

Chapter 1 : 20 Clever Gadgets To Make Household Chores Easier (Photos)

Technology can improve our lives drastically as the past centuries and developments have shown. After all, if one compares the everyday life of today and the one from years ago, one will realize how comfortable life is nowadays.

Check new design of our homepage! Antibiotics like penicillin were produced in this period. Americans remember the s as a period which heralded the era of modern lifestyle and consumerism. ScienceStruck Staff Last Updated: Mar 26, The "Roaring Twenties", as the decade of is known, was one of the most optimistic and boisterous period of time for many Americans. The World War I had come to an end, and due to the boom in the consumer-goods industry, new products were available to Americans. The period was also a time of inventions and discoveries, and many new gadgets and appliances came into being in this decade. Eskimo Pie Inventor: Christian Nelson The popular Eskimo Pie ice cream was first manufactured by Christian Nelson in , a chocolate-covered vanilla ice cream wrapped in a foil. It is believed that Nelson got the idea for Eskimo Pie when he saw an indecisive boy thinking whether to go for a chocolate, or an ice cream. Nelson teamed up with Russell Stover to produce the Pie on a massive scale, and the duo achieved considerable profit from its sales. Jungle Gym Inventor: Sebastian Hinton Sebastian Hinton, a lawyer from Chicago, invented the first jungle gym in the year . It was very popular amongst kids. Jungle gyms were also known by the names of monkey bars and climbing frames. Ernst Alexanderson Before , radio transmission consisted of a series of dots and dashes, transmitted by inefficient machines. The credit for inventing goes to . A few years later, he developed a scanning disk and high-frequency neon lamp for television transmission. Traffic Lights Inventor: He made his invention by using red, green and amber lights, and wire. The traffic lights were installed for the first time in the region of Woodward and Michigan Avenues in Detroit, United States. Earle Dickson Earle Dickson made Band-Aid to tend to the injuries of his wife, who often cut herself while doing household chores. He told the idea to his boss, James Wood Johnson, who instantly liked it and put Band-Aid into production. Hair Dryer Inventor: Ambiguous Prior to the s, women used to blow-dry their hair by inserting a flexible pipe in the exhaust of a vacuum cleaner. In , the first hair dryer was invented. Though the machine was not efficient enough and got overheated easily, it was, of course, better than using a vacuum cleaner! Benjamin Katz Invented by Benjamin Katz in , headrests attained widespread popularity due to the comfort they provided to automobile users. Lie Detector Inventor: Larson Lie detector, or polygraph was invented by John A. Larson, a medical student, in California. The device measured the heartbeats and breathing rate of a person in order to check whether the person was lying or not. If the pulse rate and breathing were high, then an alarm would buzz, indicating that the person was lying. Flow Process Chart Inventor: A flow process chart is a diagram that depicts the step-by-step working of a program. Flow process chart was further developed by Allan H. Ellerbeck Although there have been numerous modifications and developments to the design of convertibles, the credit for envisioning and making the first practical retractable manual hardtop system goes to Ben P. The first power-operated retractable hardtop was made by a Parisian Georges Paulin in . Water Skiing Inventor: Ralph Samuelson The Roaring Twenties gave us one of our favorite adventure sports, water skiing. Invented by Ralph Samuelson in , water skiing has developed into a major beach sporting event. It is reported that Samuelson experimented with water skiing for the first time by using a pair of boards and a clothesline. Samuelson also taught water skiing to aspiring water skiers. Radial Arm Saw Inventor: Raymond DeWalt Raymond DeWalt invented the first radial arm saw in the year , and it was patented in . Radial arm saws were mostly used for cutting long pieces of lumber. Raymond sold his invention under the name of Wonder Worker and made a considerable profit out of it. Harvey Fletcher In the year , American physicist, Dr. Harvey Fletcher invented the audiometer - a device which is used to measure and evaluate hearing loss. Since then, audiometers have been used widely, and today, they are a part of the standard equipment in clinics and hospitals treating hearing loss. Bulldozer Inventor s: Earl McLeod Bulldozer, one of the most efficient machines used in construction process, was invented in by a farmer, James Cummings, in collaboration with a draftsman named J. In the years following , bulldozers were widely used to dig canals. Cotton Swabs Inventor: He sold his invention under the name of "Baby Gays", and it was later changed to "Q-Tips", with the Q

standing for quality. Cotton swabs have been used mainly as ear-cleaners, but in the recent years, concerns have been raised about the risk these might pose to the eardrum.

Instant Camera Inventor: Samuel Shlafrock An instant camera is capable of generating a developed film image. It consists of a camera and portable darkroom in the same compartment. Edwin Land invented the first commercial instant camera in 1926, but it is reported that the first instant camera was developed by Samuel Shlafrock in 1917.

Locking Pliers Inventor: These can be locked into position, using an over-center action. Thomas Coughtrie further developed the model and invented the Mole grips in 1888.

Lionel Sternberger There is some ambiguity on the year in which cheeseburgers were first made available to people. While some believe that Lionel Sternberger made the first cheeseburger in 1935, others claim that the year of invention was 1921. Over the years, cheeseburgers have undergone numerous transformations, and today, apart from cheese, they are served with lettuce, onion, pickles, mayonnaise, etc.

Earth Inductor Compass Inventor: Morris Titterington The earth inductor compass was invented by Morris Titterington in 1912. It was widely used in the aerospace industry and helped in determining the direction of the aircraft. Besides designing the earth inductor compass, Titterington also designed the bubble sextant, a device used to measure the angle between any two visible objects.

Gas Chamber Inventor: State of Nevada There is ambiguity over who exactly came up with the idea of carrying out a death sentence through a gas chamber, but many historians believe that it was the State of Nevada, which executed a convicted murderer through this method. Gas chambers gained notoriety during the Holocaust as the reigning Nazi government used it to put millions of Jews and political opponents to death.

Iwan Serrurier Moviola was invented by Iwan Serrurier in 1909. It was an innovative device for the film industry as it allowed editors to watch and edit a film simultaneously.

Radio Altimeter Inventor: Lloyd Espenschied Radio altimeter is a device which measures the distance between the aircraft and the ground directly below it. When it was invented in 1935 by Lloyd Espenschied, it was thought to be a groundbreaking invention as other devices could only measure the distance between the aircraft and a predefined sea-level.

Masking Tape Inventor: Richard Drew Historians believe that the idea of inventing a masking tape came to 3M employee, Richard Drew, when he observed the difficulty faced by workers while painting cars. The adhesive that they used, often stuck to the surface when removed, and they had to redo the whole thing. Drew received the patent for masking tape in the year 1925. Its inventor, Herbert Sellner, had spent years building it, and once it was completed, it became an instant hit among people, notably for making riders experience nausea.

Power Steering Inventor: Davis Although numerous inventors had tried to build a fully-functional power steering system, it was Francis W. Davis, who invented the first practical power steering system. The technology was widely accepted in 1923, and today, it is a standard for modern vehicles.

City Center Bank Drive-throughs are ubiquitous these days, but it was in the year 1921, that the world got to see them for the first time. City Center Bank is credited for being the first bank to open a drive-through window. Burger outlets and restaurants soon followed suit and drive-throughs became commonplace.

Liquid-Fueled Rocket Inventor: During the first World War, he developed liquid-fuel rockets for use in armed weapons. His pioneering work in the field was evident from the fact that he possessed patents in rocketry.

Pop-up Toaster Inventor: Charles Perkins Strite Charles Perkins Strite invented the pop-up bread toaster in 1926, and received a patent for it on October 18, 1926. Waters-Genter Company worked on the invention of Charles, and came out with the first consumer pop-up toaster - Toastmaster - in 1928. It could simultaneously toast both sides of the bread, and turn itself off automatically after making the toast. The pop-up toaster was quite an innovation in the 1920s, saving considerable amount of time for thousands of working-class people. The Automatic Music Instrument Company's also gave the world its first jukebox.

Chapter 2 : Top 10 Wacky Inventions for the Home | HowStuffWorks

Inventions for the home range from useful to absolute fluff, but they're all interesting. Learn more about 10 wacky inventions for use in the home.

They aid movement in aquatic sports such as swimming, surfing, and underwater diving. Swim fins are typically made of rubber or plastic. Benjamin Franklin invented wooden swim fins in 1751. It is a type of reflecting instrument that uses mirrors to reflect the path of light to the observer and, in doing so, doubles the angle measured. This allows the instrument to use a one-eighth circle arc to measure a quarter circle or quadrant. The octant was invented in by Thomas Godfrey , a glazier in Philadelphia, and independently at the same time in England by the mathematician John Hadley , who began work on a similar version of the octant. These days it is now known as an octant, the name given to it by its American inventor, Thomas Godfrey. The stove became very popular throughout the Thirteen Colonies and gradually replaced open fireplaces. The Franklin stove was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1786. Those who publish and operate mail-order catalogs are referred to as catalogers within the industry, who also buy or manufacture goods and then market those goods to prospective customers. Mail ordering uses the postal system for soliciting and delivering goods. In addition to rods placed at regular intervals on the highest portions of a structure, a lightning protection system typically includes a rooftop network of conductors, multiple conductive paths from the roof to the ground, bonding connections to metallic objects within the structure and a grounding network. Individual lightning rods are sometimes called finials, air terminals or strike termination devices. In [17] or , [11] the pointed lightning rod conductor, also called a "lightning attractor" or "Franklin rod", is generally thought to have been conceived when Benjamin Franklin came to the conclusion that electricity and lightning were identical and of the same. Franklin tied the string of his "electrical kite" to an insulating silk ribbon for the knuckles of his hand. The kite in turn was attached to a metal key. During a storm, witnessed by his son William Franklin , Dr. Franklin had finally proven that lightning was a form of electricity when the metal key received an electrical charge from a bolt of lightning. Thus, the practical use of lightning rods, attributed to the inventor Benjamin Franklin, was confirmed. Catheters thereby allow drainage, injection of fluids, or access by surgical instruments. Prior to the mid 18th-century, catheters were made of wood or stiffened animal skins which were not conducive to navigating the anatomical curvature of the human urethra. In this version, 37 bowls were mounted horizontally nested on an iron spindle. The whole spindle turned by means of a foot-operated treadle. The sound was produced by touching the rims of the bowls with moistened fingers. Rims were painted different colors according to the pitch of the note. Swivel chairs can have wheels on the base allowing the user to glide the chair around their work area without getting up. This type of chair is common in modern offices and is often also referred to as an office chair. Using an English-style Windsor chair which was possibly made and purchased from Francis Trumble or Philadelphia cabinet-maker Benjamin Randolph, Thomas Jefferson invented the swivel chair in 1780. Jefferson later had the swivel chair sent to his Virginia plantation, Monticello , where he later built a "writing paddle" onto its side in 1790. Since 1790, the chair has been in the possession of the American Philosophical Society located in Philadelphia. This was the first attempt to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for commercial purposes. Benjamin Franklin is credited with the invention of the first pair of bifocals in the early 1750s, though according to the Library Company of Philadelphia , the first indication of Dr. Franklin wearing his double spectacles comes from a political cartoon printed in 1766. Many publications from that period onward refer to Dr. The first man-made diffraction grating was invented around 1795 in Philadelphia by David Rittenhouse who strung 50 hairs between two finely threaded screws with an approximate spacing of about lines per inch. In water-powered mills, a sluice gate opens a channel, starts the water flowing, and a water wheel turning. In 1786, American inventor Oliver Evans revolutionized this labor-intensive process by building the first fully automatic mill using bucket elevators, screw conveyors, and the hopper boy to spread, cool, and dry the meal between grinding and bolting. This was the first time that anyone had conceived and executed a system of continuous, fully automatic production. Crackers are now usually eaten with soup, or topped with cheese, caviar, or other delicacies. The holes in crackers are called "docking" holes as a means to

stop air pockets from forming in the cracker while baking. Crackers trace their origin to the year when John Pearson of Newburyport, Massachusetts invented a cracker-like bread product from just flour and water that he called "pilot bread". An immediate success with sailors because of its shelf life, it also became distinctly known as a hardtack or sea biscuit for long voyages away from home while at sea. These seeds are either used again to grow more cotton or, if badly damaged, disposed of. The cotton gin uses a combination of a wire screen and small wire hooks to pull the cotton through the screen, while brushes continuously remove the loose cotton lint to prevent jams. In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin and later received a patent on March 14, 1794. However, it never made him rich. Instead of buying his machine, farmers built inferior versions of their own which led to the increasing need for African-American slave labor. Using 26 wheels, each with the letters of the alphabet arranged randomly around them, Thomas Jefferson invented the wheel cypher in 1790. Falling in and out of use and obscurity, the wheel cypher was "re-invented" twice: Rumford fireplaces were common from 1780, when Benjamin Rumford first wrote about them, until about 1850. Thomas Jefferson had them built at Monticello, and Henry David Thoreau listed them among the modern conveniences that everyone took for granted. Rumford and his workers changed fireplaces by inserting bricks into the hearth to make the side walls angled and added a choke to the chimney to increase the speed of air going up the flue. It produced a streamlined air flow, reducing turbulence so the smoke would go up into the chimney rather than choking the residents. Rumford fireplaces are appreciated for their tall classic elegance and heating efficiency. This simple alteration in the design of fireplaces were copied everywhere in an age when fires were the principal source of heat. The Rumford fireplace is still used in the 21st century. As with larger cakes, frosting and other cake decorations, such as sprinkles, are common on cupcakes. The earliest reference of cupcakes can be traced as far back as 1796, when a recipe notation of "a cake to be baked in small cups" was written in *American Cookery* by Amelia Simms. Primitive in their earliest form, the ancestor to what is now considered a suspension bridge, the simple suspension bridge, was developed sometime around BC in China and India, relying upon ropes thrown across a narrow gorge or river, from which people could hang as they crawled across. With the extreme dangers of swinging back and forth, these simple suspension bridges were deemed impractical as horses as well as carriages later found it difficult to maneuver across their wooden planks. Nowadays, suspension bridges use steel cables. However, the suspension bridge and its basic, fundamental design of which Finley is duly accredited to inventing, is still evident today in suspension bridges found throughout the world. Before the existence of fire hydrants, a primitive fire suppression system known as "fire plugs" consisted of burying a wooden water pipe often no more than a hollowed out log along the streets for teams of bucket brigades to form and fight fires. Wooden pegs would then need to be hammered over fire plugs in order to stop the flow of water. It is said that Graff held the first patent for a fire hydrant, but this cannot be verified due to the fact that the patent office in Washington D. While Holly was only one of many involved in the development of the fire hydrant, innovations he introduced are largely responsible for the fire hydrant taken for granted today. In 1801, Holly was issued U.S. Patent 1,300 for the banjo clock normally lacks a striking mechanism and indicates time only by its hands and dial, for which reason some horologists may insist upon calling it a timepiece rather than a true clock. The clock is usually adorned with a finial on the top. Known as his "patent timepiece", the banjo clock was invented by renowned American clockmaker Simon Willard of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and patented on February 8, 1801. The design principle behind the Burr arch truss was that the arch should be capable of holding the entire load on the bridge while the truss was used to keep the bridge rigid. The self-propelled variant was invented by Oliver Evans who named it the "Orukter Amphibolos". Its steam-powered engine drove either wooden wheels or a paddle wheel used as a means of transport, on land and in water. The primary purpose of refrigeration is lowering the temperature of the enclosed space or substance and then maintaining that lower temperature. The American inventor Oliver Evans, acclaimed as the "father of refrigeration", invented the vapor-compression refrigeration machine in 1805. Heat would be removed from the environment by recycling vaporized refrigerant, where it would move through a compressor and condenser, where it would eventually revert to a liquid form in order to repeat the refrigeration process over again. However, no such refrigeration unit was built by Evans. Twining of Cleveland, Ohio patented an early vapor-compression refrigerator in 1834 that was fully capable of producing a ton of ice per day. Wolf of Fort Wayne, Indiana with

models consisting of a unit that was mounted on top of an ice box. Mellows produced this refrigerator commercially but was bought out by William C. Durant in 1900, who started the Frigidaire Company in order to begin the first mass-production of refrigerators. In the case of coffee-brewing the solvent is water, the permeable substance is the coffee grounds, and the soluble constituents are the chemical compounds that give coffee its color, taste, and aroma. In 1791, Benjamin Thompson Rumford invented the percolating coffee pot with a metal sieve to strain away the grounds. A lobster trap can catch multiple lobsters at once. The lobster trap was invented in 1790 by Ebenezer Thorndike of Swampscott, Massachusetts. This feature enabled the Columbiad to fire solid shot or shell to long ranges, making it an excellent seacoast defense weapon for its day. Used as an artillery piece during the War of 1812 by the United States against the British, the Columbiad was invented around the year 1800 by George Bomford, a colonel in the United States Army. It may cut wood or other materials and may be hand-held or table-mounted. Tabitha Babbitt is credited with inventing the first circular saw used in a saw mill in 1797. Levi Spear Parmly, a dentist from New Orleans, is credited with inventing the first form of dental floss. He had been recommending that people should clean their teeth with silk floss since 1815. Simeon North is generally credited for inventing and building the earliest, though primitive, milling machine to replace filing operations by about 1800 or even earlier. With wood, it is common practice to press and slide sandpaper against the still-spinning object after shaping it to smooth the surface. As the first of its kind, Thomas Blanchard of Middlebury, Connecticut, invented the profile lathe in 1817, intended for the mass duplication of woodworking. Graham bread was invented by a Presbyterian minister, Reverend Sylvester Graham in 1828, for his vegetarian diet. The Graham bread was high in fiber, made with non-sifted whole wheat flour and cut into little squares now known as graham crackers. After a series of trial and error in his designs, Thaddeus Fairbanks patented his invention in 1838. The flanged "tee" rail was invented in May 1825 by an American named Robert L. The first T-rails were installed in Philadelphia.

Chapter 3 : 30 Weird And Awesome Inventions | Bored Panda

â€¢ *Household Tools Hardware hand tools are used by craftsmen in manual operations, such as chopping, chiseling, sawing, filing, forging, and more. The date of the earliest tools is uncertain.*

But in reality, women are and have always been exceedingly influential and impactful on our lives, our homes, and our world. As March is coming to a close, we want to take some time to look at a few female inventors whose inventions improve our lives and homes every day.

Patricia Billings Patricia Billings was a sculptor in the s. She was trying to create a material that would prevent her sculptures from shattering. Eventually, she came up with what is now known as Geobond. It sounds too good to be true. She has held onto her patents, and her inventions have revolutionized the construction industry.

Mary Anderson Did you know that cars initially had no way of dealing with rain or snow on the windshield? We can only imagine how dangerous that was. This invention was such a game changer. Mary Anderson invented the windshield wiper in , and by they had become standard on most vehicles. Your hair would get caught in it, and it would quickly start looking really gross.

Lyda Newman Lyda Newman invented the first hair brush with synthetic bristles. Not only that, it was very easy to clean. Lyda Newman was truly a revolutionary.

Donovan Donovan invented the first waterproof, safe no metal safety pins , and comfortable no pinching. She faced a lot of negativity and discouragement, but was never deterred. She proved all the naysayers wrong in , when her invention debuted at Saks Fifth Avenue. Her next invention was the fully disposable diaper. This invention is the foundation for the Pampers we see on the shelves today.

Ruth Wakefield Do you like chocolate chip cookies? They were invented by Ruth Wakefield. Cookies make a home smell like home. Wakefield became one of the most famous female inventors in the 20th century. As the recipe was popularized, Nestle struck a deal with her. She would let them print the recipe on their packages, and they would give her a lifetime supply of Nestle chocolate.

Chapter 4 : Inventions in the 's: Inventions that shaped America ***

HOUSEHOLD WONDERS tells the story of seven taken-for-granted inventions that make modern life comfy, fast and clean: the stove, sewing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, toaster and mixer.

Household Inventions that Changed Your Home Life The Past Years Updated on Mar 26, There are so many household inventions around us that we take for granted, although they make our modern lifestyle possible. You may not even think of some of the household inventions on this list as modern inventions, but the fact that they were not around less than a years ago makes them such. Take a look with us at some of those household inventions, it may provide you with a brand new appreciation to your modern lifestyle. Although the modern color television was not introduced until The Television has become commonplace in our homes, offices, and institutions, particularly as a prime source for advertising, entertainment, and news. Since the s the availability of video cassettes, CDs and DVDs has resulted in the frequent use of TV for viewing recorded as well as broadcasted material. However, in recent years Internet television has risen to prominence in both recorded and broadcasted material. Gaming Consoles changed the way people entertain themselves indoors. They even help people staying physically fit by exercising and playing some indoor sports. It was Invented by Ralph H. Bear later became known as the father of video games. Refrigerator The refrigerator allows the modern household to keep food fresh for longer than before. Freezers allow people freeze food and extend its expiry date. They also give you the luxury of cooling water, making ice, chilling fruit in summer and a lot of other things you may take for granted. In Frigidaire introduced the first self-contained Refrigerators for home use. This essential household appliance was not available years ago, can you imagine that? Bendix corporation introduced the first domestic automatic washing machine in Imagine this, this very common household appliance was not available prior to that date! Can you live your life without an automatic washing machine? I believe most people would answer no to that. Microwave Oven The first commercial microwave oven was sold in Exactly 70 years ago. This amazing invention is most commonly used for rapid reheating of previously-cooked foods, but it can be used for cooking, grilling or even baking food. Microwave ovens have rapidly become a must have in any modern kitchen, it would be incomplete without this little magical machine. Infrared LEDs are frequently used as transmitting elements in remote-control circuits, such as those in remote controls for a wide variety of consumer electronics. With the development of high-efficiency and high-power LEDs, it has become possible to use LEDs in lighting and illumination, and now most houses are shifting to LED lamps. You may have not given LED a thought before, but imagine life without a remote control, or imagine a 50 inch old television! Such a television, if it even existed, would take up a whole room by itself! For more about household appliances see also:

Chapter 5 : 20 Simple Ideas That Are Borderline Genius

20 Strange Inventions From History People Once Thought Were Actually Necessary Man Stumbles Upon A Time Capsule From The s Tucked Away In His Own Attic Year-Old Whose Home Was Disappearing Into The Sea Figures Out A Genius Way To Save It.

List of Famous Inventions The list of inventions that shaped America in the s are detailed on the following list: The following list contains details of the inventors and the Inventions that shaped America in the s. The first lightweight electric iron was invented by American businessman Earl Richardson in His design made the iron with more heat in the point - he called his new company Hotpoint which he founded founded in The first electric washing machine sold commercially in the United States was the Thor washing machine, produced by Hurley Electric Laundry Equipment Company in The Thor washing machine was designed by Hurley engineer Alva J. Fisher, a patent for the new electric washing machine was issued on August 9, The Thor electric washing machine was mass marketed throughout America in Janitor James Spangler invented his "electric suction-sweeper," the first practical domestic vacuum cleaner in and sold the rights the following year to a relative, William Hoover. The first practical electric blanket was invented in by American physician Sidney I. Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi succeeded in the first radio broadcast in The US Radio Industry began in when American engineer, Edwin Armstrong, invented a special circuit that made long-range radio transmission of voice and music practical. The first refrigerator for home use were invented by American inventor Fred W. In Frigidaire introduced the first self-contained unit expanding the market and introducing Americans to domestic refrigerators and freezers for food storage. The first electric dishwasher was invented by the Walker brothers in The first small dishwasher suitable for domestic use was invented by inventor William Howard Livens in American inventor Elmer Sperry built the first aerial torpedo in , which became the first successful guided missile. The convenient dressing with adhesive tape was invented by Earle Dickson in The lie detector, the modern polygraph system that sensed reactions that helped to determine whether or not a person was lying, was invented by John A. Ellerbeck created the first practical retractable hardtop convertible prototype in Harvey Fletcher of Brigham Young University invented the first audiometer for evaluating hearing loss in After seeing two vehicles crash into each other Garret Morgan invented the traffic signal in The first self winding wrist watch, with a self-winding mechanism, was invented by John Harwood in Americans James Cummings and J. The earliest instant camera, with self-developing film, was invented by Samuel Shlafrock in The Earth inductor compass, that provided pilots with a more stable and reliable reference instrument, was designed by Morris Titterington in American engineer Lloyd Espenschied invented the radio altimeter, that measured the altitude above the terrain presently beneath an aircraft, in Television was invented in by John Logie Baird. The first experimental Television broadcast in the US. In , the electric garage door opener was invented by C. American engineer and physicist Robert Goddard invented the first liquid fueled rocket in that resulted in an important milestone toward spaceflight. The first automatic commercial bread slicing machine was invented by American inventor and engineer Otto Frederick Rohwedder in The electrical television system with the dissector tube was invented by Philo Fransworth in The electrical garbage disposal unit that shredded food waste into small pieces to be disposed by the plumbing system, was invented in by John W. American Frank Ofeldt invented the steam pressure washer to clean buildings, automobiles and concrete surfaces in The electric razor was invented by Jacob Schick in Sunglasses were invented by Sam Foster in

Chapter 6 : InventionHome - Patent, Design & Market Inventions

Hi guys, in the tutorial of today you will learn how to make this new 3 homemade inventions or life hacks, are very easy tricks build with household things of your home, and you can make one of.

This is a really good book if you are going to do research on inventions. Cocktail Shakers, Lava Lamps, and Tupperware: Internationally acclaimed pop-cultural design aficionado Wayne Hemingway adds his uniquely witty commentary, as a collector and champion of mass-produced interior design. Each includes a sketch of the invention, a profile of the inventor and a glimpse of how the invention has found its way into American culture. More Work for Mother: From the first home bathrooms in ancient India, Roman latrines, and bizarre Victorian-era bath contraptions, to modern luxurious master bathroom suites, we trace the history of bathing, showering, and oral hygiene. Your best source of information about home appliances and the industry organization that represents the manufacturers of home appliances! Lots of product and safety facts but no historical information. Article by Betsy Schiffman for Forbes magazine. The blender, malted milk, milkshake, lollipop, Colby cheese, and the portable vacuum cleaner. After all, he and his wife Anna had a successful Grand Rapids crockery shop. As word of the Bissell sweeper got around, Melville and Anna loaded their buggy with carpet sweepers and sold them door-to-door, each taking opposite sides of the street. In Melville and Anna incorporated Bissell. Includes Hall of Fame section. Plus random facts section. Women spent the majority of their lives performing the grueling tasks required to maintain a household. In that year, however, electrical appliances began to hit the market and revolutionized the way people kept house. Robert Adler, paved the way for TV viewers to become couch potatoes more than 40 years ago. From the Consumer Electronics Association. Thomas Alva Edison changed our world! His genius gave us electric lights in our home. From the Lemelson Center at the Smithsonian.

Chapter 7 : Household Appliances Timeline - Greatest Engineering Achievements of the Twentieth Century

21 Things Guys Should Know BEFORE They Date A Latina. A Cop Revealed The Sneaky Trick For Getting Out Of A Ticket I'm Trying This. 19 Oral Sex Tricks To Give You The Best Sex Of Your Life.

They had no idea that it would someday be used to remove tattoos. Halogen Lamp Implantable Heart Pacemaker. The actual Pacemaker was invented in it was however an external device. Etch A Sketch Not an artist, just shake it and start over.. News flash " Cows revolt all over the world Cochlear Implants. What did you say? Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin orbited the Earth one time aboard Vostok 1. Pull Tab for soda cans. A learning toy, molding young Martha Stewarts. Originally drawn to put a good spin on the merger between two Insurance Companies. Smoke detector for home use. Aspartame, the chemical compound found in NutraSweet. It took the FDA 15 years to approve this for human consumption. Best known for its use in bullet proof vests. A new way of fusing glass strands together paved the way for long distance fiber communications. Star Trek the original series. Developed by Texas Instruments it was made possible by their invention of the integrated circuit in The first successful human donor heart transplant by Christiaan Barnard in Cape Town South Africa the patient lived for eighteen days. Advanced Research Projects Agency. This is the precursor to the Internet Honda CB The Intel was as powerful as any complete computer available at that time Man Lands on the Moon.

Chapter 8 : These 27 Clever Inventions Will Change Your Life.

The technologies that created the 20th century's laborsaving household devices owe a huge debt to electrification, which brought light and power into the home.

Then two major engineering innovations—resistance heating and small, efficient motors—led to electric stoves and irons, vacuum cleaners, washers, dryers, and dishwashers. In the second half of the century advances in electronics yielded appliances that could be set on timers and even programmed, further reducing the domestic workload by allowing washing and cooking to go on without the presence of the human launderer or cook. Engine-powered vacuum cleaner British civil engineer H. Cecil Booth patents a vacuum cleaner powered by an engine and mounted on a horse-drawn cart. Teams of operators would reel the hoses into buildings to be cleaned. Lightweight electric iron introduced Earl Richardson of Ontario, California, introduces the lightweight electric iron. After complaints from customers that it overheated in the center, Richardson makes an iron with more heat in the point, useful for pressing around buttonholes and ruffles. Electric filaments improved Engineer Albert Marsh patents the nickel and chromium alloy nichrome, used to make electric filaments that can heat up quickly without burning out. The advent of nichrome paves the way, 4 years later, for the first electric toaster. First practical domestic vacuum cleaner James Spangler, a janitor at an Ohio department store who suffers from asthma, invents his "electric suction-sweeper," the first practical domestic vacuum cleaner. It employs an electric fan to generate suction, rotating brushes to loosen dirt, a pillowcase for a filter, and a broomstick for a handle. This gives the vacuum cleaner more horsepower, higher airflow and suction, better engine cooling, and more portability than was possible with the larger, heavier induction motor. And the rest, as they say, is history. First commercially successful electric toaster Frank Shailor of General Electric files a patent application for the D, the first commercially successful electric toaster. The D has a single heating element and no exterior casing. It has no working parts, no controls, and no sensors; a slice of bread must be turned by hand to toast on both sides. First refrigerator for home use Fred W. Wolf of Fort Wayne, Indiana, invents the first refrigerator for home use, a small unit mounted on top of an old-fashioned icebox and requiring external plumbing connections. Only in would a hermetically sealed standalone home refrigerator of the modern type, based on pre work by Marcel Audiffren of France and by self-trained machinist Christian Steenstrup of Schenectady, New York, be commercially introduced. This and other early models use toxic gases such as methyl chloride and sulfur dioxide as refrigerants. On units not hermetically sealed, leaks—and resulting explosions and poisonings—are not uncommon, but the gas danger ends in with the advent of Freon-operated compressor refrigerators for home kitchens. First electric dishwasher on the market The Walker brothers of Philadelphia produce the first electric dishwasher to go on the market, with full-scale commercialization by Hotpoint and others in Calrod developed Charles C. Abbot of General Electric develops an electrically insulating, heat conducting ceramic "Calrod" that is still used in many electrical household appliances as well as in industry. The invention finally reaches the marketplace in under the name Toastmaster. First iron with an adjustable temperature control The Silex Company introduces the first iron with an adjustable temperature control. The thermostat, devised by Joseph Myers, is made of pure silver. First garbage disposal John W. Hammes, a Racine, Wisconsin, architect, develops the first garbage disposal in his basement because he wants to make kitchen cleanup work easier for his wife. Nicknamed the "electric pig" when first introduced by the Emerson Electric Company, the appliance operates on the principle of centrifugal force to pulverize food waste against a stationary grind ring so it would easily flush down the drain. Washing machine to wash, rinse, and extract water from clothes John W. Chamberlain of Bendix Corporation invents a device that enables a washing machine to wash, rinse, and extract water from clothes in a single operation. This eliminates the need for cumbersome and often dangerous powered wringer rolls atop the machine. First clothes dryer To spare his mother having to hang wet laundry outside in the brutal North Dakota winter, J. Ross Moore builds an oil-heated drum in a shed next to his house, thereby creating the first clothes dryer. Magnetron discovered to melt candy, pop corn, and cook an egg Raytheon Corporation engineer Percy L. It is quickly superseded by the equally gigantic but slightly less expensive Radarange; easily

affordable countertop models are not marketed until First top-loading automatic washer The Nineteen Hundred Corporation introduces the first top-loading automatic washer, which Sears markets under the Kenmore label. First automatic coffeepot Russell Hobbs invents the CP1, the first automatic coffeepot as well as the first of what would become a successful line of appliances. The percolator regulates the strength of the coffee according to taste and has a green warning light and bimetallic strip that automatically cuts out when the coffee is perked. Spray mist added to iron Sunbeam ushers in a new era in iron technology by adding "spray mist" to the steam and dry functions of its S-5A model. The S-5A is itself an upgrade of the popular S-4 steam or dry iron that debuted in GE introduces the self-cleaning oven General Electric introduces the self-cleaning electric oven and in the first electronic oven control—beginning the revolution that would see microprocessors incorporated into household appliances of all sorts. First percolator with an automatic drip process Sunbeam develops the Mr. Coffee, the first percolator with an automatic drip process as well as an automatic cut-off control that lessens the danger of over-brewing. A wide variety of stitches, from basic straight to complicated decorative, are available at the touch of a button. The "brain" of the system is a chip that measures less than one-quarter of an inch and contains more than 8, transistors. Environmentally friendly washers and dryers Environmentally friendly washers and dryers that save water and conserve energy are introduced. They include the horizontal-axis washer, which tumbles rather than agitates the clothes and uses a smaller amount of water, and a dryer with sensors, rather than a timer, that shuts the appliance off when the clothes are dry. First prototype of a robotic vacuum cleaner Swedish appliance company Electrolux presents the first prototype of a robotic vacuum cleaner. In the production model, launched in Sweden a few years later, eight microphones receive and measure the returning signals to give the vacuum an accurate picture of the room. It calculates the size of a room by following around the walls for 90 seconds to 15 minutes, after which it begins a zigzag cleaning pattern and turns itself off when finished.

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The line between crazy and ingenious is often a very thin one, and sometimes ideas that sound great in your head should really only stay there.