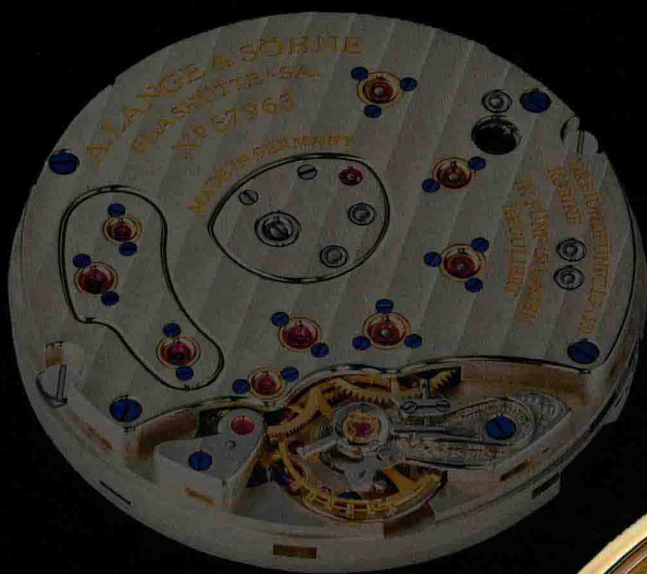


朗格集萃

[德]海宁·缪茨里茨 著 刘婷婷 译



北京出版集团公司

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前言

过去的15年里，在萨克森史、德国史、经济史乃至整个高级钟表业的历史中都有朗格的名字。这个格拉苏蒂的品牌同自身的厄尔士传统一直紧密相连，它再次被时代赋予了怀旧的记忆。从萨克森州起步，如今的朗格已成为世界制表业中富有生机的领导者。

纵观朗格的广博历史，本书为您展现的是由这个源于格拉苏蒂的品牌所生产的约100款最为美观且大受欢迎的腕表。在这里，你不仅可以发现在二手市场上备受追捧的第一次世界大战前和战争期间的表款，还会了解到近代品牌历史中颇受瞩目的经典杰作。诸如“致功勋者”陀飞轮计时腕表之类的腕表在机械表历史中最为引人注目，成为观看者梦寐以求之物。在过去的15年里，“朗格1”和“1815”系列腕表这样的现代经典产品使得世人对该品牌及其所在地格拉苏蒂的印象又重新鲜活起来。

书中为您展现的仅仅是朗格自1994年起创造的各式缤纷腕表中的一个截面。毫无疑问，这样的图片最适合翻阅，而且它们会点燃你的好奇心，让你想更多地了解这个杰出的萨克森品牌在制造工艺复杂、标新立异的腕表时的高超能力。

海宁·缪茨里茨
2010年1月于海德堡

PREFACE

A. Lange & Söhne has made history during the last fifteen years: Saxon history, German history, economic history, and — last but not least — horological history. By connecting with its own Erzgebirge tradition, the Glashütte brand has once again become more than the nostalgic memory the socialist era made it into: A. Lange & Söhne has now become an animated leader in the world of watchmaking — from Saxony.

Alongside the brand's extensive history, this book presents you with about one hundred of the most beautiful and sought-after models manufactured by the Glashütte-based marque. In this volume you will not only find pre-war and wartime models sought after on the secondary market, you will also get to know the grand highlights of more recent brand history that stand in the spotlight. Timepieces such as the Tourbograph Pour le Mérite are among the most spectacular in the history of mechanical watchmaking and allow the observer to dream. Modern classics such as the Lange 1 and the 1815 models have resuscitated the image of both the brand and its location Glashütte in the last decade and a half.

The selection of timepieces shown in this volume represents only a cross section of the entire palette of variations that the brand has manufactured since 1994. It is without a doubt just the right amount of images for browsing, and these will certainly ignite your curiosity to see more of the complicated, innovative watchmaking this illustrious Saxon brand is highly capable of producing.

Heidelberg, January 2010
Henning Mützlitz

工艺传统

朗格的历史始于1815年，几乎与欧洲迎来维也纳国会的新秩序在同一年——由于法国大革命和拿破仑战争，当时的欧洲仍是一片废墟。数年的冲突过后，朗格没有受到传统模式的观念束缚，它的建立为接下来欧洲经济状况的好转创造了一个稳定的平台。

同年2月18日，费尔迪南多·阿道夫·朗格出生在德累斯顿，他的父亲约翰·塞缪尔·朗格是一名军械工人。1830年，朗格15岁，当时还在上学的他来到皇家古特凯斯学校，成为制表匠的学徒。1835年，朗格已经学满出师了，他又在这所德累斯顿最有声望的制表作坊里待了两年。当年轻的朗格听说了繁华的制表中心伦敦和巴黎后，他开始了严肃认真的游历生涯。在巴黎，他在高级钟表匠塔德乌斯·文纳尔那里工作，研究了四年，学到了高级制表的奥秘，更为重要的是，朗格洞悉了制表业的技术层面。后来，制表匠亚伯拉罕·路易斯·宝玑和乔治·格林汉从朗格的游历日记中发现了许多细致的想法和发明创新。

1841年，朗格回到了故乡萨克森。一年后，同他前任雇主的女儿——安东尼娅·古特凯斯结了婚。1815年，朗格成为制表师，并做了曾担任宫廷制表师的古特凯斯的合伙人。同年，年轻的卡尔·莫里茨·格罗斯曼成为古特凯斯的学徒工。

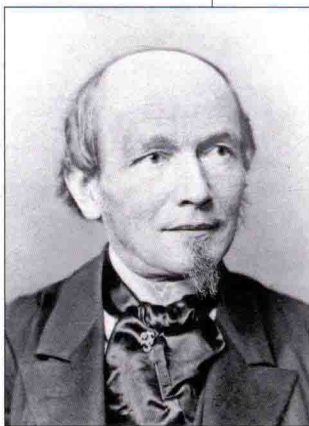
起初，朗格为“古特凯斯&朗格公司”设计了许多复杂的计时装置，使公司的经济状况好转。突发奇想的朗格向维森巴赫枢密院提请在经济落后的厄尔士区开设怀表厂，那里是德累斯顿周边的一处山区。

随着工业化的创建，尤其是萨克森铁路的扩大，人们对与时刻表同步的精密计时表和袖珍天文表的需求不断增长。

Das Lange-Stammhaus

The traditional Lange residence





STATE-OF- THE-ART TRADITION

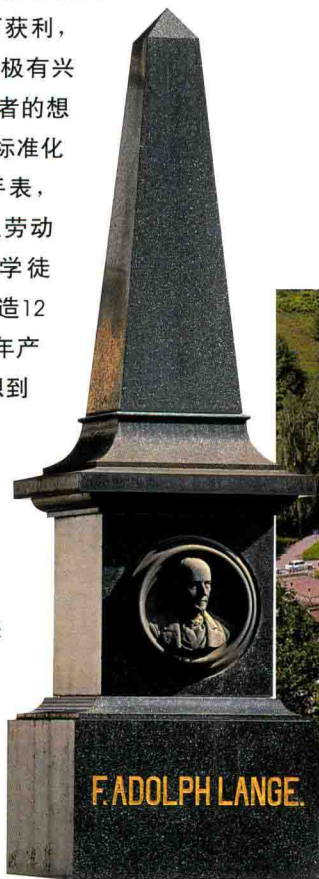
The history of A. Lange & Söhne began in 1815: pretty much the same year that Europe — still in ruins thanks to the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars — received a new order at the Congress of Vienna. After years of conflicts, its settlements brought a stability able to create a platform for economic upturn in Europe in the ensuing decades despite a reestablishment of traditional modes of thought. On February 18 of that same year Ferdinand Adolph Lange was born the son of gunsmith Johann Samuel Lange in Dresden. At the ripe old age of 15 in 1830, still in the midst of his schooling, he began an apprenticeship with later watchmaker to the royalty Johann Christian Friedrich Gutkaes. By the time 1835 rolled around, he had completed his apprenticeship, remaining another two years in the workshop of Dresden's most renowned watch business. When the young watchmaker learned of the flourishing centers of watchmaking in London and Paris, he began his journeyman years in earnest. He worked and studied for four years in Paris with chronometer maker Thaddäus Winnerl to learn the secrets of high watchmaking and, more precisely, to penetrate the scientific side of his profession. Many meticulous ideas and inventions by master watchmakers Abraham-Louis Breguet and George Graham thus found their way into his journeyman notebook. In 1841, Lange returned to his Saxon home and one year later married Antonia Gutkaes, his previous master's daughter. The very same year he became a master watchmaker and a partner



约翰·克里斯
蒂·弗雷德里
希·古特凯斯

因此，朗格想让整个厄尔士区随着机械表的兴起而获利，萨克森政府部门对此极有兴趣。这个年轻的创业者的想法中包含了生产使用标准化机芯的统一样式的手表，机器建造方案和组织劳动分工。在当地招募学徒工，他们可以每周制造12只手表，也就是说，年产量是600只。朗格还想到让手艺人制造表壳，以求独立于外国供应商。

设计自有机芯的时候也是如此。通过研发四分之三夹板和格拉苏蒂杠杆擒纵系统，朗格为满足新时代挑战的怀表设计



费迪南德朗格纪念碑

The monument honoring
Ferdinand Adolph Lange



to Gutkaes, who had been called to the royal court as its watchmaker. The young watchmaker Carl Moritz Grossmann began an apprenticeship with Gutkaes that same year. At first, Lange designed several complicated timepieces for Gutkaes & Lange, initiating a remarkable economic upswing for his company. Thus inspired, he submitted an offer to privy councilor von Weissenbach to build a pocket watch factory in the structurally and economically weak Erzgebirge region, in the mountains surrounding Dresden. With the beginning industrialization, and particularly the expansion of the railroads even in Saxony, there was an increased demand for precision watches and pocket chronometers to synchronize timetables. In this way, Lange wanted to allow the entire region to profit from the rise of mechanical watchmaking, which the Saxon ministry of the interior was particularly fond of. The concept of the young entrepreneur included the manufacture of one single type of watch using standardized movement design, purpose-built machines, and an organized division of labor. The

创造了先决条件。萨克森政府批准了他的计划，1845年在格拉苏蒂工厂的基础上成立了朗格公司。经历了最初的艰难——在那几年里，只能完成原计划600只手表中的一小部分。格拉苏蒂迅速发展为钟表制造的发源地，1848年，朗格的第一批学徒已经能够独当一面，并建立了各自的作坊，可以为格拉苏蒂本地或周边地区供应钟表部件。与朗格同在格拉苏蒂工作的这些人也在制表界的传奇上留下了美名：奥古斯特·阿道夫·施耐德，朱利叶斯·阿斯曼，以及古特凯斯的学徒卡尔·莫里茨·格罗斯曼。

公司成立不久，朗格的儿子理查德出生了。同他的父亲一样，理查德也受训成为制表师，此后又更进一步成为业内的大师。在领导公司的同时，费尔迪南多·阿道夫·朗格在1848年至1866年间还担任了格拉苏蒂的市长。

1868年，理查德加入公司，而后将公司更名为朗格。几年后，费尔迪南多·阿道夫的次子埃米尔也出生了。1873年，朗格的住宅建成了，它兼做工场和家庭居住之用。1875年12月3日，费尔迪南多·阿道夫·朗格去世。此后，他的儿子们共同接管了他的事业。20年后，在公司成立15周年之际，格拉苏蒂市树起了纪念碑，让

apprentices were to originate in the region and be able to complete twelve watches per week, which would result in an annual production of 600 pieces. He also thought to have some craftsmen make cases in order to attain more independence from foreign suppliers.

This was also true of the movement design itself. By developing the three-quarter plate and the Glashütte lever escapement, Lange created prerequisites for pocket watches designed to meet the challenges of a new era.

The Saxon government agreed with his plan, and in 1845 the Glashütte-based manufactory Lange & Cie. was founded. After a few difficult beginning years, in which few of the planned 600 watches could be completed, Glashütte bloomed as a location for watch manufacture: Lange's first students were already able to gain their independence in 1848 and founded their own workshops for supplier components in and around Glashütte. Other melodious names that were to become legendary in watchmaking worked alongside Lange in Glashütte: Friedrich August Adolf Schneider, Julius Assmann, and Gutkaes's apprentice Carl Moritz Grossmann.



熟练地手工组装

Masterfully manufactured by hand



朗格股份有限公司的全体员工

Lange Uhren GmbH's personnel

世人仍能景仰这位先驱人物。

在此后的年代里，朗格的儿子们毫不懈怠地继续着父亲的事业。1902年，法国荣誉军团授予埃米尔爵士勋章，用以表彰他在制表业的贡献。4年后，朗格家族的第三代——埃米尔的儿子奥托进入了公司。后来，埃米尔的另外两个儿子——鲁道夫和格哈德也加入了公司，从1919年起，三兄弟续写着公司的辉煌。

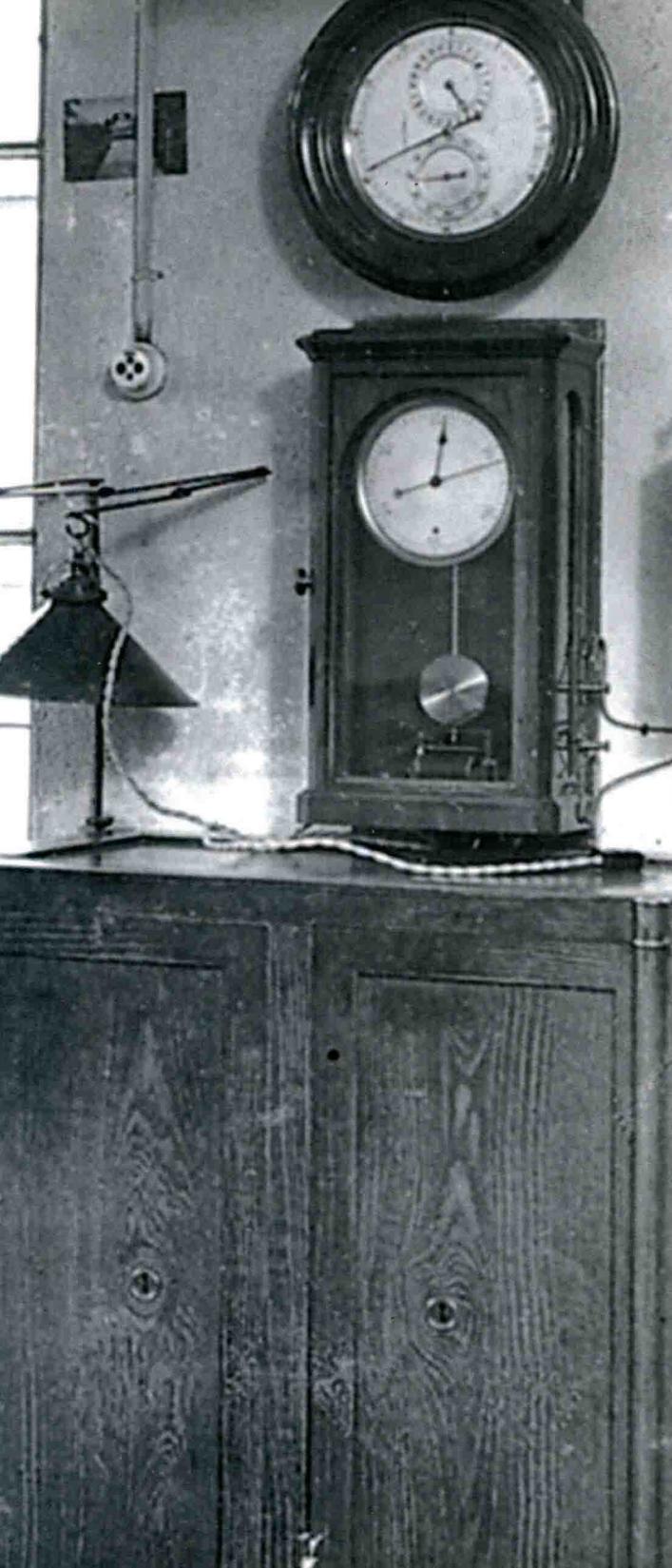
理查德·朗格于1930年发现了新的铍合金，提高了手表游丝的性能，并为这项发明申请了专利。

新的机芯生产线“48号机芯”从1938年开始投产，这款机芯在战争期间被应用于德军飞行员和海军的观测表上。1945年5月8日——德国正式投降的日子，一场空袭毁掉了公司的建筑，只剩下48号机芯的生产还在艰难地维持着。1948年，当时的德国处于分裂状态，公司被查抄充公，朗格家族被剥夺了公司所有权。

朗格重新成为“人民的公司”后，名称改为VEB朗格机械。1951年，与格拉苏蒂所有的产业一样，朗格合并为一个整体，而后成为格拉苏蒂钟表产业协会的一部分，这个机构在1989年推倒柏林墙之前一直存在。

瓦尔特·朗格生于1924年，是费尔迪南多·阿道夫·朗格的曾孙，他在第二次世界大战前受训成为制表师，在德国统一后抓住时机在废墟上重建了家族传奇。1990年12月7日，也就是瓦尔特的曾祖父最初创立公司的145年后，瓦尔特在格拉苏蒂注册了朗格手表股份有限公司，以及在全球范围内受保护的商标“朗格”，此举标志着公司历史上新时代的开端。新时代朗格的第一处厂址建在曾是钟表摆锤公司的“斯特拉塞&罗德公司”的楼宇内，并在1994年10月重新开张。使朗格这个回归的品牌登上当代世界杰出制表者舞台的后期产品是朗格1系列、方形女表系列、萨克森系列以及“致功勋者”陀飞轮系列，他们为朗格公司赢得了新的声望。仅在短短的一年后，“朗格1”腕表就在德国特殊兴趣爱好者杂志《臂章与手表》上赢得了读者的心，获得“年度手表”的称号。在本书出版之际，这个特殊奖项共设





A few days after founding the company, Lange's son Richard entered the world. Like his father he was trained as a watchmaker, after which he journeyed to advance to become a master of his trade. Ferdinand Adolph Lange also acted as the mayor of Glashütte from 1848 until 1866 in addition to leading his company.

In 1868, Richard joined the company, which then changed its name to A. Lange & Söhne. Ferdinand Adolph's second son, Emil, followed a few years later. In 1873 the Lange residence was built, which served both as workshop and family home. On December 3, 1875 Ferdinand Adolph Lange passed away, after which his sons jointly continued his work. Twenty years later, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the company's founding, the city of Glashütte erected a monument to the pioneer in watchmaking that can still be admired in the town.

In the subsequent period, Lange's sons seamlessly continued the work of their father, and Emil received the Knight's Cross of the French Legion of Honor in 1902 for his service in watchmaking. Four years later, the third generation entered the company in the form of Emil's son Otto. His other two sons, Rudolf and Gerhard, also joined the management, and from 1919 the three brothers successfully continued leading the company.

Richard Lange discovered a new beryllium alloy in 1930 that improved the characteristics of springs in watches and patented this invention.

A new movement line called Caliber 48 was manufactured from 1938, which was used during the war years in the pilot's and marine observation watches of the German armed forces. On May 8, 1945 — the day that Germany officially capitulated — an air raid destroyed the company's main production building. The production of Caliber 48 was only continued after that with great effort. In 1948 — in a divided Germany — the company was confiscated and the family expropriated.

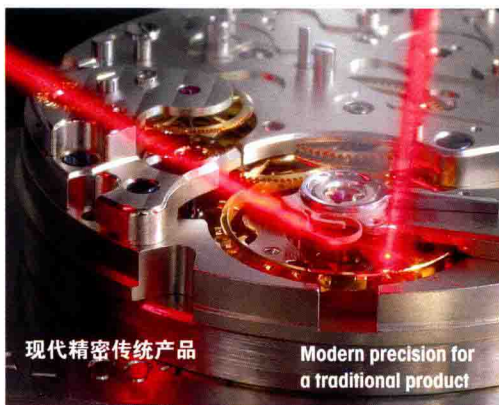


1945年的朗格工厂一片废墟。

In 1945 the Lange factory was in ruins

置16次，朗格手表已赢得了7次。

1995年，瓦尔特·朗格成为格拉苏蒂市的荣誉公民。朗格与生产指导冈特·布鲁姆莱恩一同让这个品牌重回全球制表业的顶峰，朗格手表的世界声望和产量在不断增长。1998年，朗



现代精密传统产品

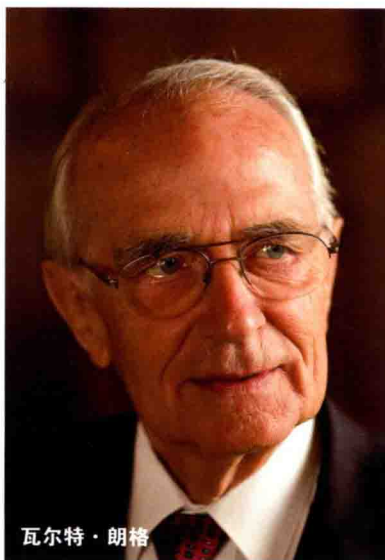
Modern precision for
a traditional product

A. Lange & Söhne was turned into a "people's company" called VEB Mechanik Lange & Söhne. In 1951 the company, like the entire Glashütte industry, was integrated into a combine, thus becoming part of Glashütter Uhrenbetriebe, which remained in place until the Berlin Wall fell in 1989.

Walter Lange, born in 1924 the great-grandson of Ferdinand Adolph Lange and trained as a watchmaker before World War II broke out,

格在格拉苏蒂建起了第二座生产大楼，两年后，朗格公司并入历峰集团。

在新千年里，朗格进一步扩大生产，取得了全球性的成功：在2001年，朗格旧址翻修一新，并作为生产场所和学徒研修中心而重新投入使用。两年后，新的“技术中心”建立起来，它也是朗格生产自家



瓦尔特·朗格

took the unexpected opportunity after German reunification to re-found his family's legacy from the ruins of socialism. On December 7, 1990 — precisely 145 years after his great-grandfather originally founded the company — he registered Lange Uhren GmbH in Glashütte and globally protected the brand name A. Lange & Söhne. This act marked the starting point of a new era in the company's history.

The first manufacturing space of the new era was housed in the building of former precision pendulum clock company Strasser & Rohde, producing a debut collection in October 1994. The latter firmly positioned the returning brand in the spotlight of the world's stage of fine watchmaking in the modern age: Lange 1, Arkade, Saxonia, and the Pour le Mérite tourbillon sealed a new reputation for A. Lange & Söhne.



翻新后的朗格旧址

The renovated traditional Lange residence