Polish Inventions and Inventors

Author: Kacper Kwidzyński

Mine Detector

First mine detector that was created by Andrzej Graboś and Józef Kosacki. It was mostly used in Afrikan campaigns in 1942 and in France in 1944.

As we all know first prototypes aren't perfect

And it's the same with this one, because if on battlefield there were some metal bars ,bullet shells etc. it will go crazy and it wont work well.

But it still was great invention.

Polish graphene production

Polish graphene was to be a success. However, it turns out that the native technology remained only in laboratories. "Rzeczpospolita" writes about the case. Commercialization of Polish graphene - a supermaterial that can be revolutionized the global industry - I had to count on this type of Nano Carbon company. It had powerful advantages: a unique production from Polish scientists from the Institute of Electronic Materials Technology (ITME), device classes, and rich owners, controlled by the state - Polish Armaments Group (PGZ) and KGHM TFI. In recent years, politics enthusiasm for this technology has vanished, and the Nano Carbon cash register has run out of money to start production on a larger scale.

Bulletproof vest

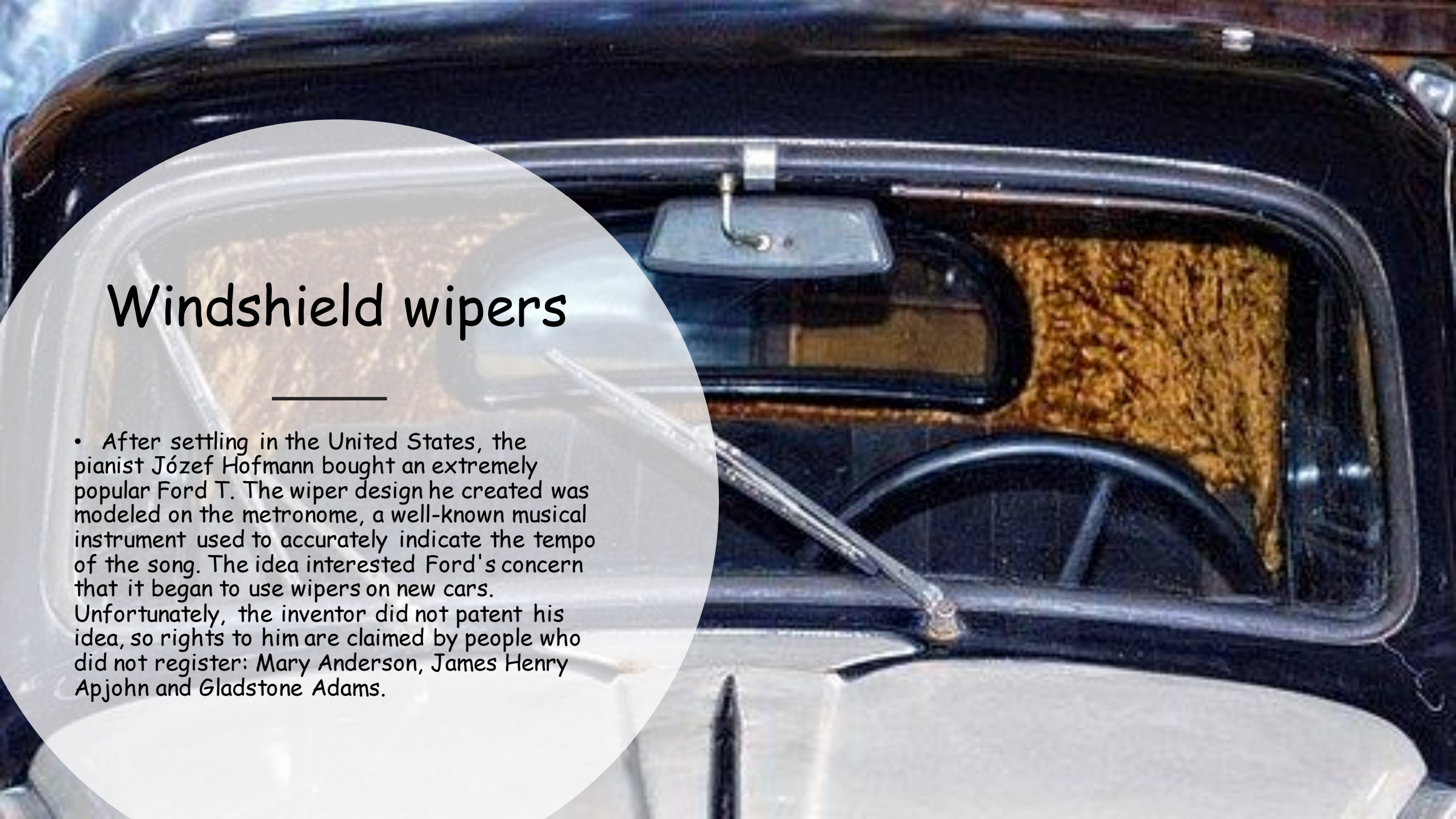
Without great exaggeration one can say today in all honestly that the bulletproof vest is a Polish speciality. The idea to create the vest came to Casimir Zeglen, a Chicago resident, back in the 19th Century. In 1897, the Polish monk obtained two patents for making a bulletproof armour made of a silk cloth developed by him, the thread of which was fastened so tightly that it blocked bullets from penetrating the material. In 1903, he founded Zeglen Bullet Proof Cloth Co. producing bulletproof vests.

Walkie-Talkie

- Equipment that we associate with childhood play, played an important role during World War II. It was an invention of the Polish engineer Henryk Magnuski from the 1930s. The outbreak of war forced him to stay abroad, in the USA. He was employed by a company known today as Motorola, he began working on a portable communication system for the American army. This is how the SCR-300 device was created. It was quite bulky, which can be seen in the attached photo. Only the SCR-536 model was more like what we associate with "walkie-talkies" today.

Kerosen lamp

Modern and most popular versions of the kerosene lamp were later constructed by Polish inventor and pharmacist Ignacy Łukasiewicz, in Lviv in 1853. In 1846 Abraham Pineo Gesner invented a substitute for whale oil for lighting, distilled from coal. Later made from petroleum, kerosene became a popular lighting fuel.



Windshield wipers

- After settling in the United States, the pianist Józef Hofmann bought an extremely popular Ford T. The wiper design he created was modeled on the metronome, a well-known musical instrument used to accurately indicate the tempo of the song. The idea interested Ford's concern that it began to use wipers on new cars. Unfortunately, the inventor did not patent his idea, so rights to him are claimed by people who did not register: Mary Anderson, James Henry Apjohn and Gladstone Adams.

Thanks for your attention

Erasmus+