

Gewidmet dem Lebenswerk und Schaffen
Papst Benedikt XVI. (Benedictus PP.XVI)

KRONSEGLER ® watch line „Sacristan“

Given the special meaning that prayer has for so many people, and the historical relevance of time measurement for praying, creating the first existing wrist watch series with liturgy time display has been a motive, and an honorable devotion, for our watch production company.

We initially referred to the Vatican in the end of 2010, presenting our plan and first design studies and asking for endorsement and official cooperation. After continuing our design and development work farther in detail, end of August 2011 we were officially authorized in producing a wrist watch series under the guidance of the Vatican Observatory (Specola Vaticana), whose foundation coat of arms can be seen on every watch produced in this series.

It is our as well as the Foundation's desire that our watch collection shall be amenable to a great number of Christians all over the world. A substantial part of the revenue generated through the sales of the watches will be used by the Vatican Observatory Foundation for purposes of research and education.

Being a medium-size Saxon company, we take pride in having received the official concession of the Vatican Observatory Foundation to dedicate the "SACRISTAN" watch series to the life's work of Pope Benedikt XVI (Benedictus PP.XVI, civil name Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger).

History and origin

The history of chronometry

changed much on the turn of the first century. At that time in the monasteries of Europe, a need for more accurate timekeeping arose. Up to 11th century, time has been defined approximately, according to natural phenomena, for example, the first cockcrow, the sunrise, the maximum height of the sun, etc.

The situation changed with commencement of the St. Benedict's charter in monasteries. According to the charter, prayers must be said seven times at various parts of the day. The sacristan was the monk responsible for the organization of day activities and prayers.

Monks were called for prayers by a chime. So, scientists in monasteries began to work hard to create an instrument of accurate chronometry. Thus, after a candle clock, a water clock and a sundial, eventually a mechanical clock was created. This clock is the main instrument for chronometry at the present time.

According to the St. Benedict's charter prayers, should be said seven times a day:

6 a.m. Laudes – prayer at dawn

9 a.m. Terz – the prayer on the third hour of the day (according to the ancient chronometry)

12 a.m. Sext – the midday prayer (according to the ancient chronometry)

3 p.m. Non - the afternoon prayer on the ninth hour of the day (according to the ancient chronometry)

6 p.m. Vesper – the prayer at sunset

9 p.m. Komplet – the prayer before a sleep

12 p.m. Matutin – the night prayer

There is also the eighth time for a prayer. The morning prayer was said at 3 a.m., according to the modern chronometry.

[For a detailed prayer time, please see Appendix 3)]

These rules are revered by majority of Christians nowadays, at least in abridged form because of the tempo of modern life. More often these seven rules are formed in three groups: morning, afternoon and evening prayers.

To reflect the importance of prayer and to remember the importance of chronometry in the development of our culture, we, at Kronsegler decided to produce a watch line for Christians, a watch to show the time for the liturgy.

Watches of line „Sacristan“

shows the time for the liturgy (for seven or eight prayers), consisting of three groups. The form of liturgy time display is an innovation and the “Sacristan” also shows the time and the date.

The display of liturgy time doesn’t persuade or compel one to say a prayer. It simply shows the optimal time for each prayer.

The “Sacristan” watch line was devised under the auspices of the Vatican Observatory Foundation and bears its official stamp and emblem. Along with your “Sacristan” watch, you will receive a Certificate of Authenticity and a Certificate of Provenance confirming the authenticity and origin of your watch.

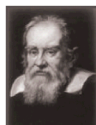
History of the Vatican Observatory Foundation

The Vatican Observatory (Specola Vaticana), one of the oldest astronomical research institutes in the world, is dedicated to a mission of discovery reflecting the Papacy's centuries-old interest in astronomy which dates back to Pope Gregory XIII in 1582.

The modern-day Vatican Observatory, with headquarters and laboratory in the Papal Gardens at Castel Gandolfo, Italy, was founded by Pope Leo XIII in 1891.

The Vatican Observatory Foundation was established to support the Vatican Observatory's exploration of the nexus of science and faith.

A substantial portion of the sales of the Vatican Observatory Watch Line „Sacristan“ will be used by the Vatican Observatory Foundation to fund educational and research initiatives in the sciences and mathematics for the betterment of all mankind.



Select Highlights of scientific research and education at the Vatican Observatory and the Vatican Observatory's telescope maintenance:

Scientific Research

- Planetary Sciences. Discovery of two new extrasolar planets by a team headed by Vatican Observatory Adjunct Scholar Fr. Dante Minniti, and study of distribution of different classes of asteroids by Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. Guy Consolmagno SJ.

- **Stellar Astronomy.** Uniform comprehensive classification encoding system for stellar spectra databases held around the world developed by Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. Christopher Corbally.
- **Extragalactic Astronomy.** Development of computer models to determine how a star evolves over the course of its life by Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. David Brown.
- **Study of Microscopic Meteors.** Findings of a study of microscopic meteors, some such meteors older than our Sun, which rain on the Earth constantly (so-called "space dust") by Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. Jean-Baptiste Kikwaya SJ reported to the American Astronomical Society.
- **Dwarf planets.** Measurement of dwarf planets and precise measurement of their spectra by Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. Guy Consolmango SJ.
- **Theoretical Cosmology.** Mathematical study of the formation of the universe by prominent theoretical cosmologist and Vatican Observatory astronomer Fr. Michael Heller to analyze the Big Bang theory.
- **Meteorite Collection.** The Vatican Observatory maintains a world-class meteorite collection of more than 1,200 pieces, some such meteorites older than our Sun, representing over 484 different meteor falls collected over several centuries. Studies are being conducted to study the collection in collaboration with astronomers from the U.K., France, Italy and the U.S. to study the nature and development of the universe over billions of years.

Education

- **International Internship Program.** International program of astronomical education reaching young people in 52 nations, with a newly dedicated focus toward expanding the internship program's recruiting reach and educational outreach to Africa.

- IYA 2009. Participation in the International Year of Astronomy in honor of the 400th anniversary of Galileo's first telescopic observations.

Telescope Maintenance

- Upgrade. Major computer and network upgrade for the VATT telescope maintained by the Vatican Observatory on Mt. Graham in Arizona.
- Mirror upkeep. Extensive and precise hand-washing of the telescope's massive mirror to improve reliability.



Congratulation!

We congratulate you on your purchase of a watch bearing the trademark KRONSEGLER ®. This watch, made of high-technology materials and components, offers you perfect quality and durability. It is resistant to exposure to oscillations, and also to temperature differences. This watch is water- and dust-resistant. To ensure your watch works properly, please follow the instructions of this manual. Please, read special instructions for your model of watch on the following pages.

Warranty

Before leaving the plant, your watch is checked for quality by our watchmakers, and also checked and tested with the help of modern technologies. This warranty applies to factory defects (except for damage because of mishandling). The warranty doesn't apply to straps, glass, batteries or wear-and-tear. The warranty is for 2 years from the date of purchase. To use the warranty, you must present your purchase receipt from an authorized seller. The receipt must show the sale date, price, full name of the company, exact name of an article, if it is necessary – watch number of limited production. To obtain warranty service, you must show this receipt and Certificate of Provenance/Authenticity in the service center.

User Manual and Notes

Waterresistance:

As a rule, waterresistance under standards DIN 8310 or ISO 2281 is not a permanent feature of watch, and can disappear after some time as a result of natural ageing and packing wearing-out. Too high or low temperature in environment, solvents and cosmetics can hasten these processes.

However, it doesn't mean that wearing watch with mark of waterresistance (m**) you can reach an indicated depth. Marking of waterresistance only shows the watch hermeticity in the conditions of pressure testing. Wristwatch endures indicated static water pressure (for example 5 atm.) and theoretically, submersion on the indicated depth. While moving in the water, for example while abrupt movement or hand beating of the surface of water, the dynamic pressure can exceed several times the permissible static pressure, so the waterresistance will change.

Please, when your watch is wet do not pull the crown! Leather strap is not expected to be affected by moisture very often, because stains can appear or the colour of the strap can change.

Marking of waterresistance 3 atm (bar) /30 m**

Watch with such marking is pressurizable up to 3 atm (bar), which correspond to water column of 30 m. height per square centimeter. So contacts with water (splashes, moisture) won't damage the watch, but it doesn't designed for swimming, immersion or taking shower with.

Marking of waterresistance 5 atm (bar)/ 50 m**

Watch with such marking is pressurizable up to 5 atm.(bar), which correspond to water column of 50 m. height per square centimeter. Such watch is designed for daily usage, it means that you can use them while bathing or washing hands. But of course you can't take shower, swim or dive while wearing watch.

Care and maintenance

Magnetic fields: protect your watch from influence of magnetic fields, for example from a big loudspeaker or a refrigerator.

Salt water: after contact with salt water clean your watch with a piece of cloth soaked with clean water.

Outside influences: avoid exposure to sunlight over a long period of time, sharp temperature drop and contacts with chemicals, cosmetics, perfume, etc. watch can be used in normal temperature: from + 10C° up to + 50C°.

Buttons and crowns: these elements are outside the watch case and are especially exposed to hits and casual handling. Be extremely careful with them.

Leather straps: in order your straps serve you for a long time, don't change the form and colour avoid water contacts. The sunlight accelerates the process of fading. Genuine leather is a natural material and is sensitive to fat or cosmetics.

Cleaning: for cleaning use a piece of cloth soaked in suds. Then wipe it dry with soft cloth. Narrow holes, such as steel ring of watch, can be cleaned with a toothbrush. We recommend to check your watch every 2-3 years, and also to check its waterresistance in a special workshop. If you need to repair, replace batteries or have a servicing always turn to a specialist.

Mechanical watches

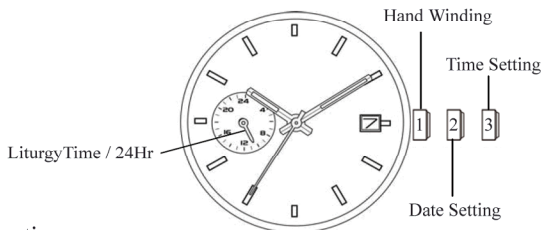
This watch must be wound every day manually. Please, do it daily and it will be better if at the same time. You must turn over the crown clockwise in the position 1 nearly 15 times (nearly 30 half-turns "forward and backward"), at the same time don't pull over the spring (termination of a guarantee validity). So your watch will go nearly a day. The maximum time of operation after full wind of watch produced by KRONSEGLER is from 36 up to 48 hours, depending on a clockwork used. Full watch wind up is reached after 40 full turnovers of crown. While winding your watch you'll feel that resistance grows.

Inaccuracy of mechanical watch is explained by its construction. Mechanical watch is worse than quartz watch in accuracy of time display. But especially this fact adds special charm to mechanical watch, some kind of “sole” you must take care of (for example wind it up).

All the products of KRONSERGLER ® are tuned up properly. You can't estimate the departure from the controlled variable, as the accurate work of watch depends greatly on it's owner and the way he use it. Collectors of valuable mechanical watch show a great concern about their watch daily. Mechanical watch has many fragile details inside so in comparison to quartz watch, it is damaged much faster as a result of hits, pushes and excessive shaking. If you change the types of watch very often we advice you to actuate your watch at least once in three month.

KS702 watch will also be available in an automatical winding version in 04/2012.

Mechanical watch “Sacristan” KS702



Activation

Wind up your watch, you must turn over the crown clockwise in the position 1 nearly 15 times (30 half-turns), your watch will work nearly for a day. A full wind up is enough for nearly 36-42 hours (you need to make 40 turnovers to wind up after watch stops). In the end of winding up watch won't display time properly. So we recommend you to wind up your watch regularly, at the same time, for example in the morning when you put it on. If you wind up your watch too often you can damage it: the watch spring can be pulled over. If you feel a great resistance - stop turning the crown (termination of guarantee validity). KS702 will also be available in an automatical winding version in 04/2012.

Time-setting and setting the display of liturgy time (24hrs.)

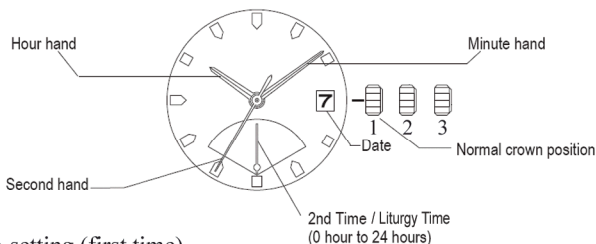
Place the crown in the position 3. You can set time by turning the crown clockwise or counterclockwise. At that time the second hand is moving. Watch hands move simultaneously with watch hand which shows liturgy time and 24hrs.

Date-setting

Place the crown in the position 2. You can set date by turning the crown. Then again place the crown back in the position 1. (Attention! Date-setting is impossible from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m.)

Quartz Watch “Sacristan”, Men’s Model KS701

Battery 371 | SR920W | Operating Temperature 0 -50 °C



Time-setting (first time)

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 3.
2. To set hour and minute hands turn the crown.
3. By pushing put the crown in the regular position, after that the second hand will begin moving.

Date-setting

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 2.
2. To set the date (calendar day) turn the crown clockwise. If you set the date from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m., the next day the date may not change.
3. After setting the date (calendar day), by pushing put the crown in the regular position.

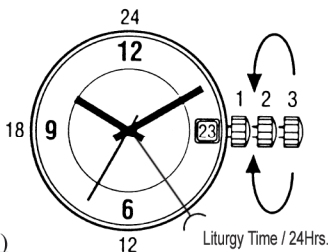
Liturgy time display setting (second time)

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 2.
2. To set the liturgy time display turn the crown counterclockwise.
3. After setting the liturgy time display, by pushing put the crown in the regular position.

If you want the second time can differ from the first one, for instance while travelling to see the time of your home country.

Quartz Watch “Sacristan”, Womens’s Model KS701

Battery 371 | SR920W | Operating Temperature 0 -50 °C



Time-setting (first time)

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 3.
2. To set hour and minute hands turn the crown.
3. By pushing put the crown in the regular position, after that the second hand will begin moving.

Date-setting

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 2.
2. To set the date (calendar day) turn the crown clockwise. If you set the date from 10 p.m. until 1 a.m., the next day the date may not change.
3. After setting the date (calendar day), by pushing put the crown in the regular position.

Liturgy time display setting (second time)

1. Pull the crown and place it in the position 2.
2. To set the liturgy time display turn the crown counterclockwise.
3. After setting the liturgy time display, by pushing put the crown in the regular position.

If you want the second time can differ from the first one, for instance while travelling to see the time of your home country.

[Appendix]

1) Monastic chronological order originates from Saint Benedict of Nursia. He founded the religious community (540, Monte Cassino) and he created a settle of rules, which was used as an example for other religious communities on the west. 7 prayers, which monks were saying day and night, were to remind the Passion of Christ. These 7 prayers are also called hours for divine service or canonical hours. Originally canonical hours didn't coincide with Roman time, if any reasons existed (season, unforeseen work, etc.) adjustments could be made. Instead of fixed timetable Benedict used «horas temperare», which meant rational use of time for all orders: divine service, thoughts, reading, work, meal and sleep. One action followed another, one by one, they spent their time in a monastic cell praying and thinking alone, sometimes they heard the chime. So they need to measure only short time spaces, water clock and hourglass were appropriate for it. Prayers, divine services and readings always took the same time. An experienced abbot or sacristan determined the appropriate time for other actions. When the day was ending if it was necessary some action was hasten or prolonged. In order to adjust to season changes of day and night, the context of some elements was changed. The duration of an individual prayer was specially changed by shortage of verses.

To begin night rituals monks needed a clock. A sundial didn't fit to these demands. Even today we can't imagine how monks woke up, as we know that they were to keep up to timetable of divine service (matins). When the appropriate clock appeared, the time for prayers was set up as it described in 3).

2) Sacristan, or Küster (lat. Custos “custodian”, “guard”), clergyman, altar boy or sexton, in the south of Germany - Mesner, Messner or Mesmer (lat. Mansionarius – house keeper) – who lived in the room of sacristan – in Switzerland he was called «Sigrist» (lat. Sacrista) or «Mesmer», it means cleric. As a rule Sacristan serves in a parish, pastor's house or eparchy.

The Old Testament tells about a group of Levites, who served in a temple or a synagogue. In the early Christianity deacons not only made a charity work but also took a responsibility for church order during a divine service. They were opening and closing the gates (a sexton), preparing everything for a divine service, teaching catechumen and choosing psalms. Later they were also responsible for setting the bell. At that time a sexton was the lowest clergy post, but the first step on the way to a post of a priest. In Lutheranism in 16 and 17 centuries sacristan was a cantor of a parish in village churches. Even until the Age of the Enlightenment a sacristan was responsible for choosing psalms for community. In the 18th century North Germany the posts of verger and village teacher were performed by one person.

He was called verger or in German «Offermann», when he also performed the role of organist. Earlier sacristan was to ring the church bell at a certain time (Angelus) for divine service. Between 17 and 20 centuries Küsters were opening their schools. And today sacristan prepares everything for divine service, helps to organize liturgy and looks after sacristy. He is also responsible for opening and closing doors, lighting candles, placing boards with psalms, ringing the bell, and also preparing liturgy bowls, church plate and books, looking after church decorations and liturgy vestment, sometimes helping ministrants.

3) The prayer LAUDES (the prayer at dawn) reminds Christ's revive, who suffered for us the night of death. A man praying is urged to wait patiently with belief in the Christ which as if the rising sun, will light up us over (Lk, 1,7) to educate us living in darkness and in the shadow of death (Lk 1, 79). Also the praying is called for opposition to all temptations and temptations of a devil as he wants to do much harm to people and to ruin them. As a religious has many griefs, and God will relieve of all of them (Ps, 33, 20).

TERZ – the prayer on the third hour of the day (according to the ancient chronometry, today nearly 9a.m.) reminds the Holy Spirit condescendence, “as now is a third hour of the day” (Acts of St. apostles 2,15).

In this prayer the praying asks the Holy Spirit to protect the world, himself and his intentions. He also ask to give him obedience, in order to follow Christ and concern all with love.

SEXT (on the sixth hour) – the midday prayer, reminds the Crucifixion. The praying stands under a cross on which Jesus in humility and obedience by the sufferings has expiated sins and death. The praying should reject despondency and cowardice and to incur his own cross. It means that with belief in the Christ and by its example he should agree with the life and with all its lacks.

NON (the ninth hour, today nearly 3 p.m.) prayer to Christ's death hour. While reminding Christ's death, the praying understands that his death is inevitable, he is urged to be prepared for it. Teach us to pass our days so that to get wise heart. (Ps 90, 12). It is also an hour of mercy!

It doesn't mean that the person should be a sad and oppressed being, in opposite the person is urged to live life so that for it he could answer before God who will rescue him from death (Ps 116, 8a).

VESPER (Vespers) is a thankful prayer for the day approaching the end, and also memoirs that all things and times have it's end. Present sufferings mean nothing in comparison with greatness which will open for us (see the Letter to Romans 8,1, the Lord will hear those who ask; the Lord – the savior (Ps 118, 21).

KOMPLET (the prayer before a sleep) finishes day. In it the praying asks about good night. Before night asks about mercy protection of all people. Our God is our refuge and protection (Ps 91,9).

MATUTIN (e) (lat. [hora] matutina from matutinus: "morning"), also Vigilija (from lat. vigilare: to be awake) or matins, is a night prayer in a Catholic liturgy. A part of the prayer book which is read on matins, is called morning one. Matins passes between half-night and early morning.

Matins originates in night wakefulness of early Christians. They gathered to prepared for such holidays as Easter and Christmas, thus they prayed and listened to the Divine word. They were awake at night to wait Jesus Christ as light, new life and a dawn.

After the beginning «Open my lips so that I could glorify You, praise You » serially with an antiphon sounds psalm singing after which church chanting follows as the invitation to a prayer (Preundertaking). Further there are two more or three sections (nocturnes). Each nocturne consists of several psalms and the subsequent long reading. In the first nocturne the text from the Bible is read, in the second nocturne – another religious text, for example, Fathers of Church is read. On Sundays and great holidays the third nocturne is also added, in which instead of psalms the text of a prayer from the Bible (Cantica) is sung. In the end the Sunday and celebratory gospel is read and sung «You, God, we praise». In end the collect is said.

Full Matins is spent only in contemplate the Jesuits orders and by some priests. Benedictines reduced it partially by one nocturne. After carrying out of liturgical reform of the Second Vatican cathedral Book of Hours appointed the time of readings, which could be made at any time, during the day or at night, during the Matins or Vigily it could be increased. Matins in the days of the Holy Week is called the Night service on the Holy Week. Along with this liturgical form of a night prayer there is also not a liturgical night watch on considerable occasions.



Gebet ist das Atemholen der Seele.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Das Gebet ersetzt keine Tat, aber das Gebet ist eine
Tat, die durch nichts ersetzt werden kann.

Hans von Keler

Bete, und Du wirst entdecken, dass Beten Sinn hat.
Und anders als durch Beten wirst Du es nie entdecken.

Luise Rinser



SACRISTAN

Mechanische und quarzgesteuerte Uhren mit Gebetszeitenanzeige



Deutsch / English

Andere Sprachen [Francaise - Italiano - Русский] auf:

www.vaticanobservatoryfoundation.kronsegler.de

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Die KRONSEGLER ® Uhrenserie „SACRISTAN“



Die Bedeutsamkeit des Gebets für sehr viele Menschen und die direkt mit der Geschichte der Zeitmessung verbundene Historie war für uns als Uhrenhersteller Veranlassung und ehrvolle Aufgabe, erstmals eine christliche Armbanduhrenserie mit Gebetszeitenanzeige zu erschaffen. Ende 2010 wandten wir uns mit diesem Vorhaben und ersten Entwürfen an den Vatikan, um dessen Legitimation und eine offizielle Zusammenarbeit anzufragen. Nach darauffolgender detaillierter Weiterentwicklung des Vorhabens erhielten wir im August 2011 die verbindliche Autorisierung zur Herstellung einer Uhrenserie unter Schirmherrschaft der Vatikanischen Sternwarte (Specola Vaticana – Vatican Observatory Foundation), deren Stiftungswappen jede Uhr trägt. Unserem und dem Wunsch der Stiftung folgend soll die Uhrenserie einer großen Vielzahl Christen zugänglich sein. Ein wesentlicher Teil der Einnahmen aus dem Verkauf der Uhren wird von der Vatikanischen Sternwarte Stiftung für Bildungs- und Forschungsinitiativen verwendet. Es erfüllt uns als mittelständisches sächsisches Unternehmen mit besonderem Stolz, die Uhrenserie „SACRISTAN“ mit offiziellem Einverständnis der Vatikanischen Sternwarte Stiftung dem Lebenswerk und Schaffen von Papst Benedikt XVI. (Benedictus PP.XVI, bürgerlich Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger) widmen zu dürfen.

Die Geschichte der Zeitmessung

erfuhr einen entscheidenden Wandel um die 1. Jahrtausendwende. In dieser Zeit entstand der Bedarf nach genauerer Bestimmung der Uhrzeit in den Klöstern des europäischen Raumes. Vor dem 11. Jahrhundert war die Zeitmessung sehr ungenau und orientierte sich nach Gegebenheiten in der Natur, wie dem ersten Hahnenschrei, dem Sonnenaufgang, dem höchsten Sonnenstand etc. Dies änderte sich mit dem Einzug der Benediktinerregeln¹⁾ in den klösterlichen Alltag. Die Regeln des Benedict von Nursia sahen u.a. ein 7maliges Beten zu definierten Zeiten des Tages vor. Diese Abfolge des Tages- und Gebetsablaufes zu organisieren war Aufgabe eines Mönchs, des Sakristan²⁾. Mit der Notwendigkeit, zu genauen Zeiten die Glocken zum Gebet läuten zu lassen, beschäftigten sich die Gelehrten in den Klöstern zunehmend nachhaltiger mit dem Bau genauer Zeitinstrumente. So entwickelten sich aus Kerzenuhren, Wasseruhren, Sonnenuhren im Laufe der Zeit mechanische Uhren, die Grundlage unserer heutigen Zeitinstrumente sind. Nach den Regeln der Benediktiner betet man 7 mal am Tag zu den wie folgt benannten Zeiten (auch "monastische Gebetszeiten" bzw. "Stundengebet" genannt):

06:00 Uhr Laudes - das Morgenlob
09:00 Uhr Terz - das Gebet zur 3. Stunde des Tages (nach antiker Zeitrechnung)
12:00 Uhr Sext - das Mittagsgebet zur 6. Stunde (nach antiker Zeitrechnung)
15:00 Uhr Non - das Gebet am Nachmittag zur 9. Stunde (nach antiker Zeitrechnung)
18:00 Uhr Vesper - zu Beginn des Abends
21:00 Uhr Komplet - zur Nacht
00:00 Uhr Matutin - das nächtliche Gebet

Die Geschichtsschreibung überliefert noch eine 8. Gebetszeit. Die Prim ("die Erste") fiand um ca. 03:00 Uhr in Bezug auf heutige Uhren in der Frühe statt.³⁾

Diese Regeln werden, dem modernen Leben geschuldet oft reduziert, auch heute von einer Vielzahl von Christen katholischen wie evangelischen Glaubens beherzigt. Meist werden die 7 Gebetszeiten, in drei Zeiträume geordnet, zum Morgengebet, zu einem Taggebet und zum Nachtgebet verbunden. Insbesondere wählt man, der biblischen Bedeutung einer jeden Gebetszeit folgend (ausführlicher s.³⁾), die rechte Stunde zum Anlass des Gebets. Die Uhren der Serie „SACRISTAN“ sind in der Lage, diese 7 Gebetszeiten, in drei Zeiträume gruppiert, anzuzeigen. Die Form der Anzeige christlicher Gebetszeiten ist eine Novität und dezente Ergänzung zur Zeit- und Datumanzeige der analogen Uhr „SACRISTAN“.

Die Darstellung der Gebetszeiten soll weder zum Gebet zwingen noch dieses annehmen. Sie visualisiert zurückhaltend die Möglichkeit, einen guten und bedacht gewählten Zeitpunkt für jedes Gebet zu bestimmen.

Geschichte der Vatikanischen Sternwarte und deren Stiftung

Vor vier Jahrhunderten gründete der Staat Vatikanstadt die Vatikanische Sternwarte (Specola Vaticana) als historische Forschungs- und Bildungseinrichtung. Sie arbeitet seit Ihrer Gründung mit Unterstützung des Heiligen Stuhls mit Schwerpunkt auf glaubensbezogene wissenschaftliche Forschung.

Ursprünglich befand sich die Vatikanische Sternwarte im Turm der Winde in Rom, heute findet sie ihren Sitz in der Sommerresidenz des Papstes in Castel Gandolfo, Italien. Gegründet von Papst Leo XIII in 1891, befindet sich nun hier eine der traditionsreichsten Forschungseinrichtungen der Welt. Die Vatikanische Sternwarte unterstützte insbesondere die Arbeit von Kopernikus, Newton und Kepler, allesamt führende Forscher ihrer Zeit. Deren Arbeiten bildeten u.a. die Grundlagen für das Verständnis des Universums bis zum heutigen Tage.

Die wichtigsten Forschungserrunggenschaften und Bildungsprojekte der Vatikanischen Sternwarte in der Neuzeit betreffen die Planetenwissenschaft, Sternkunde, Außergalaktische Astronomie, Erforschung von Zwergplaneten und mikroskopischen Meteoriten, internationale Praktika Programme - speziell in Afrikaländern und insbesondere den Betrieb von Teleskopanlagen in den USA und im Vatikan.



KRONSEGLER ® watch line „SACRISTAN“



Given the special meaning that prayer has for so many people, and the historical relevance of time measurement for praying, creating the first existing wrist watch series with liturgy time display has been a motive, and an honorable devotion, for our watch production company. We initially referred to the Vatican in the end of 2010, presenting our plan and first design studies and asking for endorsement and official cooperation. After continuing our design and development work farther in detail, end of August 2011 we were officially authorized in producing a wrist watch series under the guidance of the Vatican Observatory (Specola Vaticana), whose foundation coat of arms can be seen on every watch produced in this series.

It is our as well as the Foundation's desire that our watch collection shall be amenable to a great number of Christians all over the world. A substantial part of the revenue generated through the sales of the watches will be used by the Vatican Observatory Foundation for purposes of research and education. Being a medium-size Saxon company, we take pride in having received the official concession of the Vatican Observatory Foundation to dedicate the "SACRISTAN" watch series to the life's work of Pope Benedikt XVI (Benedictus PP.XVI, civil name Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger).

The history of chronometry

changed much on the turn of the first century. At that time in the monasteries of Europe, a need for more accurate timekeeping arose. Up to 11th century, time has been defined approximately, according to natural phenomena, for example, the first cockcrow, the sunrise, the maximum height of the sun, etc. The situation changed with commencement of the St. Benedict's charter¹⁾ in monasteries. According to the charter, prayers must be said seven times at various parts of the day. The sacristan²⁾ was the monk responsible for the organization of day activities and prayers.

Monks were called for prayers by a chime. So, scientists in monasteries began to work hard to create an instrument of accurate chronometry. Thus, after a candle clock, a water clock and a sundial, eventually a mechanical clock was created. This clock is the main instrument for chronometry at the present time.

According to the St. Benedict's charter prayers, should be said seven times a day:

6 a.m. Laudes – prayer at dawn
9 a.m. Terz – the prayer on the third hour of the day (according to the ancient chronometry)
12 a.m. Sext – the midday prayer (according to the ancient chronometry)
3 p.m. Non - the afternoon prayer on the ninth hour of the day (according to the ancient chronometry)
6 p.m. Vesper – the prayer at sunset
9 p.m. Komplet – the prayer before a sleep
12 p.m. Matutin – the night prayer

There is also the eighth time for a prayer. The morning prayer was said at 3 a.m., according to the modern chronometry³⁾.

These rules are revered by majority of Christians nowadays, at least in abridged form because of the tempo of modern life. More often these seven rules are formed in three groups: morning, afternoon and evening prayers.

Watches of line „SACRISTAN“ shows the time for the liturgy for seven prayers, consisting of three groups. The form of liturgy time display is an innovation and the "SACRISTAN" also shows the time and the date.

The display of liturgy time doesn't persuade or compel one to say a prayer. It simply shows the optimal time for each prayer.

History of the Vatican Observatory Foundation

The Vatican Observatory (Specola Vaticana), one of the oldest astronomical research institutes in the world, is dedicated to a mission of discovery reflecting the Papacy's centuries-old interest in astronomy which dates back to Pope Gregory XIII in 1582.

The modern-day Vatican Observatory, with headquarters and laboratory in the Papal Gardens at Castel Gandolfo, Italy, was founded by Pope Leo XIII in 1891. The Vatican Observatory Foundation was established to support the Vatican Observatory's exploration of the nexus of science and faith.

Select Highlights of scientific research and education of the Vatican Observatory are about Planetary Sciences, Stellar Astronomy, Extragalactic Astronomy, Study of Microscopic Meteors, Dwarf planets, International Internship Program's - recruiting reach and educational outreach to Africa, Telescope Maintenance in USA and Vatican.



1) 2) 3) ausführliche Erläuterungen im Booklet zur Uhr sowie weitere Übersetzungen auf:
1) 2) 3) detailed explanations in the booklet by the watch and also more translations on:

www.vaticanobservatoryfoundation.kronsegler.de

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SACRISTAN

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KS702 Herrenuhr Mechanik



KS701 Damenuhr Quarz



KS700 Herrenuhr Quarz



Ø41⁵mm
Ø11 mm



Ø33⁵ mm
Ø 9 mm



Ø41⁵mm
Ø10⁵mm

SACRISTAN Uhren mit Gebetszeitenanzeige

Gehäuse: 7teilig in Taufbeckenform mit eingesetzten Sternappliken an den Bandanschlüssen, polierter Edelstahl 316 L, modellabhängig vergoldet
Krone: mit Kanellierung und Sternengravur
Boden: Edelstahl verschraubt mit Gravur
Zifferblatt: Emaillé guillochiert mit Wappen VATICAN O.F.
Indexe: appliziert
Zeiger: skelettiert, Sonderzeiger mit Sternapplik
Glas: KS700/701 Mineralkristall mit DFC Härtung (Diamantfilm);
KS702 K1 superfest
Band: Rindslederband geprägt mit Stahldornschnalle (KS700/701) bzw. Butterfly Faltschnalle (KS702)
Wasserdicht: 5 ATM
Funktionen: Stunden, Minuten, Sekunde, Datum, Gebetszeiten, 24h, GMT (nur KS700/701)

Uhrwerke:
KS700: KS 022.000 CITIZEN Basis / Quarz
KS701: RONDA Swiss 505.24 / Quarz
KS702: KS 023.021 CITIZEN Basis / Handaufzug (ab ca. 06/2012 Automatikversion KS702A)

Lieferumfang: Uhr; royalblaue Box der VATICAN O.F. in weißer Umkartonage; Poliertuch; Booklet mit Geschichte, Garantiebedingungen und Beschreibung; Echtheits- und Herkunftszertifikat der VATICAN O.F. (nummeriert mit Siegelprägung); Markenanhänger

SACRISTAN watches with liturgy time display

Case: 7 parts case in the style of baptismal washbasins, lugs with engraved star ornament, polished stainless steel 316 L, gilded depending on model
Crown: with engraved star ornament
Bottom: threaded, stainless steel, with engraving
Dial: relief dial with VATICAN O.F. coat of arms
Indices: applied
Hands: skeletonized, liturgy or second hand with star ornament
Glass: KS700/701 mineral crystal diamond film coated; KS702 K1 superfast
Strap: leather strap with stainless steel fastener (KS700/701); butterfly folding buckle (KS702)
Water resistance: 5 ATM
Functions: hour, minute, second, date, liturgy times, 24hour, GMT (only KS700/701)

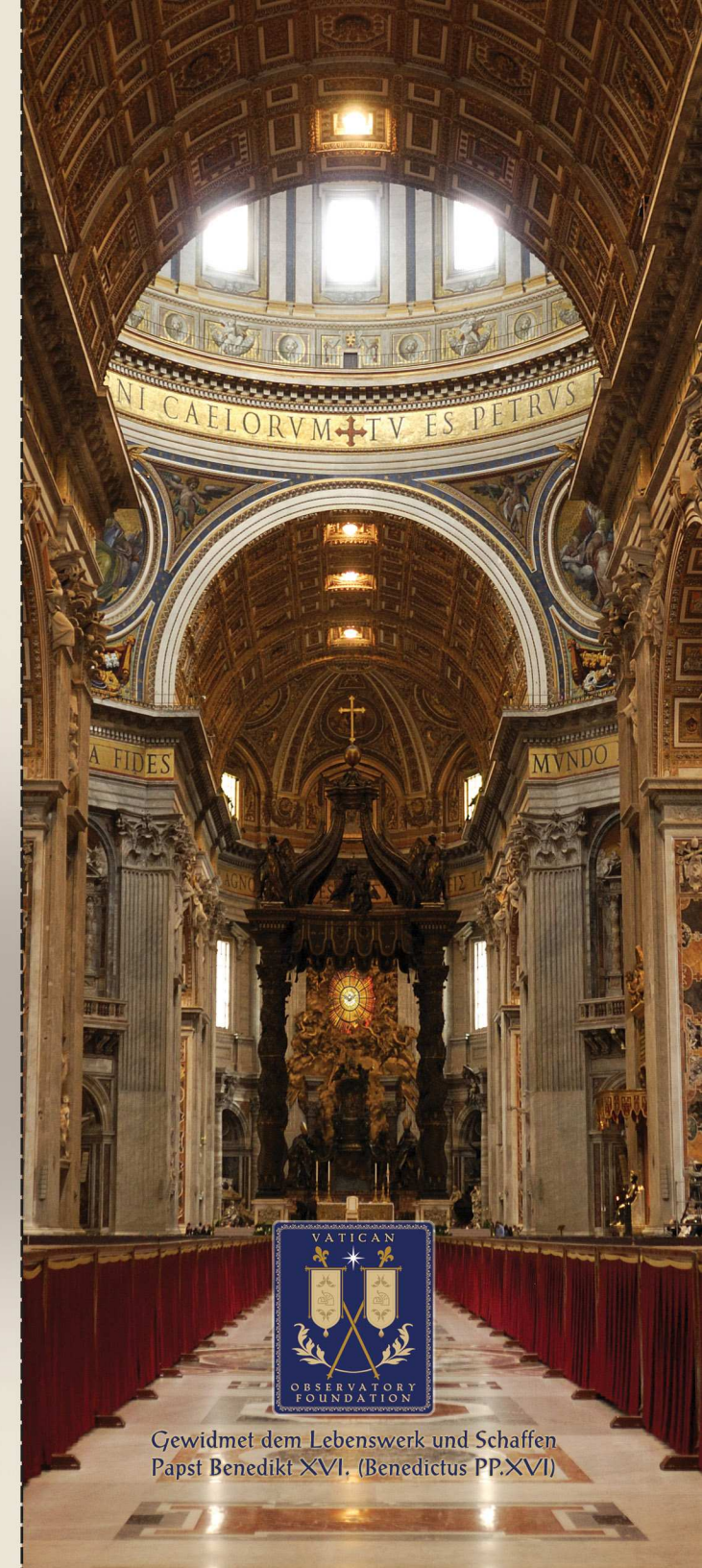
Movements:
KS700: KS 022.000 CITIZEN based / quartz
KS701: RONDA Swiss 505.24 / quartz
KS702: KS 023.021 CITIZEN based / mechanical, hand-wound (automatic version KS702A in 06/2012)

Included: watch; royal blue box of VATICAN O.F. in white outer box; polishing cloth; booklet with story, warranty and description; certificate of provenance; certificate of authenticity (with personal sequence number and embossed seal)



Gebet ist das Atemholen der Seele.
A prayer is a breath of soul.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



Gewidmet dem Lebenswerk und Schaffen
Papst Benedikt XVI. (Benedictus PP.XVI)