

FHH Watch Specialist Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the channel setting primarily used for in jewelry design?**
 - A. Setting diamonds in a halo pattern**
 - B. Setting stones between parallel metal channels**
 - C. Creating an antique look in rings**
 - D. Enhancing the size of the gemstones**
- 2. What causes the moon phase watch to show variations in moon phases?**
 - A. It requires frequent battery changes**
 - B. It has a mechanical movement with specific teeth ratios**
 - C. It syncs with the user's local time automatically**
 - D. It relies solely on solar energy**
- 3. What is a notable property of silicon?**
 - A. Excellent electrical conductivity**
 - B. Excellent tribological coefficient**
 - C. High thermal conductivity**
 - D. Magnetism**
- 4. What does proper winding of a watch prevent?**
 - A. Worn-out straps**
 - B. Movement friction and potential failure**
 - C. Inaccuracies in timekeeping**
 - D. Cosmetic damage to the case**
- 5. What characterizes a column wheel in watch movements?**
 - A. More desirable by collectors**
 - B. Cheaper and easier to produce**
 - C. Requires less maintenance**
 - D. Offers a quartz-like accuracy**

- 6. What significant change occurred in the watch industry from 1990 to 2010?**
- A. Introduction of automatic watches**
 - B. Adding the art world to watches**
 - C. Transition to digital displays**
 - D. Focus on affordability and mass production**
- 7. How are the beads of metal used in grain setting positioned?**
- A. They surround the entire stone**
 - B. They are placed at the top only**
 - C. They are used solely for decorative purposes**
 - D. They grip the sides to hold the stone**
- 8. How can you determine if a watch is genuine or a replica?**
- A. By the color of the watch case**
 - B. By examining the craftsmanship, weight, and serial numbers**
 - C. By checking if it has a warranty**
 - D. By its ability to keep accurate time**
- 9. Which type of watch is ideal for diving purposes?**
- A. A dress watch**
 - B. A diving watch with at least 200 meters of water resistance**
 - C. A quartz watch**
 - D. A chronograph watch**
- 10. In watchmaking, what is a significant property of silicon?**
- A. It is highly conductive**
 - B. It is antimagnetic**
 - C. It is extremely heavy**
 - D. It is very malleable**

Answers

SAMPLE

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. A**
- 6. B**
- 7. D**
- 8. B**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the channel setting primarily used for in jewelry design?

- A. Setting diamonds in a halo pattern**
- B. Setting stones between parallel metal channels**
- C. Creating an antique look in rings**
- D. Enhancing the size of the gemstones**

The channel setting is primarily used in jewelry design for the purpose of setting stones between parallel metal channels. This technique involves placing gemstones edge to edge in a continuous line, secured by the surrounding metal that forms a "channel" on both sides. This setting is particularly effective for showcasing multiple stones, such as diamonds or colored gemstones, while providing a sleek, modern appearance. It also offers protection to the stones' edges, reducing the risk of damage compared to other settings that might leave more of the stone exposed. The attributes of the channel setting include its ability to create a smooth, uninterrupted line of stones and its suitability for wedding bands and eternity rings, where a continuous row of gemstones is desired. The design not only enhances the visual appeal but also emphasizes the brilliance of the stones set within the channels.

2. What causes the moon phase watch to show variations in moon phases?

- A. It requires frequent battery changes**
- B. It has a mechanical movement with specific teeth ratios**
- C. It syncs with the user's local time automatically**
- D. It relies solely on solar energy**

A moon phase watch is designed to accurately represent the current phase of the moon as observed from Earth. The primary reason it can do this is due to its mechanical movement, which incorporates specific gear ratios that correspond to the lunar cycle. The moon takes approximately 29.5 days to complete one full cycle of phases, from new moon to full moon and back to new moon. The watch's internal mechanism is engineered to track this cycle meticulously, allowing it to display the correct phase based on the date. Each gear in the movement is calibrated such that when the main timekeeping gear turns, it advances the moon phase indicator correctly according to the lunar month. This intricate mechanical setup is what ensures the accuracy and consistency of the moon phase display over time. It reflects the lunar phases accurately without requiring adjustments as long as the watch is maintained properly, emphasizing the sophisticated engineering behind traditional watchmaking.

3. What is a notable property of silicon?

- A. Excellent electrical conductivity
- B. Excellent tribological coefficient**
- C. High thermal conductivity
- D. Magnetism

Silicon possesses a notable property of having a good tribological coefficient, which refers to its ability to reduce friction between surfaces. This means that silicon is effective in applications where friction and wear need to be minimized, such as in microelectronics and in various lubricating materials. This characteristic is important because it contributes to the longevity and efficiency of mechanical components and systems. While silicon is indeed used in various advanced technological applications, its primary role in electronics comes from its semiconductive properties rather than its electrical conductivity. Compared to metals, silicon has relatively low electrical conductivity, which is a fundamental advantage for its use in transistors and diodes where controlling the flow of electricity is essential. Its thermal conductivity is also moderate, which means it does not excel in heat transfer applications, further distinguishing its properties from those of materials used primarily for thermal management. Additionally, silicon does not exhibit magnetic properties, which is another characteristic that sets it apart from materials that are magnetically active. Understanding silicon's tribological properties is crucial for engineers and specialists in fields such as materials science and mechanical engineering, as they determine how silicon can be effectively utilized in various systems.

4. What does proper winding of a watch prevent?

- A. Worn-out straps
- B. Movement friction and potential failure**
- C. Inaccuracies in timekeeping
- D. Cosmetic damage to the case

Proper winding of a watch is essential for maintaining its functionality and longevity. When a watch is wound correctly, it ensures that the movement receives sufficient energy to operate smoothly. This reduces friction within the movement components, which can lead to wear and tear over time. If the watch is not properly wound, the increased friction can result in mechanical failure, causing the timekeeping mechanism to malfunction or even break down entirely. While other choices mention important factors such as the accuracy of timekeeping and the condition of the strap or case, the specific connection between proper winding and the prevention of movement friction directly addresses the inner workings of the watch. The mechanics of a watch rely on precise movements; thus, ensuring that these parts are adequately lubricated and functioning without excessive friction is critical to avoiding costly repairs and maintaining reliable operation.

5. What characterizes a column wheel in watch movements?

- A. More desirable by collectors**
- B. Cheaper and easier to produce**
- C. Requires less maintenance**
- D. Offers a quartz-like accuracy**

A column wheel is a mechanical component found in some chronograph watch movements, recognized for its precise and reliable functioning. This mechanism is particularly desirable among collectors and watch enthusiasts because it embodies a level of craftsmanship and engineering sophistication that is highly valued in horology. The column wheel allows for smoother operation of the chronograph functions, such as starting, stopping, and resetting the timing. This smoothness is often accompanied by a more tactile feel when operating the pushers, enhancing the overall user experience and enjoyment of the watch. Collectors appreciate these nuances, as watches featuring column wheel mechanisms are often seen as more prestigious due to the complexity of their assembly and the expertise required to create them. In contrast, other movements may rely on cam systems, which, while efficient, do not provide the same level of refinement and finesse in operation. This distinction between the two types of chronograph mechanisms contributes to the desirability and higher valuation of watches that utilize column wheels among collectors.

6. What significant change occurred in the watch industry from 1990 to 2010?

- A. Introduction of automatic watches**
- B. Adding the art world to watches**
- C. Transition to digital displays**
- D. Focus on affordability and mass production**

The significant change in the watch industry from 1990 to 2010 was the integration of art into watchmaking, which reflects a broader movement to elevate timepieces into status symbols and collectibles. During this period, many luxury brands began to collaborate with artists, incorporating intricate designs and artistic features into their watches. This shift not only enhanced the aesthetic appeal of timepieces but also allowed brands to convey unique narratives, turning watches into instruments of personal expression and art. The era saw the rise of limited editions and pieces that were not just functional but also celebrated craftsmanship and creativity. Collectors and enthusiasts increasingly sought out watches that featured artistic elements, innovative designs, and unique materials. This approach has transformed how the industry perceives luxury, emphasizing creativity and artistic value alongside technical precision.

7. How are the beads of metal used in grain setting positioned?

- A. They surround the entire stone**
- B. They are placed at the top only**
- C. They are used solely for decorative purposes**
- D. They grip the sides to hold the stone**

In grain setting, the beads of metal are carefully positioned to grip the sides of the stone, providing a secure hold that keeps the gemstone in place. This method involves creating small metal beads or prongs that are pushed against the stone's edges, effectively locking it into position without covering the entire stone. This not only enhances the stability of the gemstone but also allows for maximum visibility and light to interact with the stone from multiple angles, showcasing its brilliance and color. The technique is particularly advantageous for smaller stones, where traditional settings might overshadow the gem. By having the beads grip only the sides, it maintains the integrity and aesthetic of the jewelry piece while ensuring that the stone is adequately secured. Such an approach balances both function and beauty, highlighting the gem while keeping it safely in place.

8. How can you determine if a watch is genuine or a replica?

- A. By the color of the watch case**
- B. By examining the craftsmanship, weight, and serial numbers**
- C. By checking if it has a warranty**
- D. By its ability to keep accurate time**

To determine if a watch is genuine or a replica, examining the craftsmanship, weight, and serial numbers is crucial. Genuine high-quality watches are meticulously crafted, featuring precise detailing that often distinguishes them from replicas, which may have inferior craftsmanship. The weight of a watch can also be telling; authentic models are typically made from high-quality materials, making them heavier than their cheaper replica counterparts. Moreover, serial numbers play a vital role in authentication. These numbers are unique identifiers that manufacturers use to track their watches and verify authenticity. When checking the serial number against manufacturer records, inconsistencies can indicate a replica. Therefore, an in-depth assessment of these aspects provides a strong basis for determining whether a watch is genuine or a replica.

9. Which type of watch is ideal for diving purposes?

- A. A dress watch
- B. A diving watch with at least 200 meters of water resistance**
- C. A quartz watch
- D. A chronograph watch

A diving watch with at least 200 meters of water resistance is specifically designed to withstand the harsh conditions encountered during underwater activities. This type of watch typically features robust construction, increased water resistance, and functionalities that cater to divers, such as a unidirectional bezel for tracking dive time and luminous markers for visibility underwater. The capability to resist water pressure up to 200 meters means that this watch can be used safely for recreational diving, which often involves depths of up to 40 meters. Watches that meet this standard are rigorously tested to ensure durability, reliability, and accuracy in aquatic environments, making them the optimal choice for divers. Other types of watches, such as dress watches or chronographs, may not possess the necessary water resistance or features tailored for diving, and while quartz watches can be water-resistant, they are not exclusively designed for diving purposes. Thus, the diving watch fulfills all the essential requirements for safe and effective underwater timekeeping.

10. In watchmaking, what is a significant property of silicon?

- A. It is highly conductive
- B. It is antimagnetic**
- C. It is extremely heavy
- D. It is very malleable

Silicon is recognized in watchmaking for its antimagnetic properties, which is particularly beneficial for the precision and longevity of mechanical watches. Magnetic fields can disrupt the delicate movements within a watch, affecting its accuracy. By utilizing silicon for components like balance springs and escapements, watchmakers can produce timepieces that are less susceptible to magnetic interference, thereby enhancing their reliability and performance. While silicon does have other properties, such as being relatively lightweight compared to metals, its key advantage in horology lies in its ability to resist magnetic fields. This attribute allows for the creation of more durable and accurate watches, addressing a common challenge faced by traditional mechanical movements. Thus, the choice highlighting silicon's antimagnetic characteristic aligns perfectly with the needs of modern watchmaking.