

自然力時計から 電動時計へ

From Natural Clocks to Electric Clocks

自然力を活かした日本の時計は、671年の天智天皇の漏刻(水時計)に始まり、その後、燃焼時計、砂時計、携帯日時計などが作られます。江戸時代に動力式機械時計が西洋から輸入されると、季節に応じて変化する日の出・日の入の時間に合わせ、昼と夜の針の進みが変わる日本独自の和時計を作ります。1889年に屋井先蔵が電気時計を特許出願し、1927年にクオーツ式時計が米国ベル研で誕生。1969年にはセイコーが世界初のクオーツ腕時計を市販します。



Japanese clocks that utilize natural power began with *Emperor Tenji's Rokoku* (water clock) in 671, followed by combustion clocks, hourglasses, and portable sundials. When powered mechanical clocks were imported from the West during the *Edo period* (17c to early 19c), Japanese people created unique Japanese clocks, which changed the speed of the hands between day and night in accordance with the times of sunrise and sunset, which changed with the seasons. In 1889, *Yai Sakizo* applied for a patent for an electric clock, and in 1927 the quartz clock was developed at Bell Labs in the United States. In 1969, *Seiko* commercially released the world's first quartz wristwatch.

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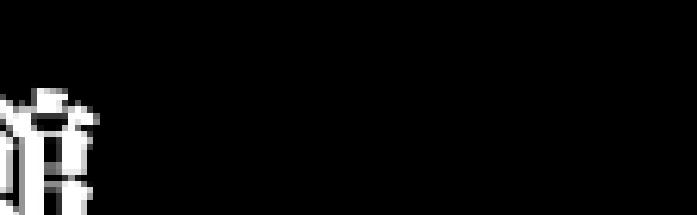
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