

Technological Developments and Their Inventors

By: Jackson and Jacob

TheCaseSolutions.com

Vulcanized Rubber - Goodyear

In the mid-Summer of 1839 Charles Goodyear went to the Bombay rubber company with a proposal for big pressure rollers. He saw that there was a lot of melted rubber due to heat which caused damage. Which made him want to find a way to weather proof the rubber. At the age of 34 he became curious about gum elastic. Going back to Philadelphia he was (joked because of debt). While in jail he asked his wife to bring him a block of raw rubber (yes rubber can be raw) and a rolling pin. This is where he started his experiments working from after hours. The gum is naturally sticky so he decided to mix in powder to reduce the stickiness. This discovery came in 1839 when he decided to use sulfur. After mixing it in it flow from his fingers and landed on a stove, when he pulled it up instead of melting it hard. It had formed a new substance that was weatherproof rubber. This is one of history's most celebrated accidents.

Source
https://www.history.com/stories/charles-goodyear-invents-weatherproof-rubber
https://www.history.com/stories/charles-goodyear-invents-weatherproof-rubber

Period 4: 1800 - 1840

Vulcanized Rubber

The natural latex of the rubber tree is a sticky substance that is difficult to use in many ways. Charles Goodyear discovered that by mixing the latex with sulfur and heating it, he could create a material that was strong, elastic, and weather-resistant. This process is called vulcanization. The resulting material is used in a wide variety of products, including tires, hoses, and seals.



The 'Turtle' Controversy

The 'Turtle' controversy was a heated debate over the ownership of the rights to the vulcanization process. Charles Goodyear's invention was a game-changer, but it also led to a legal battle with John B. Leitch, who claimed to have discovered the process independently. The controversy was eventually resolved in Goodyear's favor, but it took years of litigation.

The 'Turtle' Attack-Sab

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Period 3: 1784 - 1800

Lightening Rod Continued

Eventually the sharpened lightning rod was made by the British attempting to defy Franklin. However the colony continued to use sharp-pointed rods. Some lightning rods were used everywhere including the state house in Maryland, which was the longest 'Franklin's lightning rod ever' to be put on a building. The lightning rod would soon become the symbol of ingenuity for the United States.



Period 2: 1607-1754

Lightning Rod

The lightning rod was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1752. He discovered that lightning was attracted to sharp points, and he used a key to test this theory. This led to the invention of the lightning rod, which is used to protect buildings from lightning strikes.



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Source
<https://www.history.com/stories/1839-goodyear-discover-vulcanized-rubber/>
<https://www.goodyear.com/innovation/1839-goodyear-discover-vulcanized-rubber>

Period 2: 1800 - 1849

Vulcanized Rubber
 The natural latex by Charles Goodyear. He discovered that by heating the mixture of rubber and sulfur together with heat, the mixture would become hard and elastic. This process is called vulcanization. It was used to create rubber tires, which revolutionized the wheel and other things made of rubber.

The "Turtle" Controversy
 In 1843, the U.S. Navy ordered the construction of a steamship, the USS Monitor, which was designed by John Ericsson. The ship was launched in 1859 and was the first ironclad warship. The ship was named after the sea turtle because of its shape. The ship was built in 1859 and was the first ironclad warship.

Period 2: 1607-1754

Lightening Rod Continued
 Eventually the sharpened lightning rod was modified by the British attempting to defy Franklin. However the colony continued to use sharp pointed rods. Some lightning rods were used everywhere including the state house in Maryland, which was the longest "Franklin's lightning rod ever" to be put on a building. The lightning rod would soon become the symbol of ingenuity for the United States.

Lightening Rod
 Franklin's experiment with lightning rods was a significant step in the development of electricity. He discovered that lightning rods could protect buildings from lightning strikes. This discovery led to the widespread use of lightning rods in the 18th century.

Period 3: 1754 - 1800

The "Turtle" Attack Sab
 In the year 1862, the USS Monitor was engaged in a battle with the Confederate ironclad, the CSS Virginia. The Monitor was designed by John Ericsson and was the first ironclad warship. The Virginia was designed by John Brooke and was the first Confederate ironclad. The battle was a tactical draw, but it marked the beginning of the end for wooden sailing ships.



Period 2: 1607-1754

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Period 4: 1800 - 1840

Vulcanized Rubber

The natural latex of the rubber tree is a sticky substance that is difficult to use in many applications. Charles Goodyear discovered that by mixing the latex with sulfur and heating it, the resulting material was more durable and resistant to weathering. This process is known as vulcanization.



The "Turtle" Controversy

The "Turtle" controversy refers to the debate over the use of sea turtles for oil. In the 18th century, sea turtles were hunted for their blubber, which was used to make oil for lamps. The controversy arose because of the large number of turtles being killed and the impact on the population.

The "Turtle" Attack-Sub

The "Turtle" attack-sub refers to the use of sea turtles in military operations. In the 18th century, sea turtles were used as a source of oil for lamps. The controversy arose because of the large number of turtles being killed and the impact on the population.

Period 3: 1754 - 1800

Lightening Rod Continued

Eventually the sharpened lightning rod was made by the British attempting to defy Franklin. However the colony continued to use sharp-pointed rods. Some lightning rods were used everywhere including the state house in Maryland, which was the longest "Franklin's lightning rod ever" to be put on a building. The lightning rod would soon become the symbol of ingenuity for the United States.



Period 2: 1607-1754

Lightening Rod
The lightning rod was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1752. It is a metal rod that is placed on top of a building to attract lightning strikes and prevent them from causing damage to the building.