

1815 RATTRAPANTE PERPETUAL CALENDAR by A. Lange & Söhne and a lunar globe, Ernst Fischer, Dresden, 1875.

With a split-seconds chronograph, a perpetual calendar, a moon-phase display, and a power-reserve indicator, the 1815 RATTRAPANTE PERPETUAL CALENDAR unites more horological complications than the clearly organised dial suggests at first sight. The technical challenge involved in this complication is to ever more accurately approximate the lunar month of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. With a moon-phase display that needs to be corrected by merely one day every 122.6 years, A. Lange & Söhne has attained a highly realistic degree of accuracy.



H2 by HYT is pushing the limits of hydro mechanics yet further. The guiding principle behind this new concept? To further integrate fluidics into mechanical watchmaking.

Firstly, by the position of the bellows, positioned at 6 o'clock in "V" and rising, which clearly evokes the most outstanding achievements of automotive and aeronautical engineering. This optimises the integration of the interface that connects the watch mechanisms with the fluidic system. Mirroring the pair of bellows, the balance spring presides at midday on its black bridge, the dome marking the rhythm of life in this unique world. At 3 o'clock, a "H-N-R" crown position indicator, which brings to mind the gearstick of a racing car, is counterbalanced by the presence of another hand, which is also original and exclusive to HYT, a temperature indicator. Once the watch is being worn, this function enables the user to accurately find out when the fluid has reached the optimum temperature range. In the centre, a minute hand, designed in stages to fit the structure of the fluidic system, jumps after 30 minutes to avoid the bellows.