ANGULAR MOMENTUM was founded 1999 in Bern, the Capital of Switzerland.

AM is said to be one of the coming up and trend setting Swiss watch brands.

„A Spectacular and Sensational New and Easy Way of Reading the Time“

Basel Fair 1999. The first Watch Collection „THE PIONEERS“ was launched.
The USP of this Collection was the Swiss Patent CH 686 988 B5, the Revolving-Disk-System® (RDS). This technology shows the Time on a Wrist Watch in a different Way. The minutes are shown by conventional minute hand and the hours are shown by a hour disk in the diameter of the dial, replacing the dial and hour hand.

„Angular Illuminates the Special Momentum“

At Basel Fair 2000, the first three Models and the Steel Bracelet of the new Sports & Design Watch Collection Illum where presented to Visitors and International Press.
Illum/I Gents Sports Watch, Illum/II Diving Watch and Illum/III Ladies Sports Watch.
At Basel Fair 2001, the three following Models of the Illum Collection where presented:
Illum/IV Mid Size Sports Watch, Illum/V GMT Worldtimer Watch and Illum/VI Chronograph.
The main features beside of the high quality expected in the Swiss watch industry are the unique design of the watches, the R.D.S.S. Technology, a refined version of the patented R.D.S and finely the special use of the organic luminous hi-tech substance Super-LumiNova©.
ANGULAR MOMENTUM has recently opened its show room in the heard of down town Bern at Münstergasse 20.

Meaning of ANGULAR MOMENTUM

„The Theory for the Origin of the Solar System is a very old one with some modern Innovations called the Nebular Hypothesis. A crucial Ingredient in the Nebular Hypothesis is the Conservation of ANGULAR MOMENTUM.“
ANGULAR MOMENTUM is a concept taken from astrophysics that derives from the combination of a moment of inertia with an angular velocity. The term dates back to the German astronomer and physicist JOHANNES KEPLER (*1571), THE PIONEER in this field. Property characterising the rotary inertia of an object or system of objects in motion about an AXIS that may or may not pass through the object or system.
The Earth has orbital ANGULAR MOMENTUM by reason of its annual revolution about the Sun and spin ANGULAR MOMENTUM because of its daily rotation about its AXIS.
ANGULAR MOMENTUM is a vector quantity, requiring the specification of both a magnitude and a direction for its complete description. The magnitude of the ANGULAR MOMENTUM of an orbiting object is equal to its linear momentum (product of its mass m and linear velocity v) times the perpendicular distance r from the centre of rotation to a line drawn in the direction of its instantaneous motion and passing through the object's centre of gravity, or simply mvr.
For a spinning object, on the other hand, the ANGULAR MOMENTUM must be considered as the summation of the quantity mvr for all the particles composing the object.
ANGULAR MOMENTUM may be formulated equivalently as the product of I, the moment of inertia, and , the angular velocity, of a rotating body or system, or simply I.
The direction of the ANGULAR MOMENTUM vector is that of the AXIS of rotation of the given object and is designated as positive in the direction that a watch-hand or a REVOLVING DISK screws would advance if turned similarly. Appropriate MKS or SI units for ANGULAR MOMENTUM are kilogram metres squared per second (kg-m2/sec).For a given object or system isolated from external forces, the total ANGULAR MOMENTUM is a constant, a fact that is known as the law of conservation of ANGULAR MOMENTUM.
A rigid spinning object, for example, continues to spin at a constant rate and with a fixed orientation unless influenced by the application of an external TORQUE.
(The rate of change of the ANGULAR MOMENTUM is, in fact, equal to the applied torque.)
A figure skater spins faster, or has a greater angular velocity , when the arms are drawn inward, because this action reduces the MOMENT OF INERTIA I while the product I, the skater's ANGULAR MOMENTUM, remains constant. Because of the conservation of direction as well as magnitude, a spinning gyrocompass in an aeroplane remains fixed in its orientation, independent of the motion of the aeroplane.
For the extension of the conception of orbital and spin ANGULAR MOMENTUM to analogous properties of subatomic particles such as electrons.
The AXIS of rotation is inclined to the orbital plane at an angle of 24.935¼, and, as for the Earth, the tilt gives rise to seasons on Mars. The Martian year consists of 668.6 Martian solar days (called sols).
The orientation and eccentricity of the orbit leads to seasons that are quite uneven in length. For example, northern spring and summer last 371 sols (more than half the Martian year), and the summer solstice, which separates spring from summer, occurs considerably later than halfway between spring and fall. The southern summer is short and warm while the northern summer is