

世界钟表大全

99 中国版

WATCH

THE CHINA WORLD

世界钟表大全('99 中国版)

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OREWORD

In a period when much of the world rushes towards the turn of this symbolic century, concerned with Y2K and other challenges that the new millennium may bring, China will face the bug at the same time as everyone else, even though the official start of its New Year is not till February 5th 2000. Naturally, it has been preparing to meet the computer glitch, and in more general terms the country has no intention of getting left behind in the global economic race for development, for the current year is that of the Rabbit, creatures well known for their speed and vitality !

As the Chinese economy continues to hold its own and the market for luxury goods is consistently expanding, watch brands and their retailers in China have every reason to be optimistic about current and future prospects. All are keenly aware that, while the movement or heart of a watch is crucial to its quality and smooth running, its exterior also plays a vital role. Not only does it do much to attract customers, but it also speaks volumes about the care devoted to it in terms of choice of components, crafting and finish.

Thus, in this fourth edition – after previous ones respectively devoted to the history of time measurement, to the various organs making up the watch movement and to a study of the impact of electronics on watchmaking – we will be taking a closer look at the many facets of watch exteriors (case, dial, glass/crystal, hands, strap/bracelet). We will also examine the many types of watch, the materials used and the manufacturing techniques. We are again providing a glossary which was much appreciated in last year's version and are convinced that this section and indeed the whole introductory study will also prove a valuable reference work in a complex but fascinating field.

There will of course be the now mandatory second part featuring profiles of some of the main "movers and shakers" on the international watchmaking scene. New introductions, exciting technical developments and appealing aesthetic trends will offer much food for thought in this strongly traditional yet tirelessly innovative field.

Finally, the detailed index with its lists and references relating to points of sale, correspondence offices, service centres and retailers in China, will continue to fulfil its essential purpose of connecting manufacturers to consumers through the entire distribution network.

We hope you will enjoy perusing this book attentively and using it intensively and, as usual, we look forward to your feedback which enables us to determine how best to respond to the needs "in the field".

Heinz Heimann

世纪交替之际，整个世界都忙于应付千年虫和千禧年所带来的种种挑战，尽管中国农历新年的来临要到2000年2月5日，但这并不意味着中国能独享几个星期额外的准备时间。当然，中国也正在积极解决计算机问题，在全球经济发展的竞争中更是毫不示弱。因为今年正是兔年，在中国传统文化中，兔象征著速度与活力。

中国经济的持续发展促使人们对高档消费品的需求与日俱增，各制表商及零售商们对中国市场的现状与未来均持乐观态度。但业内人士清楚地认识到，除了运行可靠的机芯外，手表的外观也占有相当重要的地位。优雅高贵的外观不仅能吸引顾客，也同时显示出制表商在式样、用料和工艺的选择上所倾注的心血。

前几期《世界钟表大全》分别介绍了人类计时手段的发展历史、构成手表机芯的各个部件以及电子科技给制表业带来的冲击。因此，在本期《世界钟表大全》中，我们将把注意力放在手表外观的各个方面，包括表壳、字盘、表面、指针以及表带。同时，我们也将探讨不同类型的手表及其所用的材料和生产工艺。此外，我们还将去年深受好评的专业词汇汇聚一堂。我们深信本书将成为手表业这一复杂而迷人的领域中具价值的参考书。

作为一种特色，本书的第二部分仍将介绍一些国际制表业的最新动态。您将会了解到新款手表的各种信息，制表工艺激动人心的发展，流行的审美观点……一切都将为这因循守旧却又追求创新永不知疲倦的领域注入新的活力。

最后，本书末尾的索引详细列出了各品牌在中国的销售点、联络处、服务中心和零售商名录。通过这些详尽的分销网络可以把顾客与生产商联系得更紧密。

我们衷心希望您把《世界钟表大全》作为您的得力助手，并在阅读中找到乐趣。我们仍一如既往地期待您不吝指正，以便我们能更有效地满足大众的需要。



HEINZ HEIMANN

MFC

MARKETING EURO CHINA

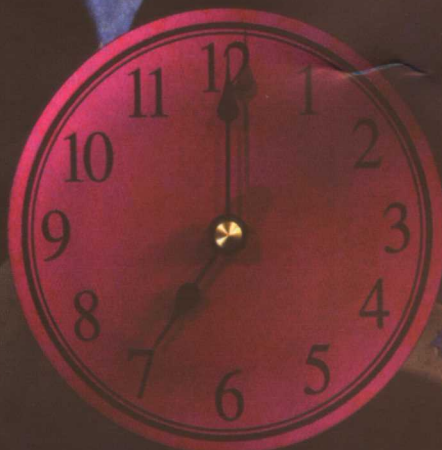




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手来



外观

WATCH OF EXTERIORS



By GIL BAILLOD



The weather is fine. The sun is casting short shadows, it is midday. Cherry trees are in blossom. The moon is completing its third revolution around the earth: everyone knows that it is noon, that we are in spring and that it is the 88th day of the year.

For thousands of years, these astronomical and natural indications of time were enough for people to place themselves on the scale of time. Still today, hundreds of millions of men and women live with no need of more accurate time.

All these pieces of information – the daily rotation of the earth for day and night, the moon cycle for the month, the revolution of the earth around the sun for the year – have been studied and assembled by scientists and craftsmen to indicate the time on a dial.

Six centuries elapsed between the invention in Europe at the end of the 13th century of the tower clock, measuring over a cubic meter, up until the advent of the wristwatch, which only became widespread from 1930 onwards.

Contemporary social and economic life is organized in a precise way around time. Science, communication and transport require extremely accurate measurement of time, to the nearest billionth of a second...

For the vast majority of people, the need for precision remains relative: people want to place themselves within a given hour viewed in terms of quarter hours. While an individual manner of reading the time remains indicative, the actual rate of the watch must be accurate. It must not be perturbed by external aggressive factors such as shocks, dust, temperature, damp or magnetism.

天气晴朗，正是中午时分，阳光投射著短短的影子；樱桃树开著花；月亮围绕著地球完成第三次公转。每个人都知道这是在正午，在春天，在一年的第 88 天。


千百年来，人们捕捉这些天文学和自然界的迹象，将自身置于时间的刻度中。直至今日，几十亿男男女女的生活并不需要更精确的时间。

所有这些信息，地球每天的日夜轮转、月亮每月的圆缺变换、地球每年的四季交替，都被科学家和工匠加以研究和实验，用来在刻度盘上表示时间。

从 13 世纪末欧洲人发明的体积大于 1 立方米的塔钟，到手表的出现并在 1930 年后广泛使用，时间走过了 6 个世纪。

现代的社会和经济生活由时间来准确地组织。科学和通讯、运输更需要极其精确的时间量度，接近十亿分之一秒……

对绝大多数人，这种对准确时间的需求仍然是相对的：人们习惯于用一刻钟来度量时间。尽管对时间读取的个人方式依然是指示性的，钟表实际的快慢差率却必须保持精确。它不能被诸如撞击、灰尘、温度、湿气、磁力等外部破坏性因素扰乱。



The large clocks of yesteryear were well equipped to run smoothly in the great outdoors: the teeth of the gear-wheel, generally the size of a finger, could stand up to variable weather conditions, dusty winds and variations in temperature.

Miniaturization meant that the organs of small table clocks, pocket watches and even more so wristwatches became increasingly fragile and vulnerable.

The watch movement had to be "clothed" in order to be protected.

Natural time as defined by the stars was summarized on the dial of the watch, but it was time as standardized into two times twelve hours that became a universal reference, without which societies could no longer communicate or coordinate their multiple activities.

Watchmaking has made such tremendous progress over the centuries that one has almost forgotten the efforts involved in conquering precision. People are no longer too concerned about whether a watch is accurate, because precision is seen as "natural". That is why the purchase of a watch is mainly determined by its aesthetic appeal, based on its exterior.

Large tower clocks were soon miniaturized into clocks destined to take their place in princely dwellings, where they were hung on a wall and dependent on the driving-weight that gave the necessary impulsion. The weight was suspended from a cord which required space under the clock to unwind.

The invention of the spring around 1440 freed the timekeeper from its fixed position, allowing it to be installed on a table or pedestal table. From then on, mechanically divided time could be transported.

During the second half of the 15th century, the

过去年代的大钟装备精良，可以在户外平稳地运转，大齿轮上通常有手指粗的齿，经得起天气的变化、风尘的侵蚀和气温的升降。

微型化意味著台钟、怀表甚至手表的元件变得越来越脆弱和易碎。

为了保护机芯，必需“穿上衣服”。

由恒星定义的自然时间写在了表盘上，但这是成为通用参照的标准化为2乘12小时的时间，没有它，人们将无法交流，无法协调各式各样的活动。

几个世纪以来，钟表制造业取得了巨大的进步，以至人们差一点忘了为精确性而付出的努力。人们不再关心钟表是否走时精确，这被看作是自然的、因此钟表的购买，主要由它们的外部特征的美观所决定。

大型塔钟迅速被微型化为豪华住宅中的挂钟，它们被挂在墙上，靠钟锤的摆动来走时。钟锤用绳子挂在钟下面那个可以任它自由摆动的空间。

1440年左右，弹簧的发明将钟表从固定的位置中解放出来，可以放置在方桌或独腿桌上。从那时起，机械划分的时间可以被传送了。

mechanical movement was reduced to the size of a large egg. Watches could be held in the palm of one's hand and were always with their owners, who wore them on a chain and thus always had the time with them wherever they went. Watches remained luxury objects, both prestigious and rare. While they were rudimentary in technical terms, much emphasis was placed on their richly decorated appearance.

One easily forgets that the "clothing" or exterior of a watch – the case, dial, crystal, hands and strap or bracelet with its clasp – must in fact meet technical criteria just as stringent as those of the movement.

That is precisely what the following pages intend to reveal...

15世纪下半叶，机械机芯缩小到一只鸡蛋大小。表可以被握在人的手掌里，它的主人用表链将它戴在身上，在任何地点都能知道确切的时间。这时的表仍然是一件奢侈物，既珍贵又代表著声望。在早期的术语中，更多的重点是在它们装饰华丽的外表上的。

人们很容易忘记一块表的“外套”或其他外部特征。表壳、表盘、表面、指针、皮表带或金属表带和上面的表扣，实际上都必须像机芯一样严密地符合技术标准。

这就是随后几页所要揭示的内容。





THE POCKET WATCH



At the end of the 15th century, watches were still voluminous objects, some 70 to 80 millimetres in diameter and 45 millimetres thick. They could be worn hung from a chain or on the belt in a special leather pouch. Given that it was impossible to reduce this volume, because the movement was based on a crown-wheel escapement and foliot, watchmakers and goldsmiths naturally focused their efforts on decoration. The case was finely chased and engraved. The dial was made of metal and bore a single large hand, protected by an openworked cover. A few rare specimens were protected by a rock crystal glass.

The greatest technical revolution prior to quartz came in 1675 when Dutch physicist and astronomer, Christiaan Huygens, invented the balance-spring. The balance-spring imparted a repetitive (isochronous) movement to the circular balance. This required a less powerful mainspring and made it possible to use finer wheels. Watches were further miniaturized, acquiring a smaller diameter and becoming less thick, but variations in rate still amounted to several minutes per day. The cover sometimes featured a compass and sundial for daily time-setting.

The 17th century was the golden age of decoration. The case, dial and cover were enriched by enamel paintings, precious stones, pearls and gold.

Major research was undertaken in the 18th century to improve the precision of timekeepers, which were indispensable instruments in determining the longitude at sea and taking bearings. The great naval powers – England, Spain, France and Holland – offered fabulous rewards intended to stimulate watchmaking scholars to intensify their research.

Dials were enriched by a minute hand. This new

15世纪末，表仍然是个大块头，直径约7到8厘米，厚4.5厘米。人们可以用表链将它戴在身上，也可以放在特制的小皮包内，再栓在腰带上。当时要缩小表的体积，几乎是不可能的，因为机芯是由一个冕型擒纵齿轮和陀轮所组成的，而钟表匠和金匠们自然把注意力集中在装饰上。表壳经过了精雕细刻，金属表盘加一根大指针，由一块透雕的盖子保护。少数珍奇的样品更是用水晶玻璃保护。

在石英表发明之前，最大的技术革命随著 1675 年荷兰物理学家和天文学家 Christiaan Huygens 发明的平衡弹簧而到来。平衡弹簧使得圆型弹簧能够重复地（等时地）摆动。这降低了对主发条强度的要求，并让齿轮变得更精巧。表的尺寸被大大缩小，直径更短、厚度更薄，但走时的误差每天仍达到几分钟。表盖上有时会备有用于校准时间的指南针和日晷。

17 世纪是装饰的黄金年代。表壳、表盘和表盖装饰著各种珐琅图案、宝石、珍珠和黄金。

由于成为了航海时测量经度和方向的必不可少的仪器，18 世纪人们开展了大量使计时走时更准确的研究。英国、西班牙、法国和荷兰这些主要的海上强国拿出了巨额奖金来激励钟表制造专家们加紧他们的研究工作。

表盘被加上了分针，1680 年起这种表被广泛使用，10 年后秒针也出现了。事实上，早在 1519 年瑞士人 Jost Bürgi 已经掌握了分针和秒针的显示，但他太超前于他的时代了，直到一个半世纪以后这种精确性才得到了保证。秒针实质上试图指示表的走时，但它仍然不够精确，每天要差一到几分钟。

1757 年英国钟表匠 Mudge 制作了直至今日仍在不断地完善中的摆杆擒纵轮。它是缩小机芯体积的重要贡献之一。