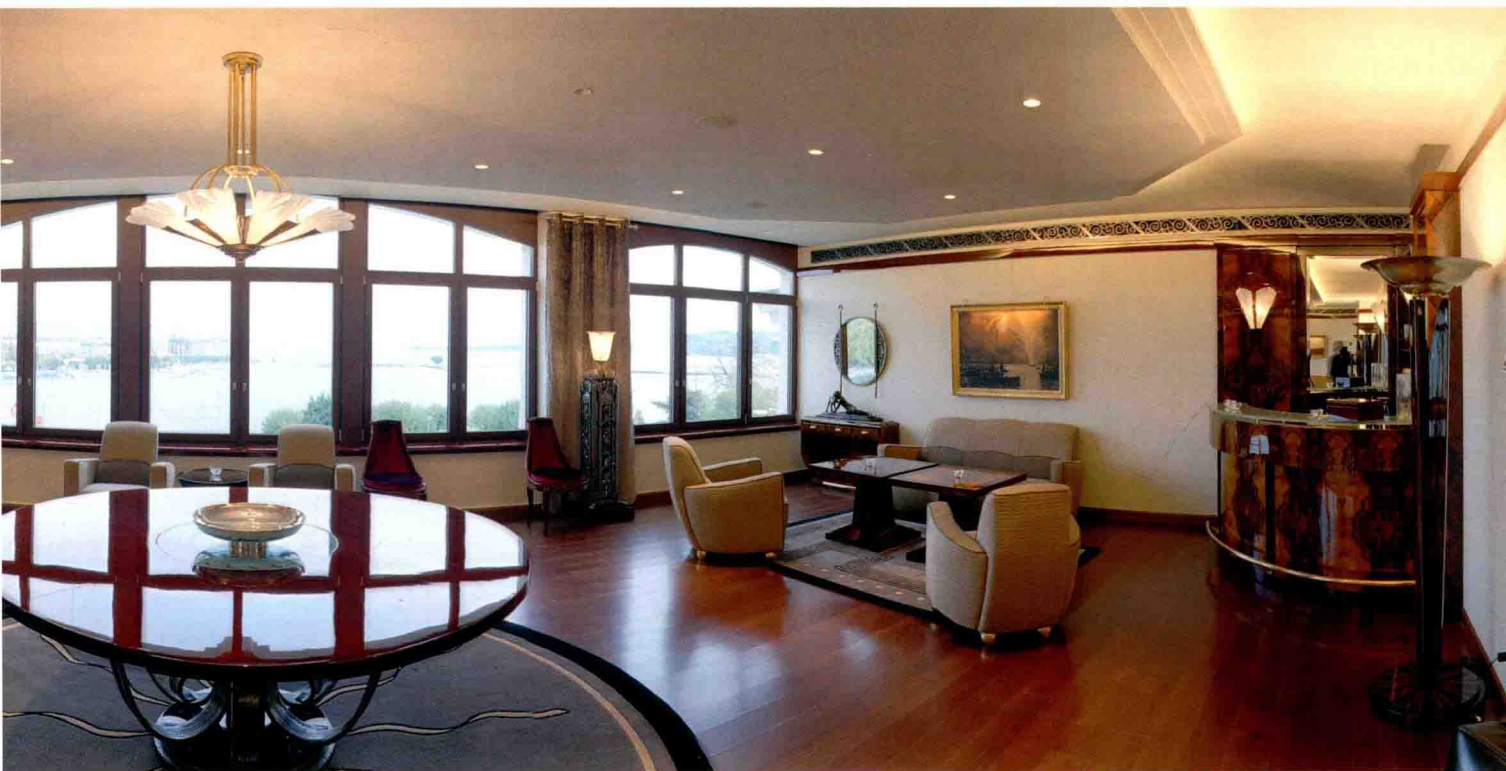
翡丽继续着他在高级制表领域的创新：1868年，翡丽为波兰伯爵夫人科丝维茨制成了第一只腕表——这可能是瑞士制表历史上的首只腕表。1889年，



Czapek's contract ended on May 15, 1845. Patek & Co., owned by Jean-Adrien Philippe, Antoine Norbert de Patek, and the young lawyer Vincent Gostkowski, moved into its new premises just a few houses down from the old one on Quai des Bergues 15.

The joint goals of the two men became a fortuitous experience for the company in the ensuing years: though Philippe at first continued working in Paris, he finally gave up his shop there and moved to Geneva in order to transform the workshop from its purely manual way of production into a more industrial style of manufacture using division of labor. Thanks to the inventions and innovations of the young French watchmaker, what became Patek Philippe & Co. on January 1, 1851 also took on a leading position in the area of development and utilization of mechanical tools.

De Patek ensured that the company became well known in Europe and America, winning clients there. During business trips that would often stretch for months at a time, he made a great deal of contacts and sold a great number of watches. This ensured funds consistently coming in, a fact that secured the opportunities to extend production facilities and improve them.



他设计了首枚含有万年历的手表机芯，手表上显示的日期不需要根据月份长短和闰年进行调整。百达翡丽现代款式中的万年历手表正是在这独一无二的制表成就的基础上产生的。

1877年，百达去世后，翡丽继续领导着公司，直到1894年辞世。他去世后，公司的员工获得了合伙权。翡丽的女婿约瑟夫·安东尼·贝纳西·翡丽接手管理公司，在他的领导下，公司于1901年转型为有限公司，更名为百达翡丽高级钟表公司S.A.。然而在20世纪20年代末，这个成功的钟表制造商却举步维艰，发生在1929年10月24日的股票市场暴跌，即“黑色星期四”引发了经济大萧条，使得对于持续性购买奢侈品的资金需求大幅减少。戴维·积家自1905年起就一直为百达翡丽供应钟表零部件，他要求收购百达翡丽公司，却没有被接受。然而，查尔斯·斯登和简·斯登兄弟却在1932年成功买下了大半家公司，斯登兄弟是当时某个日内瓦品牌的表盘制造商。百达翡丽最后的主人是公司创建者简·阿德里安·翡丽的孙子——约瑟夫·艾米里·翡丽，他在这场变动中失去了股权。

在斯登兄弟和总经理简·费斯特的支持下，公司通过研发和生产自有机芯再次将自身树立成创新的生产者。与此同时，百达翡丽在20世纪30年代推出了各式表款，进阶成为高雅男表领域的代表品牌。最重要的款式要数1932年推出的卡拉卓华手表，它持续地巩固了百达翡丽在现代腕表行业的地位。

在这一时期，世人见证了最好的腕表正是从百达翡丽的车间生产出来的。除了形式简约、永不过时的手表，公司还创造了无数的高级复杂计时功能腕表，从万年历腕表到结合了计时码表的陀飞轮手表，在时代中凸显出来的这些创造为百达翡丽树立了独特的、神话般的声望，让这个品牌享誉至今。这一时期对手表的需求尤其旺盛，在拍卖会手表创下新高的现象持续了多年。





翡丽和他的儿子泰瑞·斯登，泰瑞自2009年起担任公司领导者

Philippe and his son Thierry Stern, who has led the company since 2009

Philippe continued with his horological innovations: in 1868 the manufacture completed the first wristwatch for Polish Countess Kocewicz—probably the first wristwatch in the history of Swiss watchmaking. In 1889 he designed the first watch movement to contain a “perpetual” date, the display of which needed no correction despite differing lengths of months and even leap years. The perpetual calendars found in Patek Philippe’s modern collection are based on this exceptional horological achievement.

In 1877 de Patek passed away. Philippe continued to lead the company until his death in 1894. After his passing, the employees of the company acquired partnership. Philippe’s son-in-law, Joseph-Antoine Benassy-Philippe, took over the management of the company. Under his leadership it was transformed into a limited company in 1901 called Ancienne Manufacture d’Horlogerie Patek Philippe & Co. SA. At the end of the 1920s, the successful manufacture however faltered: the Great Depression that was caused by the stock market crash of Black Thursday on October 24, 1929 suddenly decimated the capital that financed the continuously in-demand luxury products. An offer of purchase by David LeCoultre, who had already been supplying Patek Philippe with ébauches since 1905, was rejected. Instead, brothers Charles and Jean Stern, who at the time were the dial makers for the Genevan brand, were able to buy the majority of the company in 1932. The last of the owners belonging to the founding families, Joseph Emile Philippe, grandson of Jean-Adrien Philippe, lost his stake during this move.

Under the aegis of the Stern brothers and their managing director Jean Pfister, the company once again established itself as an innovative manufacture by developing and manufacturing its own movements. At the same time it advanced to become a style icon in the area of elegant men’s watches with the models it introduced at