



Keith W. Strandberg,
Fortune Character watch editor

WHAT TIME IS IT?

MAKING SENSE OF TIME ZONES WITH FANTASTIC WATCHES

时区达人

腕表世界中的旅行一族

by Keith W. Strandberg (史传伯)

If you travel regularly, you understand that figuring out what time it is where you are, where you are going and where you started can be a real challenge.

Yet, time is essential to travel – planes are scheduled to the minute, and on the traveler's side, it's important to know what time it is no matter what part of the world you are in, so you don't miss your flight or you make sure you are on time for that important meeting. Also, you need to know what time it is back home so you don't call and wake people up in the middle of the night.

Trying to do all that with an ordinary, single time zone watch is challenging, involving mathematics and mental gymnastics not so easily accomplished when jet lagged.

That's where time zone watches, also known as dual time, world time or GMT/UTC watches, come in. These watches have a way to display at least two time

zones to make things easier on travelers, doing the calculations required to figure out time zones for you, so the hardest decision you have to make is which watch to buy.

在旅途中同时摸清出发地、所在地和目的地的时间会有多难？对于经验丰富的旅行者而言，你不得不承认这是一个挑战。

时间就是贯穿旅程的节骨眼：航班的精确度以分钟计算，而旅客无论身处何地，都必须牢牢掌握时间，这样才不会误点。即便是在往自己家里赶，时间对你也一样重要：你不愿在某个静静的午夜用电话“突袭”你的亲朋好友，给他们带来尴尬吧？

如果你始终戴着一枚单时区的普通手表长途跋涉，你需要拥有超乎寻常的心算能力；而万一飞机误了点，你的脑力将遭受加倍考验。

于是我们就有了多时区手表，人们通常还管它叫GMT/UTC或双时区手表。这类宝贝都至少能显示两个以上的不同时区，是旅行者当之无愧的福音。制造商为人们克服了时区的挑战，但我们还将面临一个新的问题：哪款多时区手表更适合你呢？





A Short History of (World) Time

Before the advent of standard time in 1918, every city and region in the world operated on "local solar time" or "apparent solar time" (also known as "sun time"), which was its own system of time – independent of any other city. Most cities around the world had some sort of timekeeper, a clock chime, a whistle or a bell, to which people could synchronize their clocks and pocket watches. Back then, in a city like Los Angeles, local time could vary as much as a minute or more from one side of the city to the other due to the sun's relative position in the sky. For example, sun time differed by about 30 seconds between the two ends of the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge. When it was 12 noon in New York City, it was 12:12 pm in Boston, Massachusetts; 11:56 am in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 11:30 am in Cleveland, Ohio; 11:14 am in Indianapolis, Indiana; 11:46 am in Richmond, Virginia; and 11:36 am in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



► Baume et Mercier Clifton



► Blancpain Villeret with Traditional Chinese Calendar



► Bovet Virtuoso Tourbillon

The United States federal government officially adopted Standard Time on March 19, 1918. By 1929, most countries around the world started keeping time by this system. In 1972, the majority of the world adopted Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and now official time zones are indicated by +/- UTC, rather than GMT. There are, however, some parts of the world that divide time up differently than originally conceived. Newfoundland, India, Iran, Afghanistan, Venezuela, Burma, the Marquesas, as well as parts of Australia use half-hour deviations from standard time, and some nations, such as Nepal, and some provinces, like the Chatham Islands, use quarter-hour deviations.

The country with the most time zones is Russia, with 11 (due to its size), while the United States uses nine standard time zones. China and India don't use Coordinated Universal Time and only have one time zone.



▲ Breguet Classique Hora Mundi



▲ Breitling Transocean Chronograph Unitime

简谈世界时间

标准时间的概念始于1918年，而此前世界各地都以“真太阳时”来计算。所谓真太阳时，就是按地球绕太阳行走的真实椭圆轨道来推算的时间；这种计时方式要求每天正午12点太阳处于头顶最高位置。正因如此，像洛杉矶这么大的城市，本地时间自然会有两头误差，出入可能在一分钟甚至更多，而不同城市间也常会有时间差。所以许多城市都有自己的计时员或大鸣钟，城中人的钟表均以此为准。

举些精确的例子。按真太阳时计算，旧金山-奥克兰大桥的两端时差为30秒；而纽约市正午12点时，马萨诸塞州的波士顿为12点12分，宾夕法尼亚州的费城和匹兹堡分别是11点56分和11点36分，俄亥俄州的克里夫兰是11点30分，印第安纳州的印第安纳波利斯为11点14分，弗吉尼亚州首府里士满为11点46分。

相对于“真太阳时”，“平太阳时”则假定一年中每天都是平均的24小时，如此便有了标准时间的概念。1918年3月19日，美国联邦政府正式采用标准时间。时至1929年，全球多数国家也都采用了这类时间系统。而到了1972年，世界上绝大部分地区都已在用世界协调时间（即UTC），目前世界各区域的官方时间划分均按 \pm UTC为标准，而并非格林尼治标准时间。然而，还是有少数地区保留了自己独特的时区划分方式。比如加拿大的纽芬兰、印度、伊朗、阿富汗、委内瑞拉、缅甸、玛克萨斯群岛以及澳大利亚局部地区，这些地方都以半小时来划分；而尼泊尔和查塔姆群岛（新西兰东部）是用三刻钟来划分时区的。

俄罗斯时区多达11个，为世界之最。美国也不赖，总共拥有9个标准时区。中国和印度并不使用UTC标准时间，各自仅有一个时区。

▶ Carl F. Bucherer
Patravi
TravelTec
FourX



▲ Corum Admirals Cup Legend 42 Meteorite Dual Time



▲ Girard Perregaux ww.tc Traveller

What to Look for in a Time Zone Watch?

There are a number of ways that timepieces accomplish displaying more than one time zone, and the one that suits you best depends on how many time zones you traverse. Some dual time watches use two dials, one above the other, while others use a small subdial on the main dial, which indicates home time, allowing you to set the bigger display to the time where you are staying. GMT watches use a separate pointer hand to point to the second time zone or to GMT/UTC. (Which you can then use to calculate any time zone in the world if you know the UTC offset, e.g. Beijing is UTC + 8, standard time, while Geneva is UTC + 1, standard time.)

If you only need to know two time zones at a glance, then a dual time or GMT watch is for you. These watches are simple, easy to use and easy to read.

▼ Hamilton Jazzmaster Face2face





▲ Maurice Lacroix Worldtimer



▲ Patek Philippe Ref 5130 World Time



▲ Patek Philippe Ref 5131 World Time

If you are a serious world traveler, consider a world time watch, one that displays the standard 24 hour time zones. There are a few that display the additional half hour time zones as well, which is a very complicated feat. Make sure the watch you choose is readable – with some world time watches, you need a magnifying glass to see the different time zones – you don't need that when you're jet lagged.

Sometimes the different time zones are displayed on the dial of the watch, on a ring around the dial or on the bezel, or there might be an electronic display that will show the world time zones. In addition, there are watches which have a day/night indicator for the home time – very helpful so you don't call someone in the middle of the night.

With a world time/dual time/GMT watch, you have a much better chance of mastering the time zones, no matter how many you cross. Unfortunately, your watch can't help you with jet lag. For that, you are on your own.

▼ Omega Seamaster GoodPlanet GMT





▲ Rolex GMT Master II

▼ Victorinox Maverick Dual Time



双时区vs 世界时区，你更适合哪一种？

手表有多种方式来显示两个以上的时区，选择哪种方式得看使用者在旅途中跨越多少个时区。有些双时区手表采用双表盘设计，有些则在主表盘内加入一个小型的副表盘，你可以将一个表盘设置成家里的时间，另一个就是目前所处位置的时间。双时区手表统称为GMT手表，它们都使用一枚独立的指针来标示第二时区或是GMT/UTC时间，你可以根据标准时区算法加权推算，比如北京是UTC+8，而日内瓦是UTC+1。



▲ Tag Heuer Carrera Calibre 8 GMT Packshot 2013



▲ Tissot Heritage Navigator

GMT 手表使用十分简便，瞬间就能识别两个不同时区的时间。但如果你是位资深旅行者，一款拥有二十四小时刻度的世界时区手表也许更适合你。有些手表设计十分复杂，时区显示精确到了半小时。当你选择这类手表时，需要弄清楚那些刻度或信息是否便于普通识别。因为有些宝贝做得太过细密，你非得动用放大镜才能辨明不同时区。当然了，不少世界时区手表都将信息刻在表盘周围，要不就是使用电子显示窗口。有些还带昼夜提示，以免因时差错乱而向对方发起“夜半电话骚扰”。

不管是双时区手表还是世界时区手表，它们都不是万能的。如果航班误点，我们还是得伤点脑筋把时间给算准了。要是少了它们，我们就很难在时区的穿行中运筹帷幄。

▼ Zenith Pilot Doublematic



◀ Zenith Pilot Doublematic



WHAT MAKES THEM TICK 1 名人与腕表



▲ Captain Chesley Sullenberger

CAPTAIN CHESLEY "SULLY" SULLENBERGER

赫德森河上的“不速之客”

Do you remember when a plane in distress after taking off from an airport in New York City landed safely in the Hudson River? Well, the captain who accomplished this amazing feat is Captain Chesley “Sully” Sullenberger, and on behalf of Fortune Character, I caught up with him to talk about how he accomplished this, and why he is working with the JeanRichard watch company.

“It’s the way I have lived my life for the 57 years before that incident that made the difference in the aggregate,” he says, when I ask him how he was able to stay cool under pressure and bring the plane down safely in the waters of the Hudson. “My entire life was preparation for the ultimate challenge of that day. There wasn’t time to learn what I needed to know in those 200 seconds of flight. All my years went into those split seconds which we never trained for.

“I have been fortunate to achieve two pinnacles in aviation – first as a fighter pilot and then as an airline captain for 30 years,” he continued. “I lived my life’s dream. It was important to me to be the most complete, skillful, knowledgeable pilot I could be. The success, if you can call it that, was a product of constant learning and constant striving for excellence.”

Sullenberger has been a “watch guy” since he began flying, and has always

worn a watch as a pilot. “I use my watch as a backup for the instruments in the cockpit,” he explains. “I flew as a fighter pilot at the end of the Cold War, I flew the F4 Phantom 2 fighter, and it had a mechanical winding clock in the instrument panel. Under the G forces, the second hand on the mechanical clock would sometimes lose time. Much of what we were doing was navigation based on timing, and we were flying in formation at very low levels, as low as 100 feet, at speeds of 600 knots, so timing was very important, to be at a particular place at a particular time, so we had to ‘deconflict’ our flight paths. I would sometimes use my watch as a backup to the aircraft clock to make sure we stayed on our timeline.

“In any airplane, unless you are in a military airplane capable of in-flight refueling, you have a finite amount of time and fuel before you have to return to earth, so the whole concept of time is vitally important,” he continues. “I have always liked the beauty of mechanical instruments. There is something about having a well-designed and finely-crafted timepiece. There is also a lot of elegance to the mechanical solutions to the problem of accuracy. I love craftsmanship in many things, including airplanes and watches. We only have so much time, so I am fascinated by watches and watchmaking.”

Since he was contacted by JeanRichard, Sullenberger has become even more enamored of mechanical timepieces. “Next month, I will have a chance to learn more when I visit the manufacture,” he says. “At some point, we will talk about doing a watch together. For the time being, I am wearing a JeanRichard Terrascope with a black dial.”

Even though Sullenberger has since retired from being an active captain, he stays busy with public speaking, consulting to business on safety, being an aviation safety expert on American TV News and writing – he is working on book three right now.

“There’s never enough time in the day,” Sullenberger says. “I really feel an obligation to continue to be a good public face of these issues and to treat this story with respect. I’m really trying to continue to use this so it

leaves everything I care about better than when I started.”

As a result of his extraordinary experience, and his subsequent fame, Sullenberger has been determined to do something positive for his beloved aviation industry, and safety in general. “I feel an obligation to do something meaningful,” he admitted. “One of the biggest surprises is that unlike other news stories, this story did not fade away. Because of where and when it happened, people were looking for good news and they were touched and inspired by this event. Once I figured that out, I felt an obligation to do good, not to do so which would have been a missed opportunity. I have to do what I can to improve aviation safety, the status of the airline piloting profession and I also have branched out and begun to apply all the things I’ve learned in other domains – like medicine. I want to have more long term good come of this.”

你是否听说过有架飞机从纽约起飞后紧急迫降在赫德森河（Hudson River）上的故事？这一事件中的草根英雄——机长 Chesley Sullenberger 在情急之下并未给飞机任何灾难性俯冲的机会，而是以出色的技术将它平稳落在了河面上，机内155名乘客全部安全脱险。编者专门拜访了这位现已退役的机长，让他谈谈与JeanRichard（尚维沙）腕表的合作经历和自己的职业感想。

事故发生在纽约市，时间为2009年1月15日。他是如何保持镇定，携整机人员渡过危险的？“当时我57岁，我的人生在这之前波澜不惊，但我一直都在为这类不可预料的挑战做准备。紧急迫降前后仅200秒的过程，但之前从未学习过如何应对这样惊心动魄的200秒。整个职业生涯中的经验与意志，就在这关键的时刻发挥了作用。”

“我的飞行生涯共有两件事最能引以为豪。一是战斗机飞行员的经历，另外就是当了整整三十年的民航机长。我一直在追逐自己的梦想，它不断激励我完善自己的技术、知识和各个方面。如果我真的拥有成功，那么它得归功于我的持之以恒。”

自Sullenberger从事飞行工作起，手表就与他结下不解之缘，成了他每次飞行任务中不可或缺的伙伴。“我把手表当作驾驶舱备用仪器。冷战时期我是战斗机飞行员，当时我驾驶着F4幻影战斗机，操作台上的计时器使用机械发条。因飞机高速移动时会受到G力影响，计时器秒针有时就会偏慢。而时间对巡航是至关重要的，我们往往都在100英尺的低空以600节速度列队飞行，必须要在确定的时间里到达确定的飞行位置，这样才不会破坏队列的阵形。为了保证精确，手表可以满足我的不时之需。”

“只有军用飞机可以在飞行过程中加油，而民用飞机上加载的燃料是有限的，你必须在限定的时间里返回地面，因此时间成了我的挚友。我一直迷恋机械的魅力，比如那些设计优异、工艺精巧的时计。以机械的匠心来追求极致精确，颇具雅士之风。对我来说，手表就和飞机一样复杂精确，我喜爱这类工艺。”自打尚维沙腕表找上了Sullenberger，他对机械腕表的痴迷又升温了不少。“下周我会拜访制造商，这是个开阔眼界的好机会。我们还会谈谈如何一起开发一款腕表，目前我戴着尚维沙的Terrascope（地球探索者）。”

尽管退役，这位曾经的英雄还时时活跃在各个领域。公众演讲、企业安全顾问、美国电视新闻航空安全专家，还有写作（已有两本著作问世，目前在写个人的第三本书）。由于经历显赫，Sullenberger决定为他所热爱的航空工业多释放一些正能量，而这些饶有意义的事情主要涉及安全话题。“我觉得这是一项义不容辞的使命。我自己都感到吃惊，2009年那件事迹至今还未从公众的记忆中淡去，也许是因为人们惯于被那些关键事件中的好消息所感动鼓舞吧。这一点也触动了我自己，我应该借助这一影响力多做些有意义的事情。于是我尽可能地为航空安全出谋划策，并想在诸如医药这类新的领域取得一定建树。我希望这些努力会有长远的益处。”

WHAT MAKES THEM TICK 2 名人与腕表

LUDWIG OECHSLIN Ludwig Oechslin 的腕表感悟

“I became interested in watches when I started my studies in 1972 in Basel,” Ludwig Oechslin, the curator of the International Watchmaking Museum, the MIH, the world’s premier watchmaking museum in La Chaux-de-Fonds, as well as the head of his own brand, ochs and junior, recalls. “Before, I was in a house that had a big chiming clock, so when it rang, I knew what time it was. So, when I went to live in an apartment at University, I needed a watch. The first watch I was interested in was a minute repeater, but I didn’t have enough money. I was never really happy with the watch I bought, because it wasn’t a repeater, and it was cheap. From there, my interest grew,” he continues. “When I was in the middle of my studies of archeology, I decided to concentrate on watchmaking. I had to find a profession where I could earn money, and I liked to work with my hands.”

Oechslin is not the head of a big brand, but the work he did with Ulysse Nardin, bringing the company back with unique and cutting edge designs and ideas never seen before, like the Moonstruck and the Freak, was truly groundbreaking.

In 1983, Oechslin started to work with Rolf Schnyder at Ulysse Nardin, and in 2001, he began to work at the museum.

As a designer and watchmaker, Oechslin has respect for every watch brand, no matter what level. “All of the brands work in their own area really well. Behind all the watches today is big work and it requires a lot of time and investment and thinking, and this I have respect for.”

Oechslin does, however, bemoan the emphasis on design instead of concentrating on precision and the display of time. “Swiss watchmaking, especially at the high end, is more mechanical jewelry than watches,” he says. “The indication of time is not a priority anymore. The beauty or the mechanical aesthetic has become more important than the indication of time.”

For Oechslin, the beauty of a watch lies in its utility. “Watches are an instrument to indicate time, they are useful things,” he explains. “The more accurate they are, the more efficient they are, the better they are to me. I love calendar watches – perpetual, annual, and the movements behind. The simpler the movement, the more accurate it is and the easier it will be to produce, and the more I love it. I am simple and I like simple.”

拉绍德封 (la Chaux-de-Fonds), 一处静宜俊美的地方, 它是瑞士法语区内的重要城市, 更是瑞士钟表发展的中心。举世闻名的国际钟表工艺博物馆 (MIH) 坐落于此, 而馆长 Ludwig Oechslin 是位造诣非凡的腕表设计师。“从1972年起我便开始在巴塞尔念书, 那时我就迷上了腕表。早在念大学之前, 我住的房子里有个巨大的鸣钟, 我一天的时间就以它为准。来到了巴塞尔, 我无法适应没有钟鸣的大学宿舍, 所以需要一块腕表。当时钟情于三问表, 但苦于囊中羞涩, 只能愤愤不平地收了块廉价手表。”这位独立腕表品牌 “Ochs und Junior” 的创始人细细回忆着他的过去: “于是我对腕表的渴望与日俱增, 到

我考古学读到一半时, 终于决定将精力倾注在手表制作上。那时我得找份工作养活自己, 我喜欢自食其力的生活。”

Oechslin 自创的 Ochs und Junior 虽算不上大牌, 但他却是雅典表 (Ulysse Nardin) 首屈一指的功臣。“Moonstruck (月之狂想)” 和 “Freak (奇想)” 等系列都是腕表设计领域中公认的神话, 是他为雅典表带来前所未有的独特风格与精湛构思。

Oechslin 与雅典表的合作始于1983年, 到了2001年他开始为国际钟表工艺博物馆工作。身为一代巨匠, 他敬重每一个腕表品牌, 无论它们属何档次。“每个品牌都在自己的领域充分表现。现代手表行业是个巨大的家族, 各门各系都投入了足够的时间、财力与策略, 它们都值得我尊重。”

但他对于当前业内设计优于精确的趋势也有所不满。“现在的瑞士制表行业, 尤其是高端腕表这块, 越来越想把手表打造成‘机械珠宝’。时间的重要地位已退居第二, 取而代之的是设计外观或机械美学。”

对 Oechslin 而言, 腕表的隽永之美尽在实用之中。“腕表不是摆设, 它们是用来报时的。精确性越高, 则效率越高, 而它们的价值也越能得以体现。我喜欢带有日历的手表, 那颗默默工作的机芯精确而耐久。机芯越是简单, 手表的精确性能越佳, 制作也不繁琐。我是一个简单的人, 所以我喜欢简单。”

▼ Ludwig Oechslin



RALPH LAUREN RL 67 COLLECTION

Ralph Lauren RL67
Safari 猎游系列

“The romance of safari is a dream that I have returned to many times,” says Ralph Lauren. “It is an adventure, a world of refinement set against a rugged and powerful landscape.”

Last year, Lauren expanded Safari into his watch collection, and this year, he takes it a step forward with several very interesting timepieces.

The key piece for the 2013 watch season is the RL67 Safari Tourbillon, an impressive watch on an alligator strap. On first blush, a tourbillon doesn't really make sense for the Ralph Lauren watch brand. But if you consider Ralph Lauren's penchant for mixing elements of luxury and the rough and rugged world of the ranch, the safari, horse-riding and more, a tourbillon in the gunmetal case of the Safari is the perfect choice. Ralph Lauren's vision of a safari is roughing it in the most luxurious way possible. It's the perfect contrast – one of the most challenging high complications to master in a rough and ready sports watch.

“This year, I returned to the themes of some of my favorite inspirations

— the rugged romance of a safari, the refined sports of sailing and horseback riding, the glamour of art deco,” Lauren says. “And each timepiece is the result of the world's best craftspeople using rare complications and the finest materials.”

The tourbillon is one of watchmaking's highest accomplishments and the audacity of putting such a complication in a rugged chemical- and thermal-treated Safari case is pure Ralph Lauren.

Another of the pieces in the Safari collection is the RL67 Safari Chronometer, a vintage-look watch that plays with the sizes of the Arabic numerals, with the 12 and 6 oversized. The orange second hand sets off the aged 45mm steel case, which undergoes a special treatment to patina the blackened steel.

Rounding out the Safari collection this year is the RL67 Automotive Chronograph. You might recall the Sporting Chronograph that features a dial inlaid with elm burlwood inspired by Lauren's classic car collection? Well, this year, the Safari

collection gets a chronograph with the same dial treatment, in a high-tech titanium resin, in a 45mm case.

“午夜梦回，总是难忘猎游的浪漫。面对崎岖而壮观的自然之景，你在开创一次精致而高贵的冒险之旅。” Ralph Lauren 先生于1984年首次将猎游（Safari）概念引入腕表设计中，而今年推出的RL67 Safari Tourbillon，在延续Safari经典美学元素的基础上重新演绎了奢华与粗犷的巧妙融和。遥想那远征的旅队，马背上的汉子，还有美国西部牧场——精巧的陀飞轮（Tourbillon）与炮铜色皮具会摩擦出怎样的火花？Ralph Lauren 运用猎游的旷悍遐想再塑靡丽，为一款赋予运动风格的腕表注入能思巧匠。

“今年回归了很多自己喜欢的主题：猎游情怀，航海和马术运动，装饰艺术之美。每款手表均由顶级工匠选用最为独特的设计与材料精工打制。”

RL67 陀飞轮表的精钢表壳经过化学和热处理，有效提升了耐用性能，而亮银色的精钢也因此变成粗犷的黑化钢，贴合

▼ Ralph Lauren
RL67 Tourbillon



Safari 猎游系列倡导的豪迈之美。陀飞轮是一种由平衡摆、游丝、擒纵结构和外面的旋转框架构成的机芯，至今仍是卓绝制表工艺的象征。将如此精致复杂的工艺装入一款Safari表壳，足见Ralph Lauren 的勇气与造诣。

猎游系列中的另一款RL67 Safari Chronometer，是古董型设计的天文台腕表，简洁的表盘配以醒目的奶白色阿拉伯数字，而尺寸偏大的12与6两个刻度，突出强调了这枚时计的精确主张。橙红色秒针与复古色调的45毫米黑化钢表壳形成诙谐对比，整体浑然，别具一格。

该系列最后一款则是RL67自动腕表。如果你是Ralph Lauren的粉丝，一定熟知其运动腕表系列中经典的榆木树结纹表盘，这种设计灵感源于Ralph Lauren收藏的古董车。而今年的Safari当然也少不了这一元素，45毫米直径的表壳由高科技钛树脂制成，内部古朴的木结纹表盘带你重温浓浓的复古情调。

► Ralph
Lauren RL67
Chronometer



◀ Ralph Lauren
RL67 Automotive
Chronograph

ULYSSE NARDIN JUST FOR LADIES

“玉玲珑”
——简洁中的高贵， 仅为女士打造



► Ulysse Nardin Jade



► Ulysse Nardin
Jade

Chai Schnyder, Chairwoman of Ulysse Nardin, personally requested the movement (UN-310) in the latest ladies collection from her late husband Rolf Schnyder 11 years ago. Now, it is ready and is powering a beautiful new timepiece adorned with lustrous green jade. This special mechanical movement uses a pusher at the four o'clock position to control the functions of the crown, eliminating the need for ladies to pull the crown out and risk damaging their manicured fingernails.

This new timepiece features four green jade horns, a mother of pearl dial wet with diamond hour markers, and a case snow-set with diamonds and emeralds.

十一年前，雅典表现任主席Chai Schnyder 要求她已故的丈夫Rolf Schnyder（雅典表当时的主席兼行政总裁）专为女士系列开发一个UN-310机芯。时至今日，这枚牵动她情感与回忆的机芯终于完成。

这是一款为简单而存在的设计。搭载它的“玉玲珑”腕表表壳上4点钟位置有一个按钮，它用三个不同的位置来控制表冠功能：“位置1”为机芯上链，“位置2”调整日期，“位置3”设置时间。每个操作都是简单地向前或向后旋转表冠，不需要将表冠拉出，由此避免将女士美甲刮花。

整个表圈与四颗精致的碧色玉角相连，表壳上的绿宝石与钻石交相辉映，犹如绵绵细雪环抱在手表周围。在珍珠贝母的表盘上，每颗钻石代表一个小时，与表壳完美呼应，尽显典雅高贵的女人味，令人爱不忍释。