

#### **Clock with wheels made of wood**

The oldest familiar shape of the Black Forest clock. Wooden wheel waves run on wooden circuit boards. With a balance lever serving as time control. The drive was probably a smooth field rock on a string with a counterweight. Running time was about 12 hours. Not until the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were the wooden gear wheels replaced with brass wheels. The clock case made of wood and the wooden carrier plates remained.



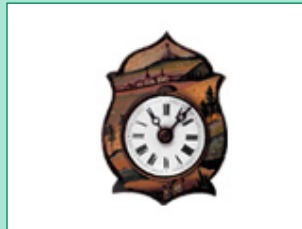
#### **Clocks with varnished shields**

Normal size wall clocks as being made since the middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Artistic shield painters created real pieces of art. Approximately 50% of the total production in the Black Forest was allotted to this type of clock. And finally, the clocks with hand painted and varnished wood shields, striking mechanism and later followed by the cuckoo call, became the distinct trademark of Black Forest clock making.



**”Jockele” clock**

is the expression for a little and much favored Black Forest clock with a clock work size of 8 cm in height, 6 cm width and approximately 5 to 6 cm in depth. Often furnished with a porcelain or brass sheet shield. The name goes back to Jacob (Jockele) Herbstreith from Hinterzarten, who around 1790 manufactured these little wall clocks.



**”Sorg” clock**

The smallest wall clock with an extremely small clock work and a shield height of approximately 7 cm. Named after the clock maker family Sorg in Neustadt, who around 1820 manufactured these type of clocks. Originals are rarely found and well sought after by collectors.



### Cuckoo clock

For the majority of people the perfect example for the Black Forest clock. They were probably first made between 1730 and 1750. Whether Schönwald or Neukirch was first, must remain an unanswered question. The cuckoo clock, as now generally known, goes back to a competition in 1850, where the so called "Bahnhäusleform" (shape of a station gatekeeper house) was the designated winner and honored by the architecture professor Friedrich Eisenlohr of Karlsruhe.



### Figure clock

Next to cuckoo clocks, other simple automates of the technical terminology "figure clocks" and in dialect called "Männleuhren" were soon invented. Eyes were rolling by the stroke of each second, bells were ringing or even soldiers were marching - it was the home movie of that age.



#### **Flute clock / Music clock**

Very often the clocks were connected to music works in which flutes, harps or glass bells could be heard playing different melodies by the stroke of the hour. Large music clocks (total automates) were made by pre-order and were also greatly admired at the world fairs.



#### **Wall clock**

The spring reverse clock of the time period between 1880 and 1930 and Germany's most favorite living room clock was industrially manufactured at an early stage. These clocks were most carefully worked on, they were of excellent accuracy and the clock cases were of precious wood with glass doors at the front.



### Alarm clock

This was a much demanded article by begin of the age of industry in the Black Forest clock production. In 1905 the total of the produced quantity of alarm clocks was estimated at 4,1 million (70,7% of the total clock production). The most popular type was the so called baby alarm clock with a round metal body and a mounted bell. It was t h e alarm clock of the time period between 1890 and 1930.



### Radio clock

In 1977, the Physical and Technical Federal Office in Braunschweig began to emit cesium time signals (incl. calendar dates) via the transmitter DCF77 in Mainflingen near Frankfurt on long wave 77,5 kHz. From then on, large clocks with a corresponding receiving part could automatically be adjusted to cesium accuracy. Similar time signal transmitters were already present in Switzerland, England, Japan and in the USA. As early as 1985 and following the course towards miniatures, Junghans of Schramberg developed the first mantle clocks, later on also alarm clocks, containing a corresponding radio clockwork up until 1990, when then the first wristwatch with a wave saturating casing made of synthetic material and built in radio receiving part, an antenna integrated in the watchband, was introduced on the market. The quartz mechanism of the clock named 'Mega 1' synchronized itself automatically with the radio time signals of the transmitter DCF77 and also to the calendar and winter and summer time adjustments. To preserve energy, the receiving part of the clock is switched on for a short time only once a day at 02.00 o'clock. Outside the range of a transmitter, the radio clock functions like a normal quartz clock, immediately synchronizing itself again when radio signals are received.

The here illustrated model 'Junghans Stratos' is of black shining ceramic. The energy supply is effected via solar energy (thin film solar cells are applied on the glass of the dial). Equipped with a radio clock work, which precisely indicates time and date. The most successful synthesis of time comfort and exclusive ceramic.