

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.

«Côtes 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 2.9 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.