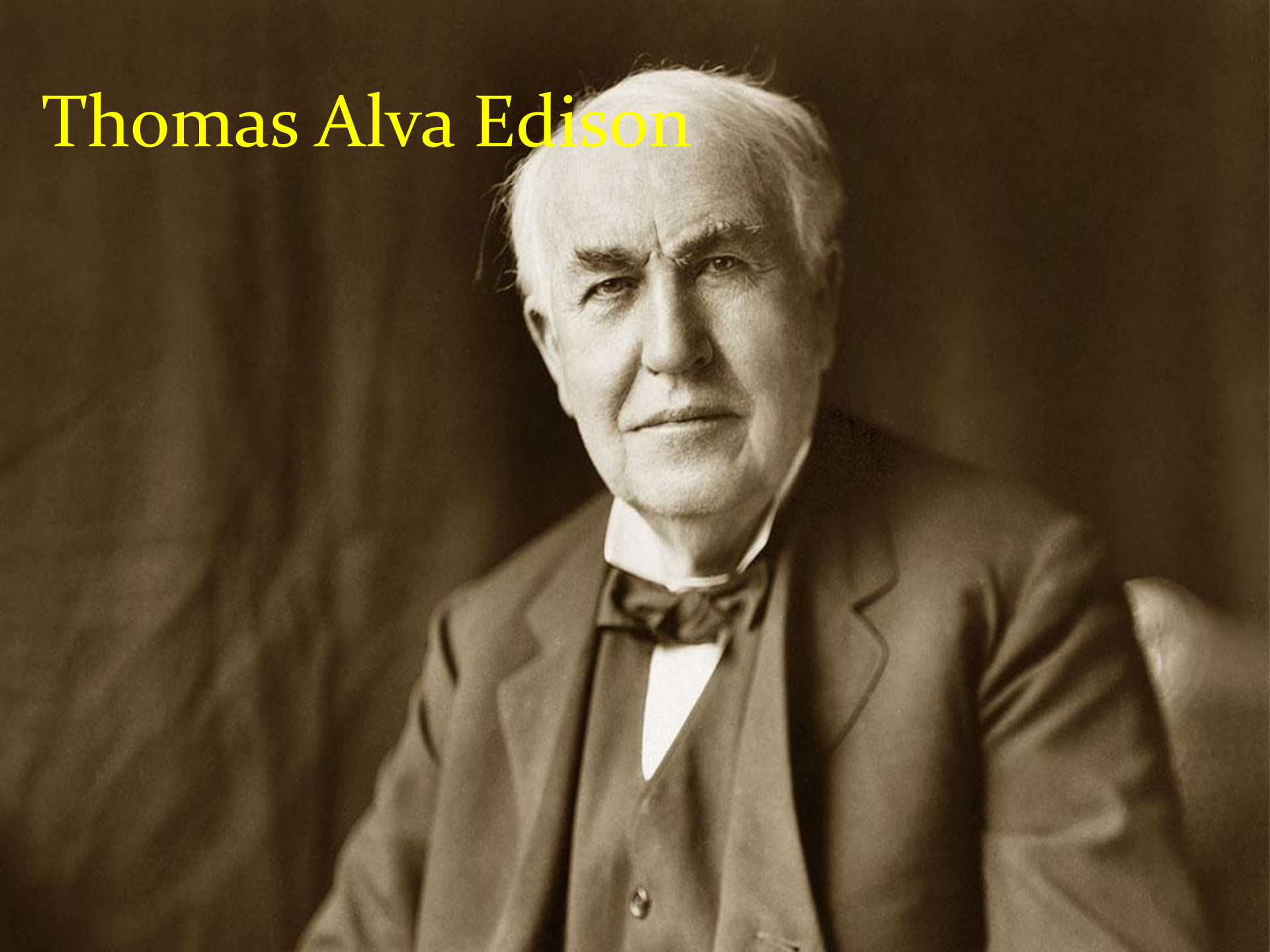
Thomas Alva Edison



Meter

You need a way to know how much energy is consumed in order to set up an appropriate account.

Edison solved this problem by patenting his device a webermeter in 1881. It contained two or four electrolytic cells with a zinc coating of electrodes. Zinc electrodes transmitted information to each other at a certain rate when electricity was used. However, zinc electrodes after each reading of the amount of energy consumed should be replaced by new ones.

Electric car

Edison believed that cars would be powered by electricity and in 1899 he began developing an alkaline battery, which, in his opinion, would feed them. As a result, by 1900, about 28 percent of the more than 4,000 cars manufactured in America worked on electricity. His goal was to create a battery, on which the car can recharge 100 miles without recharging. Edison abandoned his idea 10 years later, since gasoline appeared, which was much more profitable in use

Magnetic iron ore separator

Probably, one of the biggest financial failures of Edison was a magnetic iron ore separator. The idea, experiments with which Edison spent in his laboratory in the 1880s and 1890s, was to use iron to extract iron ore from unsuitable low-grade ores. This meant that abandoned mines could be a very lucrative affair, because they could still extract ore, because at that time, iron ore prices rose very much.