

**Alarm**

Alarm or reminder with an acoustic signal that is activated when the watch reaches the pre-set alarm time.

**Automatic (or Self-Winding) Mechanism**

A mechanical movement that derives its energy from the motion of the wearer's arm and thus does not require manual winding. The automatic winding of the watch is accomplished by a rotor that moves as long as the watch is kept in motion.

**Blued Screws**

Tempered steel screws, whose blue color is the result of an oxidizing chemical reaction when heated to a temperature of approximately 290 °C (554 °F).

**Caliber**

Originally used to designate the diameter of a watch movement. Over the years, however, the term became synonymous with the movement as such, and nowadays these two terms are used interchangeably.

**Chronograph / Chronoscope**

"Chronograph" is used today to refer to a clock or watch that is equipped with the function of a stopwatch. However, this use of the term is not entirely correct since "chronograph" literally means "time writer" (Greek *graphein* = to write). Because the additional function does not record the time but rather simply show the time, the correct term, which is also used among specialists, is actually "chronoscope" (Greek *skopein* = to observe).

**Complication**

An additional feature in a watch movement beyond the basic function of timekeeping. Typical examples of complications are chronographs, "perpetual calendars," or power reserve displays.

**Countdown Feature**

Adjustable counter in a watch that counts time backwards from a pre-set starting time.

**«Côte de Genève» Finishing**

Finely striped finish used to decorate the movement and applied to the rotor, the wheel bridge or the balance cock.

**Darkness Power Reserve**

The time period in which a fully-charged solar-powered watch continues to run in absolute darkness, i.e. without being recharged by light.

**Manual Synchronization**

Option to synchronize a radio-controlled watch manually with the time-signal transmitter.

**Moon-Phase Display**

Visual representation of the phases between two new moons by means of a disk partially visible through an aperture on the dial. The synodic month represents the average length of this period (lunation) with 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 29 seconds.

**Multi-Frequency Radio-Controlled Watch**

Radio-Controlled watch, which is able to receive signals from the DCF 77.5 transmitter in Europe as well as JJY40 and JJY60 in Japan and WWVB in North America.

**Perpetual Calendar**

A calendar that automatically accounts for the different lengths of the months as well as for leap years in the Gregorian calendar.

**Power Autonomy / Power Reserve**

The terms "power autonomy" or "power reserve" describe the running time that remains in a fully wound or partially unwound movement before it stops, provided that no additional winding takes place in the meantime.

**PVD Coating**

Physical vapor deposition (PVD) is a method for coating watch cases, in which a thin film of pure metal is deposited by evaporation in a vacuum. PVD-coated cases are particularly scratch-resistant, skin-friendly, and allergy-neutral.

**Quartz Movement**

A movement that is run by an electric oscillator powered by a watch battery or a solar cell and regulated by a synthetic quartz crystal. (The rate difference is less than one second per week.)

**Radio-controlled Watch**

A watch that receives a time signal from a central radio transmitter. Due to its continuous synchronization, the radio-controlled watch is the most accurate form of measuring time. In addition, it offers the convenience of switching automatically between standard time and daylight saving time.

**Sapphire Crystal**

Watch glass made of industrially manufactured sapphire, which is extremely scratch-resistant due to its exceptional hardness.

**Secondary Time Display**

Option to display another time (e.g. that of another time zone).

**Solar-Powered Radio-Controlled Watch**

A radio-controlled watch powered by solar energy, which is gathered by a solar cell and collected in a solar storage. This storage powers the watch even with minimal exposure to light.

**Synchronization**

Time comparison between a radio-controlled watch and a time-signal transmitter. Junghans watches are synchronized automatically every night between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. In addition, they may be synchronized manually at any given time.

**Tachymeter (or Tachometer)**

A watch scale used to compute speed. If a chronograph is started at a marker, the point on the tachymeter scale adjacent to the second hand when passing the next marker will indicate the speed of travel between the two.

**Time-Zone Adjustment**

When changing time zones, a radio-controlled watch can be adjusted to display the local time and date. Radio-controlled watches with a secondary time display can be adjusted to display both local time and home time.