Fascination through the Ages



A Collection of Bronze Artefacts made during the ages

16th Century BC to 21st Century AD

Angular Momentum of Switzerland



History of Bronze

The archaeological period in which bronze was the hardest metal in widespread use is known as the Bronze Age.

The beginning of the Bronze Age in western Eurasia and India is conventionally dated to the mid-4th millennium BC (~3500 BC), and to the early 2nd millennium BC in China; elsewhere it gradually spread across regions.

The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age starting about 1300 BC and reaching most of Eurasia by about 500 BC, although bronze continued to be much more widely used than it is in modern times.

The word bronze is borrowed from Middle French bronze (1511), itself borrowed from Italian bronzo 'bell metal, brass' or bronzium. Bróntion, back-formation from Byzantine Greek brontēsion, 11th century), perhaps from Brentēsion, 'Brindisi', reputed for its bronze; or originally: in its earliest form from Old Persian birinj 'brass', modern berenj) and piring 'copper', from which also came Georgian brinži, Turkish pirinç, and Armenian brinj.

The discovery of bronze enabled people to create metal objects that were harder and more durable than previously possible. Bronze tools, weapons, armor, and building materials such as decorative tiles were harder and more durable than their stone and copper predecessors. Initially, bronze was made out of copper and arsenic, forming arsenic bronze.

Later tin-copper-alloy was invented, the earliest tin-copper-alloy artifact has been dated to c. 4650 BC, in a Vinča culture site in Pločnik (Serbia). Tin bronze was superior to arsenic bronze in that the alloying process could be more easily controlled, and the resulting alloy was stronger and easier to cast. Also, unlike those of arsenic, metallic tin and fumes from tin refining are not toxic.

In the Bronze Age, two forms of bronze were commonly used: "classic bronze", about 10% tin, was used in casting; and "mild bronze", about 6% tin, was hammered from ingots to make sheets. Bladed weapons were mostly cast from classic bronze, while helmets and armor were hammered from mild bronze.

Bronze is widely used for casting bronze sculptures. Common bronze alloys have the unusual and desirable property of expanding slightly just before they set, thus filling the finest details of a mould. Then, as the bronze cools, it shrinks a little, making it easier to separate from the mould. The Assyrian king Sennacherib (704–681 BC) claims to have been the first to cast monumental bronze statues - of up to 30 tonnes using two-part moulds instead of the lost-wax method.

In antiquity other cultures also produced works of high art using bronze. For example: in Africa, the bronze heads of the Kingdom of Benin; in Europe, Grecian bronzes typically of figures from Greek mythology, in east Asia, Chinese ritual bronzes of the Shang and Zhou dynasty—more often ceremonial vessels but including some figurine examples. Bronze continues into modern times as one of the materials of choice for monumental statuary.

In the 21st century, manufacturers in the watch industry began to discover bronze for the production of watch cases. Today, improved alloys can achieve hardnesses that are higher than those of steel.

In 2007, Angular Momentum was one of the first to start producing bronze watch cases

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ROME 1st Century AD

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POLYPHEMOD Pocket

45 mm Bronze Case, Steel Hour and Minute Disk, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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GREECE 4th Century BC
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CHINA 5th Century BC

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SPACESHIP Large Rivets

44 mm Bronze Case, glowing sapphire Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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CHINA 6th Century BC

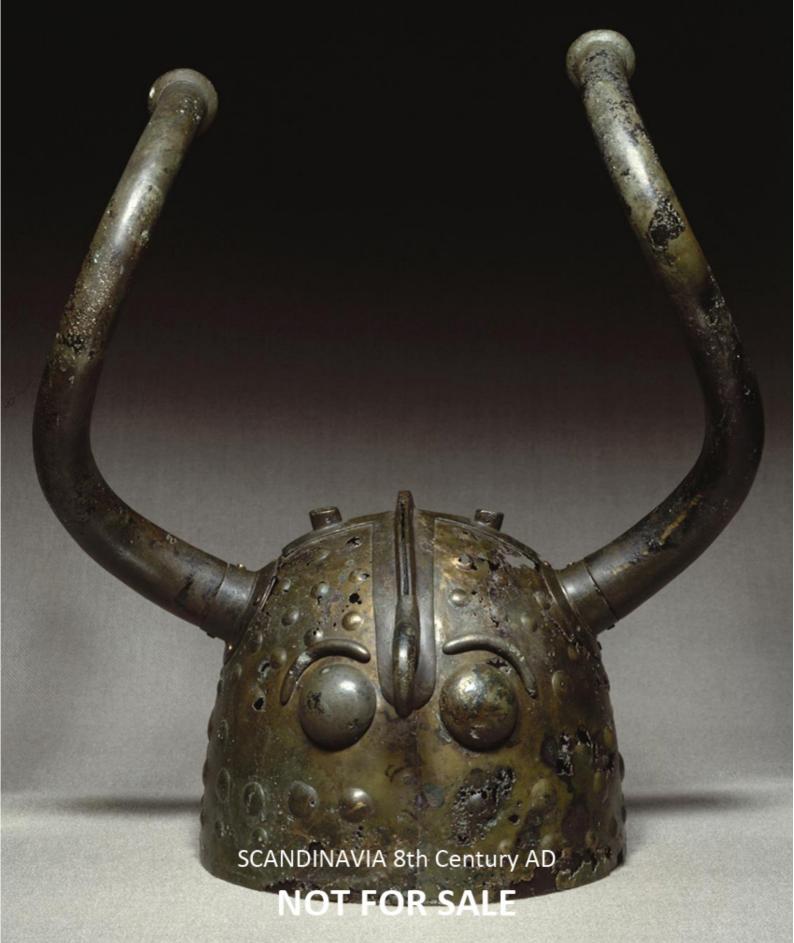
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DIAMONDDIVER

45 mm Bronze Case, Bronze Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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CHINA 8th Century BC

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GATTLING

52 mm Bronze Case, glowing Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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EGYPT 10th Century BC

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DIVE BARREL

50 mm Bronze Case, glowing Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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AFRICA Yoruba 19th Century

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UFO/II Pocket

65 mm Bronze Case, glowing Sapphire Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century



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GLOWING HOUR

46 mm Bronze Case, Redsapphire Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

RPART

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SPACESHIP Tiny Time

46 mm Bronze Case, glowing sapphire Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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AFRICA Yoruba 19th Century
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SPACESHIP 6 Rivets

46 mm Bronze Case, glowing sapphire dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

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JAPAN 19th Century
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SPACESHIP Double Eye

47 mm Bronze Case, hour and minute disks, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century



FRANCE Neoclassical Mantel clock 18th Century AD

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Nebra Disk

54 mm Bronze Case, Bronze Dial, Hand-winding movement SWITZERLAND hand made by Angular Momentum 21st Century

