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## Am pm full form in clock

Switch to watch content with AM PM indication AM PM time, what are you not and PM stand for? A 12-hour time indication is used only in English-speaking countries. Written time is only 12 hours, while we have 24 hours in one day. To determine if a written time is one hour in the morning or evening AM and PM is used. In most European countries there is a written time of 24 hours used if 0 to 12 hours is in the morning and 13-24 is in the afternoon / night. The full form of AM and PM, AM PM Meaning AM stands briefly for Ante Meridiem, by the Latin name for Before Lunch or Before Lunch. An example: 10:00 a.m. is 10 a.m. With a 24 hour this is 10:00. PM is briefly for Post Meridiem, by the Latin name for After Midday or After Noon. An example: 10:00 p.m. is 10 p.m. With a 24 hour this is 22:00. Remember I PM is used (Mnemonic) Tracking and remember on how to use AM or PM can be quite difficult. To be able to make remembering more easily there are several modes and mnemonics that apply to this topic. We'll explain some of them.
1. AM - After midnight, you tell time after midnight. It's midnight time at noon. PM - Pre Midnight, this is Pre Time (Before Midnight). It's time from noon to midnight.
2. Stand in front of P in the alphabet. AM comes first in the alphabet and therefore also first on a day (morning) and PM comes last (afternoon/night).
3. PM - Pass noon. Afternoon you have to apply PM hours. Clock with 12 hours and 24 hours of display
Some terms and keywords
I = ante meridiem Ante = before, meridiem = noon pm = post meridiem Post = after, so after lunch, in this case, the last post - late - so afternoon
Click here for the current time!
AmPm is not our only topic on this site. Apart from AM PM we have several interesting pages about time!
Go straight to:
Current holiday calendar
Deze gebruikt cookies website.
Lees meer.
AM and PM redirect here.
For other uses, see AM/PM (disambiguation).
Clocking system
Clock system
12 hours
24 hours
midnight (early day)12 midnight12:00 a.m.[a]
00:00
12:01 a.m.
00:01
1:00 a.m.
01:00
11:00 a.m.
11:00
11:59 a.m.
11:59
At noon12:00 p.m.[a]
12:00
12:01 p.m.
12:01
1:00 p.m.
13:00
11:00 p.m.
23:00
11:59 p.m.
23:59
Midnight (end of the day) or displayed as the beginning of the next day
24:00
^
a
b
See:
§Confusion at noon and midnight
12 hours the clock is a temporal convention in which the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods: a.m. (from Latin ante meridiem, translation into before noon) and p.m. (from Latin post meridiem, translation to afternoon).[1][2] Each period consists of 12 numbered hours: 12 (acting as zero)[3] 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11. The 24-hour/day cycle starts at 12 o'clock (usually indicated as 12 a.m), passes through 12 noon (usually indicated as 12 p.m.) and continues just before midnight at the end of the day. The 12-hour clock has been developed since the middle of the second millennium i.Hr. i.Hr. 16th century d.Hr. The 12-hour convention is common in several English-speaking nations and former British colonies, as well as in several other countries. The history and use of the Exeter Astronomical Cathedral Clock, which shows the double-XII natural numbering scheme day and night the division of a calendar day forms the fundamental basis as to why each day is divided into two cycles. Initially there were two cycles: a cycle that could be tracked by the position of the Sun (day), followed by a cycle that could be tracked by the Moon and stars (night). This eventually evolved into the two 12-hour periods, which are used today, starting at midnight (a.m.) and noon (p.m.). The noon itself is rarely abbreviated today, but if it is, it is noted M.[1] The 12-hour clock can be traced back to Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt. [4] Both an Egyptian sundial for daytime use[5] and an Egyptian watch for night use were found in the tomb of Pharaoh Amenhotep I.[6] Dating back to 1500 i.Hr., these clocks divided their hours of use into 12 hours each. The Romans also used a 12-hour clock: daylight was divided into 12 equal hours (thus hours of variable length throughout the year), and at night it was divided into four clocks. The first mechanical clocks of the 14th century, if they had dials, showed all 24 hours using the 12-hour analog dial, influenced by the familiarity of astronomers with the astrolabe and the sundial and their desire to shape the apparent motion of the Earth around the Sun. In Northern Europe, these dials generally used the 12-hour numbering scheme in Roman numerals, but had both periods a.m. and p.m. in order. This is known as the double-XII system, and can be seen on many faces of the surviving watch, such as those at Wells and Exeter. Elsewhere in Europe, numbering was more likely to be based on the 24-hour system (from I to XXIV). The 12-hour clock was used throughout the British Empire. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the 12-hour analog system of dialing and time gradually became established as the standard throughout Northern Europe for general public use. The 24-hour analog dial has been reserved for more specialized applications, such as astronomical clocks and timers. Most analog clocks and clocks today use the 12-hour dial, on which the shorter hour hand rotates once every 12 hours and twice in a day. Some analog watch dials have an inner ring of numbers, along with the standard 1-to-12 numbered ring. Number 12 is associated with either a 00 or a 24, while numbers 1 through 11 are associated with numbers 13 through 23, respectively. This change allows the clock to also be read in 24-hour notation. This 12-hour clock can be found in countries where the 24-hour clock is preferred. Use by country
Main article: Representation of date and time by countries
Typical analog 12-hour clock
In several countries the 12-hour clock is the dominant written and spoken system of time, predominantly in the nations that were part of The British Empire, for example, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the United States, Canada (except Quebec), Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Malta and others follow this convention, would be Egypt, Mexico and the former American colony of the Philippines. In most countries, however, the 24-hour clock is the standard system used, especially in writing. Some nations in Europe and Latin America use a combination of the two, preferring the 12-hour system in colloquial speech, but using the 24-hour system in written form and in formal contexts. The 12-hour speech clock often uses phrases such as... Morning... afternoon... evening, and... Night. Rider's British Almanac Merlin for 1795 and a similar almanac for 1773 published in London used them. [7] Apart from English-speaking countries, the terms a.m. and p.m. are rarely used and often unknown. Computer support
In most countries, computers display the time by default in the 24-hour notation. Most operating systems, including Microsoft Windows and Unix systems, would be Linux and macOS, enable 12-hour notation by default for a limited number of language and region settings. This behavior can be modified by the user, it would be with the settings of the Windows Region and Language operating system. [8] Typical digital abbreviations of 12-hour alarm clock indicating p.m. one point to the left of latin abbreviations a.m. and p.m. (often written i and pm, AM and PM, or A.M. and P.M.) are used in English and Spanish. [9] The Greek equivalents are π.μ and μ.μ., respectively, and in Sinhala පෙ ව (pe.va.) for පෙවෙරය (peravaru, පෙර පෙරා – fore, pre) and ප ව (pa.va.) for පස්වරය (pasvuru, පස් පස් passé – after, post). However, noon is rarely abbreviated in any of these languages at noon normally being written in full. In Portuguese, there are two official options and many others used, for example, using 21:45, 21h45 or 21h45min (official ones) or 21:45 or 9:45 p.m. In Irish, a.m. and i.n. are used, standing for ar beistin (morning) and iarnóin (afternoon) and iarnóin (afternoon), respectively. Most other languages do not have formal abbreviations for before lunch and after lunch, and their users use the 12-hour clock only orally and informally. [citation required] However, in many languages, it would be Russian and Hebrew, informal names are used, it would be 9 a.m. or 3 a.m. In abbreviations and expressions are oised, it can rely on the context of the sentence and societal rules to reduce ambiguity. For example, if someone commutes to work at 9:00, 9:00 a.m. may be by default, but if a social dance is scheduled to start at 9:00, it can start at 9:00 p.m. Conventions related typography
Terms a.m. and p.m. are abbreviations of Latin ante meridiem (before noon) and meridiem (after lunch). Depending on the style guide referred to, abbreviations a.m. and p.m. are written in different capital letters (am and pm), letters without dot (AM and PM), uppercase letters with dots or lowercase letters (i.e. pm or, more frequently, a.m. and p.m.). With the advent of computer-generated and printed programs, especially airlines, the M character is often omitted as providing no add-on information as in 9:30A or 10:00P. Some style books suggest using a space between numbers and the abbreviation a.m. or p.m. [required citation] Style guides recommend that you do not use a.m. and p.m. without a period to do it,[10] although this may be advantageous when describing an event that always occurs before or after lunch. The hour/minute separator varies from country to country: some use two points, others use a period (full stop), and others use the letter h. In many cases, using the 24-hour clock, there is no separator between hours and minutes (0800, read as written, i.e. zero-eight hundred or more frequently replacing the letter O with the number zero, as oh-opt-hundred). [Who?] Encoding in Unicode, there are symbols for: a.m. U+33C2 a.m. (HTML &#13250;) and p.m. U+33D8 p.m. (HTML &#13272;). They are meant to be used only with Chinese-Japanese-Korean character sets because they occupy exactly the same space as a single CJK character. Informal speech and rounding
In speech, it is common to round the time to the nearest five minutes and/or express time as past (or at) the nearest time, for example, five out of five (5:05). Minutes past the hour mean that these minutes are added to the hour; ten and five means 5:10. Minutes to, til and hours means that these minutes are low; ten out of five, ten 'til five, and ten to five all means 4:50. Fifteen minutes is often called a quarter of an hour, and thirty minutes is half an hour. For example, 5:15 can be formulated (a) last quarter five or five to fifteen; 5:30 can be five half, five thirty or just half five. 8:45 a.m. can be spoken as eight forty-five or (a) quarter to nine. [11] Instead of meaning 5:30, the phrase half-five is sometimes used to mean 4:30, or halfway to five, especially for regions such as the American Midwest and other areas that have been particularly influenced by German culture. This significance follows the model elections of many Germanic and Slavic languages, including Serbian-Croatian, Dutch, Danish, Russian and Swedish, as well as Hungarian and Finnish. Moreover, in situations where the relevant time is obvious or has been mentioned recently, a speaker could omit the time and say only quarter to (hour), half past or ten til to avoid a sentence elaborated in informal conversations. These forms are often used frequently in television and radio broadcasts covering multiple time zones at all one-hour intervals. [12] In the description of a vague day, a speaker could that the expression seven thirty, eight means sometime around 7:30 or 8:00. Such an expression may be misinterpreted for a certain period of the day (here 7:38), in particular by a listener who does not an estimate. The expression about seven thirty or eight clarifies this. Some more ambiguous expressions might be avoided. Within five minutes of the hour, the expression five out of seven (6:55) can be heard five-oh-seven (5:07). Five to seven or even six fifty-five clarifies this. Formal speech and hours to minute
This section does not cite any source. Help improve this section by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. (October 2020) (Learn and when to remove this template message) Time redirects here. For the 10 o'clock clock, see A bag. The minutes can be expressed as an exact number of minutes after the hour, specifying the time of day (for example, 6:32 p.m. is six thirty-two). In addition, when expressing time using the past formula (after) or before), it is conventional to choose the number of minutes below 30 (for example, 6:32 p.m. is conventional twenty-eight minutes to seven rather than thirty-two minutes past six). In spoken English, full hours are often represented by the numbered time followed by 10:00 as ten, 2:00 as two o'clock). This can be followed by a.m. or p.m. design, although phrases, would be in the morning, afternoon, evening, or at night more frequently follow analog style terms, would be three o'clock, and three and quarter to four. The time itself can be omitted, saying a time like four a.m. or four p.m. Minutes :01 to :09 are usually pronounced as oh one to oh nine (nought or zero can also be used instead of oh). Minutes :10 to :59 are pronounced as the usual word number. For example, 6:02 a.m. can be pronounced six oh two a.m. while 6:32 a.m. can be said as six thirty-two a.m. Confusion at noon and midnight
Time according to various conventions
Device or Style
MidnightStart Day At lunch
MidnightEnd of the day
Written
24 hours time, ISO 8601
00:00
12:00
24:00
Digital clocks
12:00
12:00
U.S. Government Publishing Office (1953)
[13]
midnight[a] at noon
12 at noon
12 m.
midnight12:00 p.m.
U.S. Government Publishing Office (2000)[14]
midnight[a] 12 a.m.
noon
12 p.m.
midnight[a] U.S. Government Publishing Office (2008)[15]
12 a.m.
12 midnight[a] 12 p.m.
12 at noon
12 at midnight[a] Japanese legal convention [dubious – discuss][16]
0:00 a.m.
12:00 a.m.
12:00 p.m.
Chicago Manual of Style[17]
at noon
12:00 m.
Canadian Press,[18]
British Standard[19]
Midnight
Nomdnight
Associated Press style[20]
—
midnight[2]
midnight[b]
12:01 a.m.
at midnight[b]
11:59 p.m.
^
a
b
c
d
e
These styles are ambiguous as to whether midnight is at the beginning or end of each day.
^
a
b
NIST recommends using 11:59 p.m. and 12:01 a.m. to unambiguate when necessary. It is not always clear what hours 12:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. denotes. From the Latin words merides (midday), ante (before) and post (after), the term meridiem (a.m.) means before noon and post meridiem (p.m.) means afternoon. From noon (midday, merides (m.)) is is before or after itself, the terms a.m. and p.m. do not apply. [2]
Although 12 m. American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language states that by convention, 12 AM denotes midnight and 12 PM denotes noon. Due to the potential for confusion, it is advisable to use 12 noon and 12 midnight. [21]
E. G. Richards in his book Mapping Time provided a diagram in which 12 a.m. means lunch and 12 p.m means midnight. [22]
The Style Manual of the United States Government Prints used 12 a.m. for lunch and 12 p.m. for midnight until the 2008 edition, when it reversed these names[14][15] and then retained this change in its 2016 review. [23]
Many style guides in the United States, and NIST's FAQ webpage,[2] recommend that it be clearer whether it refers to noon or 12:00 at noon and midnight or 12:00 midnight (rather than 12:00 p.m.m. THE NIST website states that 12 a.m. and 12 p.m. are ambiguous and should not be used. The Associated Press Stylebook specifies that midnight is part of the day ending, not the one that begins. [20]
The Canadian Press Stylebook[18] says, writing at noon or midnight, not at 12 or 12 at midnight. Phrases such as 12 a.m. and 12 p.m. are not mentioned at all. The website of the UK National Physics Laboratory FAQ-Time [19] states: In cases where the context cannot be invoked to place a particular event, the two days that are at midnight may be cited; also, 12 a.m. and 12 p.m. should also be avoided. Also, some U.S. style guides recommend either midnight clarification with other context hints, would specify the two dates between falling, or do not refer to the term at all. For an example of the second method, midnight is replaced by 11:59 p.m. for the end of a day or 12:01 a.m. for the beginning of a day. This has become common in the United States in legal contracts and for planes, buses, or train schedules, although some schedules use other conventions. Occasionally, when trains run at regular intervals, the pattern can be broken at midnight by moving the departure from midnight one or more minutes, it would be at 11:59 p.m. or 12:01 a.m.[24]
In literature in George Orwell's novel Nineteen and Four, Winston Smith describes a twelve-hour clock as old-fashioned. [citation required] See also
24 hours watch the position of the clock Date and time of representation of the country decimal time Italian decimal time six hours watch
Midnight
Muhurta
Noon
Thal
glass six hours watch
References
^
a
b
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Using AM or PM to designate either noon or midnight may cause ambiguity. To designate lunch, either the word noon or 1200 or 12 M.M should be used. designate midnight without causing ambiguity, the two dates between which they fall should be indicated, unless the 24-hour notation is used. Thus, midnight can be written: 15-16 May or 2400 15 May or 0000 16 May.
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b
c
d
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b
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^
a
b
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a
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National Physical Laboratory, FAQ-Time. Archived from the original on March 3, 2015. January 11, 2015.
^
a
b
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NIST FAQ at 12am time is at noon in Japan Taken from 2The timekeeping community This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: 24-hour clock – news – newspapers – books – scholar – JSTOR (November 2011) (Leave how and when to remove this template message)
24-hour clock
12-hour clock
12:00
12:00 (midnight)[a]
12:00 a.m.(start of the day)
01:00
1:00 a.m.
02:00
2:00 a.m.
03:00
3:00 a.m.
04:00
4:00 a.m.
05:00
5:00 a.m.
06:00
6:00 a.m.
07:00
7:00 a.m.
08:00
8:00 a.m.
09:00
9:00 a.m.
10:00
10:00 a.m.
11:00
11:00 a.m.
12:00
12:00 noon[a]
12:00 p.m.
13:00
1:00 p.m.
14:00
2:00 p.m.
15:00
3:00 p.m.
16:00
4:00 p.m.
17:00
5:00 p.m.
18:00
6:00 p.m.
19:00
7:00 p.m.
20:00
8 p.m.
21:00
9:00 p.m.
22:00
10:00 p.m.
23:00
11:00 p.m.
24:00
12:00 (midnight)[a](end of the day)
^
a
b
c
See:
Confusion at noon and midnight
The 24-hour clock, popularly referred to in the United States and several other countries as military time [1][2] is the time-keeping convention in which the day runs from midnight to midnight and is divided into 24 hours. This is indicated by the hours past midnight, from 0 to 23. This system is the most used temporal notation in the world today.[1] and is used by the international standard ISO 8601. [3] A number of countries, especially English-speaking countries, use the 12-hour clock, or a mixture of 24- and 12-hour time systems. In countries where the 12-hour clock is dominant, some professions prefer to use the 24-hour clock. For example, in the practice of medicine, the 24-hour clock is generally used in documenting care, as it prevents any ambiguity about when events occurred in a patient's medical history. [4]
Description
A 24-hour Russian clock for 1969 polar expeditions by Soviet watchmaker Raketa. An hour of the day is written in the 24-hour notation as hh:mm (e.g. 01:23) or hh:mm:ss (e.g. 01:23:45), where hh (00–23) is the number of whole hours that have passed since midnight, mm (00 to 59) is the number of full minutes that have from the last full hour, and ss (00 to 59) is the number of seconds from the full last minute. In the event of a second jump, the value ss ss extend to 60. A main zero is added for numbers under 10, but is optional for hours. Zero driving is very commonly used in computer applications, and always used when a specification requires it (eg. ISO 8601). If subsecond resolution is required, the seconds may be a decimal fraction; that is, the fractional part follows a decimal point or a comma, as in 01:23:45.678. The separator symbol most commonly used between hours, minutes and seconds is the colon, which is also the symbol used in ISO 8601. In the past, some European countries have used the point on the line as a separator, but most of the national standards at the time have since been changed to the international standard colon. In some contexts (including the U.S. military and some computer protocols), no separator is used and times are written as, for example, 2359. Midnight 00:00 and 24:00 23:59 redirect here. For the Christian Metal album, see Veni Domine. In the 24-hour notation, the day starts at midnight, 00:00, and the last minute of the day starts at 23:59. If convenient, the 24:00 notation can also be used to refer to midnight at the end of a date[5] — i.e. 24:00 of a day is the same as 00:00 the following day. The 24:00 notation mainly serves to refer to the exact end of a day in a time frame. A typical use is to give opening hours ending at midnight (e.g. 00:00-24:00, 07:00-24:00). Similarly, some bus and train schedules show 00:00 as departure time and 24:00 as arrival time. Legal contracts are often executed from the start date at 00:00 until the end date at 24:00. While the 24-hour notation makes an unequivocal distinction between midnight at the beginning (00:00) and the end (24:00) on a given date, there is no commonly accepted distinction between the 12-hour notation. Style guides and military communication regulations in some English-speaking countries discourage the use of 24:00 even in 24-hour notation and recommend reporting of hours close to midnight at 23:59 or 00:01. [6] Sometimes the use of 00:00 is also avoided. [6]
Contrary to this, the correspondence manual for the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps previously specified 0001 to 2400. [7] The manual was updated in June 2015 to use 0000 to 2359. [8] Times after 24:00 See also: Date and time notation in Japan
§
Time-of-day notations beyond 24:00 (such as 24:01 or 25:00 instead of 00:01 or 01:00) are not commonly used and are not covered by relevant standards. However, they have been used occasionally in some special contexts in the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and where working hours extend beyond midnight, would be the production and programming of broadcast televisions. Computer support
In most countries, computers display the time by default in the 24-hour notation. For example, Microsoft Windows and macOS enable 12-hour notation by default only if a computer is in a handful of specific languages, and Settings. The 24-hour system is commonly used in text-based interfaces. POSIX programs would be the default fs for displaying timestamps in 24-hour format. Military Time
In American English, the term military time is a synonym for the 24-hour clock. [9] In the U.S., the time of day is given almost exclusively using the 12-hour clock notation, which counts the hours of day as 12, 1, ..., 11 with the suffixes a.m. and p.m. distinguishing between the two daily repetitions of this sequence. The 24-hour clock is commonly used there only in some specialized areas (military, aviation, navigation, tourism, meteorology, astronomy, computer science, logistics, emergency services, hospitals), where the ambiguities of the 12-hour notation are considered too uncomfortable, cumbersome or dangerous. Military use, as agreed between the United States

and the English-speaking Allied military forces,[10] differs in some respects from other twenty-four-hour time systems: no hour/minute separator is used when writing the time, and a letter designating the time zone (e.g. 0340Z) is attached. Driving zeros are always written and are required to be spoken, so 5:43 a.m. is spoken zero five forty-three (occasionally) or zero five four three (military radio), as opposed to five forty-three or five four three. Military time zones are inscribed and word names are given from the NATO phonetic alphabet. For example, in the U.S. Eastern Standard Time (UTC−5), which is designated time zone R, 2:00 a.m. is written 0200R and spoken zero two hundred Romeo. Local time is designated as area J or Juliett. 1200J (1200 Juliett) is local lunch time. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is designated the Z time zone, and so called Zulu Time. (When used as a modern time zone, in practice GMT and UTC coincide. For other purposes there may be a difference of about one second. [11]) The hours are always hundreds, never thousands; 1000 is ten hundred not a thousand; 2000 is twenty hundred not two thousand. History Paolo Uccello's Face with Four Prophets/Evangelists (1443) in Florence Cathedral The 24-hour clock tower in Venice, which lists the hours of 1-12 twice the 24-hour system has its origins in the Egyptian astronomical system of deans, and has been used for centuries by scientists, astronomers, navigators, and horologists. In East Asia, the notation of time was 24 hours before Westernization in modern times. [citation required] The western clocks were changed in the 12-hour double style when they were shipped to China in the Qing dynasty. There are many examples of watches built using the 24-hour system, including Prague's famous Orloj, and Greenwich's Shepherd Gate Clock. [citation required] The first public mechanical clocks introduced in Italy were 24-hour mechanical clocks, which counted the hours of the day from half an hour after sunset until the evening of the following day. The 24th hour was the last hour of the day. [12] [12] Striking clocks had to produce 300 blows each day, which required a lot of rope, and carried the mechanism quickly, so that some localities passed to call sequences of 1 to 12 twice (156 blows), or even 1 to 6 repeated four times (84 blows). [12] After missing a train while traveling to Ireland in 1876, because a printed program listed p.m. instead of .m., Sir Sandford Fleming proposed a single 24-hour clock for the entire world, located in the center of the Earth, which is not linked to any surface meridian - a predecessor of the Coordinated Universal Hour. [13] He was an early supporter of the use of the 24-hour clock as part of a time-reform program, which also included the establishment of time zones and a standard main meridian. [15] The Canadian Pacific Railway was among the first organizations to adopt the 24-hour clock in mid-summer 1886. [13] [16] At the Meridian International Conference of 1884, American lawyer and astronomer Lewis M. Rutherford proposed: That this universal day be an average solar day; is to start for everyone at the time of midnight of the original meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and the date of that meridian, and must be counted from zero to twenty-four hours. [17] This resolution was adopted by the conference. [17] The Shepherd's Gate clock with Roman numerals up to XXIII (23) and 0 for midnight in Greenwich A report by a United Kingdom government committee coted Italy as the first country mentioned to adopt for 24 hours nationally in 1893. [18] Other European countries followed: France adopted it in 1912 (French army in 1909), followed by Denmark (1916) and Greece (1917). By 1920, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland were changed, followed by Turkey (1925) and Germany (1927). By the early 1920s, many Latin American countries had also adopted the 24-hour clock. [citation required] Some railways in India changed before the outbreak of war. [18] During World War I, the Royal British Navy adopted the 24-hour clock in 1915, and the Allied armed forces followed shortly thereafter,[18] with the British army officially changing in 1918. [19] The Canadian armed forces began using the 24-hour clock at the end of 1917. [20] In 1920, the United States Navy was the first United States organization to adopt the system; The United States Army, however, did not officially pass the 24-hour clock until World War II on July 1, 1942. [21] The use of the 24-hour clock in the United Kingdom has steadily increased since the beginning of the 20th century, although attempts to formalize the system have failed several times. [22] In 1934, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) switched to the 24-hour clock for and lists of programmes. The experiment was halted after five months due to a lack of enthusiasm from the public, and the BBC continued to use the 12-hour clock. [22] In the same year, Pan American World Airways Corporation and Western Airlines The United States adopted the 24-hour clock. [23] In modern times, the BBC uses a mixture of both a 12-hour clock and a 24-hour clock. [22] British Rail and London Transport switched to the 24-hour clock for schedules in 1964. [22] A mixture of 12- and 24-hour clocks predominates similarly in other English-speaking countries: French speakers have adopted the 24-hour clock in Canada much wider than English speakers, and Australia also uses both systems. See also 12-hour clock 24-hour analog dial Clock Date and time of representation of the decimal country units of The Italian time six hours watch List of military time cameras Metric time Thai six hours clock Traditional Chinese timekeeping References ^ a b See common Local Data Priority for detailed data about the preferred date and time notations used around the world, as well as the local settings of major computer operating systems, as well as the Article Date and Time of Representation by Country. ^ U.S. Government Printer. Style Manual. 12. Figures. Archived from the original on 2008-04-21. Retrieved 2007-09-02. ^ International standard ISO 8601: Data elements and exchange formats – Information exchange – Representation of dates and times. International Organization for Standardization, 3rd ed., 2004. ^ Pickar, Gloria D.; Graham, Hope, I hope. Swart, Beth; Swedish, Margaret (2011). Dosage calculations (2a Canadian ed.). Toronto: Nelson Education. p. 60. 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