Farmington Enterprise

FORTY FIRST YEAR-No.

THE FARMINGTON ENTERPRISE, FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1929

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"Everything In Insurance"

troit over the week end.

The Sew and So Club resumed Successful radio-telephone conactivities Thursday when the munication was established remembers were entertained by cently between Paris and Batavia Mrs. Sam Reel, at luncheon.

The S. G. A. Auxiliary met miles.

Sept. 26-27

September 28

October 1-2

Southfield Community
Reclord (1909-2)
Staterday evening twenty young the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses, indiana careense, to coloberate her life the Harriest chaoses and the harriest chaoses are life to a sew for the land Turnivite.

FIRE 2.

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Sunday gentle of Mr. and Mrs. Life to Mrs. and Life to Mrs. and Life to Mrs. and Mrs. Life

SHORTLY after the Civil War, are lamps began to be used in a few lighthouses; even the yacht Napotem was thus illuminated. While satisfactory for streets and large open spaces, it was not suitable for the illumination of homes or small comp homes or small, con-fined interiors.



"Les There Be Light"

Thomas A. Edison decided that a system must be developed in which, unlike the series are lamp systemis, any one lamp could be lighted or turked off independent of the others in the system. It was evident to the young inventor, then thirty years old, that if electric lighting was to replace the gas jet, the sum quan mo must be an electric lamp economical of current and operating at a safe, low voltage. a safe, low voltage.

a safe, low voltage.

FOR two years Mr. Edison and his staff labored through long nights and days without much success. Toying one night with a piece of lampblack mixed with tar (prepared for use in his telephone transmitter) he rolled it between his chumb and forefinger, and the thought struck him that a spirall made of it might be made to einit a good light. The experiment was tried, and it worked but not well endough! The inventor next tried the carbonized remains of a piece of sewing thread! Time after time he attempted to secure the thread in a built from which he next exhausted the air; each timd the fragile filament would break before the current was turned on. was turned on.

was turned on.

On October 16, 1879, the staff decided that they would make a lamp before they slept, or die in the attempts on October 19th and 20th several yariations were attempted, all without success. On the morning of the 21st, success crowned the long vigil. The effect was surprising. The slender carbonized sewing thread emitted a beautiful light. 'It is as though the Almighty had decreed it,' observed Mr. Edison reventuially. Mr. Edison decided to raise the candle power very high to see how long the filament would survive the ktrain. A high illuminating power was sustained

would survive the strain. In high illuminating power was sustained through forty hours; their the soft glow faded and the tiny fila-ment burned itself out.

THE pioneer light of the first Edison incandescent lamp had been burning scarcely reyent, four hours, when the entire force in the laboratory at Menlo Pack was

instructed to carbonize every material which gave the least promise of yielding a satisfactory filament. Platinum and other metals had already been tested. Attention was now turned to Cardboard, tissue paper, fish line, shaving from many hundreds of woods; lampwick plumbago, and an endless variety of substances. Mr. Edison refused to commercialize his achievement until he had improved the filament lamp to withstand a service of 600 hours.

One day, early in 1880, he noticed an ordinary palm-leaf fan lying on a laboratory table. He examined it and observed that it had a binding rim of bamboo. He instructed his assistants to carbonize as many filaments as could be made from the long bamboo strip. When these were tried in lamps they proved to be more successful than anything previously used. He dispatched three botanical expeditions to scour almost inaccessible portions of the world for filament fibers, and, after 6000 experiments costing \$40,000, the spring of 1881 gave birth to the first incandescent lamp commercially satisfactory to Mr. Edison, this lamp enduring a life test of 1589 hours at 16 candle power.

After reading the test results on this lamp Mr. Edison remarked, "Just wait a little while and we will make electric light so cheap that only the wealthy can afford to burn candles." His prophecy has come to pass.

For almost ten years the bamboo fila-FOR almost ten years the bamboo filament lamps were unexcelled. The year 1894 saw the adoption of squirted carbon filaments, greatly reducing the cost of manufacture. The well-known 'Gem' 'lamps, in which the carbon filament was metalized, were introduced in 1905, these being supersched in 1911 by the modern high-efficiency tungsten filament, which reduced the current required per candle power by 66 per cent.

The principle of the electric lamp.

The principle of the electric lamp developed by Mr. Edison in 1879 is still in use today with but few alterations. The shape of the modern lamp is strikingly like Mr. Edison's original, although in the meantime it has assumed divers other contours.

and of a series of historical mementos published by The Detroit Edison Company in honor-of

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

reviewing his influence on the development of the Electric Light and Power Industry.

The third will appear in this paper next week

