

Chapter 1 : Builders and pioneers of Australia / by Arthur Jose. - Version details - Trove

View James A. King's profile on LinkedIn, the world's largest professional community. James A. has 1 job listed on their profile. See the complete profile on LinkedIn and discover James A.'s.

Water cooled sleeve Patent number: A sleeve is provided for a mechanical screw press for expressing liquid from liquid-containing grains and seeds. The sleeve of the present invention is formed with drainage apertures located between longitudinally extending runner portions and includes slots formed in the runner portions adjacent to the drainage apertures. With the use of such slots, uniform screen bars can be used throughout the sleeve and main cage of the screw press. Grant Date of Patent: October 4, Assignee: Espinal System for monitoring storage tanks Patent number: A system for monitoring a storage tank containing a fluid. The system measures the buoyancy force acting on a displacer suspended in a storage tank by means of a load cell. The resulting force acting on the displacer is proportional to the mass of fluid in the tank. A look-up table is first developed by making periodic entries of the resulting load cell output during the initial filling of the tank. This data is then stored in a computer memory. By utilizing this data and interpolating between entries, a very accurate measurement of the fluid mass in the tank is calculated. In addition, by making periodic measurements over time, small leaks can be detected. July 21, Assignees: Randolph Weighing apparatus for weighing the contents of a refuse container and method Patent number: A weighing apparatus for determining the weight of a load while the load is in vertical motion, comprising a stationary support, a lifter for lifting and lowering the load thorough a range of vertical motion, and at least three elongate weigh beams secured to the stationary support and the lifter by respective opposite ends thereof and rigidly spacing the lifter horizontally from the stationary support. The weigh beams sense the weight of the load continuously while the load is in motion. A computer is operatively connected to the weigh beams for receiving and processing weight information sensed by the weigh beams and outputting data representative of the weight of the load. A first weight is sensed representing the container and refuse contained in the container. A second weight is sensing after the container has been emptied and subtracted from the first weight to derive a net weight representing the weight of the emptied refuse. June 9, Assignee: Method and apparatus for feeding, weighing and releasing fiber Patent number: Method and apparatus for feeding, weighing and releasing a predetermined quantity of fiber in reoccurring cycles for use in a fiber blending operation or the like whereby the quantity of fiber released in each cycle is maintained at an essentially constant and preselected level, which includes means for sensing the actual weight of fiber dumped from a weigh pan or container, comparing such weight with a constant preset desired weight setting, and varying the weight of fiber delivered during the next cycle to compensate for any differences between the preset weight and the actual weight dumped during the preceding cycle. May 15, Assignee: Platt Saco Lowell Corporation Inventors: Fechner, Akiva Pinto, James A.

Chapter 2 : James King Interview with Bruce Duffie

John Adlum, American viticulturist who was the first to cultivate the Catawba grape Mary Anderson, American real estate developer, rancher, viticulturist and inventor of the windshield wiper blade Fabio Asquini, Italian economist and winemaker.

The history of the washing machine goes back to the earliest civilizations, as people tried to find the best ways to wash their clothes, first in streams of running water and then in ever more sophisticated wash-houses and tanks. The washing machine meets a basic need: And it is this daily necessity, with the associated desire to render the washing process less laborious and more hygienic, which has brought about the impressive array of inventions with which we are familiar nowadays. The first wash-houses Washing linen by hand is one of the most laborious household chores that exists. They rubbed the cloth on stones or wooden planks, adding sand if necessary, so as to remove stains and encrusted dirt. Then they would twist it, before hitting it with a wooden beater, to remove as much water as possible. Before wash-houses Over the years, washerwomen improved their techniques by using a variety of natural detergents. The cinders used in the earliest washing powders were replaced much later on by soda crystals. The urine was poured into a tank and the fuller or fuller woman took care of fulling the cloth: Centuries later, the earliest public toilets were named Vespasians. And as late as , at Elbeuf 76 , human urine was still being collected for spinning the wool for army bedsheets. These women were employed in laundries or else worked on their own account. The role of wash-houses Before the arrival of wash-houses and other areas set aside for washing, villagers had to draw dirty water which was a source of infection. State subsidies partly financed the construction of public wash-houses and governments pronouncements were made, even then, regarding the basic principles of hygiene. Wash-houses were covered areas laid out to facilitate the work of laundrywomen. Such establishments were even a sign of wealth and it was possible to judge the level of prosperity of a village by the number of public wash-houses. Wash-houses gradually disappeared as running water was introduced into homes. It involved pouring hot water into a tank, turning a lever to wash the clothes and then wringing them between two rollers. The tank was then drained using a tap. They were still hand-operated but the steel tank allowed for a coal burner to be included. The remaining controls were still manual. Pressure switches, thermostats and timers were included in the new models. From the s onwards, advances in the field of electronics meant washing machines became reactive and ecological: Adjustment of parameters thanks to sensors: Some models work without detergent, thanks to electrolysis, which separates the positive and negative ions. Some machines will soon be equipped with touch screens, following the example of the models presented by American leader in the field, Speed Queen. Chronology of a revolutionary invention, from its creation to the present day Until the 18th century, washing was done at the municipal washhouse with the help of a beater and a brush, a little soap and some ashes. In many cases, you had to go to the next village to wash laundry occasionally. Washing was a challenging task and a luxury. But this would change thanks to the initiative of a few outstanding inventors and entrepreneurs. A look back at the incredible journey of an appliance which is now part of our daily lives. This scientist was a Jack-of-all-trades. Turnbull, invented the roller washing machine. This model, however, was still mechanical and the engine was activated with a crank. All the same, physical exertion was reduced. But not all materials could stand such treatment. Thanks to these manual washing machines, household linen could be washed at home, in much more comfortable conditions than were available in the laundries. First, the laundry had to be boiled in a washing machine. The laundry was often pre-treated using wood ash naturally rich in potash, they acted as detergent and disguised odors. The laundry was then put in the machine, then the wheel was turned: But at least one patent was filed before his, for a model electric machine. However, the identity of the inventor remains unknown to this day. Wooden tanks were replaced by metal ones. Fisher prototype patented in On the early models, this engine was not watertight and short-circuits occurred frequently: In addition, the machine did not wring out the linen. Put on show at the Paris Fair, this washing machine excited strong interest. Sales of electric washing machines soon reached units in the United States. A patent was filed the same year for this model, which is considered the first automatic washing machine. The USA did, however, allow manufacturers

to continue their research and development activities on machine automation. The spread of the automatic washing machine Automatic washing machines perform all washing operations without any manual intervention: A programmer starts up the machine A pressure switch and a solenoid valve cut off the water supply when the tank has filled up. A thermostat controls the temperature A timer controls the operating time. But automatic washing machines, still an innovation in the early 50s, were expensive and, to begin with, were mostly restricted to laundromats. Very few households were able to afford them. Laundromats grew in number across all major US and European cities during the 50s and 60s. Models continued to improve, integrating centrifugal force to wring the laundry and incorporating programmed washing cycles a washing program for each type of laundry; the wool cycle only arrived in The s Different brands of washing machine began advertising their products. The s From the 80s onwards, machines contained miniaturized, electronic components microprocessors, RAM and consumed less and less water and electricity, in an attempt to conserve the environment. Washing machines today Nowadays washing machines offer dozens of wash cycles and water levels, programmable before or during washing. Speed Queen professional washing machines are for industrial laundries hotels, hospitals, communal residences and laundromats are at the forefront in terms of performance. These machines reduce daily consumption of water and energy, preserve the qualities of the laundry which they wash in record time thanks to G force spin speed.

Chapter 3 : James King, Jr Inventions, Patents and Patent Applications - Justia Patents Search

James King has filed for patents to protect the following inventions. This listing includes patent applications that are pending as well as patents that have already been granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

What is the history of the King James Bible? The King James Version of the Bible, released in 1611, was authorized by King James in order to have as accurate a translation as possible, which could be printed and widely circulated. Jerome 5th century translated the Bible into Latin, called the Vulgate, which has become the official Roman Catholic Bible. The Council of Trent in met to consider doctrines and published a list of books, which were to be considered canonical, that is, to be included in the Bible. This list included the 39 books of the Old Testament, plus 7 Apochraphal books, plus the New Testament The Jews, however, do not accept the 7 Apochrapha as canonical. The Jewish Bible is limited to the Old Testament. The Greek translation of these books is known as the Septuagint which is the oldest known translation of any large literary work and most widely used translation of any ancient writing. It is thought to have originated toward the end of the 3rd century BC or the beginning of the 2nd century BC. The earliest reference to this work dates around BC. This translation is much older than the Masoretic translations of the first five centuries AD. Who wrote the Bible? Since the Bible was hand written in the centuries prior to the invention of the printing press, few copies were available. The Latin translation Vulgate was the most common. Reformers such as Luther and Tyndale translated portions of the Latin Bible into the common language of the people; Luther into German and Tyndale into English. Wycliffe translated the Bible into the English language in about AD. While Luther was opening a closed Bible to the people of Germany, Tyndale was impelled by the Spirit of God to do the same for England. It had never been printed, and the cost of manuscript copies was so great that few but wealthy men or nobles could procure it. Furthermore, being strictly proscribed by the church, it had had a comparatively narrow circulation. Now for the first time the word of God was printed in the original tongue. In this work many errors of former versions were corrected, and the sense was more clearly rendered. It led many among the educated classes to a better knowledge of the truth, and gave a new impetus to the work of reform. Tyndale was to complete the work of Wycliffe in giving the Bible to his countrymen.

Chapter 4 : James King - Wikipedia

Military. James King, 1st Lord Eythin (), Scottish general in Swedish service and later in the English Civil War; James King (Royal Navy officer) (), British Royal Navy captain who served under James Cook.

This article is dedicated to the men and women who were motivated to use their imagination and ingenuity to invent some of the unique inventions that changed the world. These Inventors were pioneers in their field, visionaries with original new ideas, humanitarians who sought to improve the lives of people and the entrepreneurs and innovators who took risks regarding new ideas and business processes. You will find details of the inventions and discoveries made by the inventors, the dates in which the inventions were made and the names nationalities of the inventors. The A- Z list of Inventors and their discoveries span the ages. The clue to their inventions is often in the name of the inventors made recognisable by the products and devices they invented. The lesser known inventors are also included on the list! Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with A. Abner Doubleday is generally credited with the invention of Baseball in Also refer to Who invented the guitar. The Belgium musician and maker of musical instruments Adolphe Sax invented the Saxophone in during the Industrial Revolution - The British computer scientist and mathematician invented the Turing Machine, an electromechanical machine that broke the secret code of the Enigma machine. The Italian chemist and physicist Alessandro Volta invented the Battery in during the Industrial Revolution - Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin in and used the antibiotic drug used to treat infection Alexander Graham Bell: Refer to the Invention of Elevators. The American inventor and dentist Alfred P. The American inventor Alva J. Fisher is credited with the invention of the first Electric Washing Machine based on a motor in when he was at the Hurley Washing Machine Company. The Italian musician and maker of musical instruments Andrea Amati invented the Violin in during the Renaissance to Antoine Louis Inventors: The Guillotine was invented in by the French surgeon Antoine Louis and its use was recommended by Dr. Guillotin during the French Revolution. The Greek Inventor Archimedes c. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with B. The Italian musician and maker of musical instruments Bartolomeo Cristofori invented the Piano c. Benjamin Franklin also invented invented the first pair of Bifocals in The American inventor, philanthropist, author, entrepreneur and businessman Bill Gates, together with co-founder Paul Allen, established Microsoft in during the Technology and Information Age Blaise Pascal: Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with C. The American inventor, lawyer and businessman Charles Darrow invented Monopoly in during the Interwar Period - Charles Henry Gould Inventors: The Dutch mathematician, scientist, astronomer and diplomat Christiaan Huygens invented the Pendulum Clock in during the Renaissance Era to Christopher Cockerell Inventors: The American inventor, engineer and co-founder of 3D Systems Inc. The American inventor, naturalist, entrepreneur and businessman Clarence Birdseye invented the quick freezing method to produce Frozen Food in during the Interwar Period - The chocolate bar was invented following the invention of the Cocoa Press by Coenraad van Houten in Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with D. The American inventor, businessman, entrepreneur and engineer Dean Kamen invented the Segway in during the Technology and Information Age. Dionysius the Elder invented the Catapult c. The name of the mathematician credited with inventing Algebra is Diophantus of Alexandria. Douglas Carl Engelbart Inventors: The American inventor and physician Dr. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with E. The American doctor Earle Haas invented Tampons in The Hungarian Inventor Edward Teller invented the hydrogen bomb in In Edwin H. Land invented the Polaroid camera Eli Whitney Inventors: The American inventor, designer, researcher and businessman Emile Berliner invented the Microphone in but is most famous for his invention of the gramophone. The first nuclear reactor was manufactured by Enrico Fermi and his team at the University of Chicago in Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with F. The American inventor Frank Zamboni invented the Ice resurfacer in In Frederick Scott Archer invented an early photographic technique called the Wet-collodion process. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with G. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei made many inventions and discoveries that remain important to science and astronomy and is most famous as the first person to use a Telescope for astronomical purposes. George Franklin Grant invented and

patented the first wooden Golf tee in George Westinghouse was an American engineer who invented the railway air brake and was a pioneer of the electrical industry. The Iranian-American Ophthalmologist and retina surgeon Dr. American inventor Greg Henderson invented the Hendo Hoverboard , a levitating skateboard, in Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with H. The American inventor Hamilton E. The invention of the strategic game of Chess was made in China by Han Xin c. American sea captain Hanson Gregory - invented Ring Donuts in The eye chart Snellen chart , used to measure visual acuity, was invented in by the Dutch ophthalmologist Herman Snellen. See Invention of Glasses. The ophthalmoscope was invented by Hermann Von Helmholtz in The American inventor, mathematician and businessman Henry W. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with I. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with J. The Dutch businessman, electrical engineer and entrepreneur Jaap Haartsen invented Bluetooth in during the Technology and Information Age. Jacob Yoder invented the Flatboat in Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss: The African American inventor and world champion boxer Jack Johnson invented the Wrench which he patented on April 18, The Scottish chemist, scientific instrument maker and mechanical engineer James Watt invented the Steam Engine in during the Industrial Revolution - Jan Ernst Matzeliger: The British statesman and nobleman John Montagu invented the Sandwich. The American inventor, businessman and entrepreneur Joseph C. French inventor Joseph Niepce is often credited as the inventor of photography in Julius Fromm, a German chemist, invented a process for making condoms from liquefied rubber. Julius Richard Petri Inventors: Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with K. Legend tells that an Ethiopian named Kaldi invented coffee by accident in AD. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with L. The Hungarian journalist, entrepreneur and businessman Laszlo Biro invented the Ballpoint Pen in Lancelot de Mole Inventors: The Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci invented the ideas for a helicopter, tank and parachute. The American inventor Linus Yale, Jr. The Chinese politician and historian Li Tian invented Fireworks c. In Louis Daguerre invented the Daguerreotype process. Louis and Auguste Lumiere: In Louis and Auguste Lumiere invented an additive color process they called " Autochrome ". Louis Pasteur invented the food preparing process known as pasteurization in and developed antidotes and cures to many deadly illnesses. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with M. Marcellus Gilmore Edson Inventors: The American inventor, manufacturer, businessman and entrepreneur Marvin C. The Finnish specialist in business management and telecoms Matti Makkonen invented Texting in during the Technology and Information Age. The British Inventor Michael Faraday invented the electric motor in when he discovered the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy and made the first electric motor. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with N. Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with O. Ole Kirk Christiansen Inventors: German immigrant, Oscar F. Mayer " introduced pre-sliced, pre-packaged bacon to the United States in Otto Frederick Rohwedder Inventors: Check out the A- Z list of Inventors starting with P. In the first camera phone was invented by technology innovator Philippe Kahn.

Chapter 5 : Invention of the Washing Machine: The history behind our laundry

Patents by Inventor James King, Jr James King, Jr has filed for patents to protect the following inventions. This listing includes patent applications that are pending as well as patents that have already been granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Compounds, compositions, articles, devices, and methods for the manufacture of light guide plates and back light units including such light guide plates made from glass. In some embodiments, light guide plates LGPs are provided that have similar or superior optical properties to light guide plates made from PMMA and that have exceptional mechanical properties such as rigidity, CTE and dimensional stability in high moisture conditions as compared to PMMA light guide plates. November 1, Inventors: A substrate for use in fluorescent-detection methods is provided. The substrate includes at least one glass substrate portion, the at least one glass substrate portion including: October 25, Inventors: A system for securing a powertrain component to a body structure of a vehicle may include first and second mounts each having a base and a first elastomeric barrier secured to and extending from the base defining an air filled chamber, and a connector coupling the air filled chambers, the connector sized to provide an associated air volume that reduces stiffness of the first elastomeric barrier at an excitation frequency corresponding to a target engine speed. The air filled chambers may be hermetically sealed and pressurized above atmospheric pressure. The system may include a fluid-filled switchable mount having a decoupler air pocket selectively coupled to a vacuum source or atmosphere with an expander integrated with the mount or as a separate component coupled between the decoupler air pocket and the vacuum source. The expander may be implemented as a Helmholtz resonator or may include an in-line expansion chamber. October 11, Inventors: A parking meter assembly 10 including a base 11 that is to be fixed to or embedded in a ground surface, typically adjacent the curb that which a car is to be parked. The assembly 10 also includes a parking meter 13 having a front face 17 that includes a coin slot 25 a card slot 20 and a control panel The parking meter 13 further includes a rear face 27 having a window aperture 28 that provides for the transmission of light to a solar panel 29 behind the aperture Grant Date of Patent: October 2, Assignee: Aluminosilicate glasses Patent number: Described herein are alkali-free, boroalumino silicate glasses exhibiting desirable physical and chemical properties for use as substrates in flat panel display devices, such as, active matrix liquid crystal displays AMLCDs and active matrix organic light emitting diode displays AMOLEDs. In accordance with certain of its aspects, the glasses possess good dimensional stability as a function of temperature. September 18, Assignee: A technique controls charge on a lithium battery of a utility vehicle. The technique involves operating electronic circuitry of the utility vehicle in a normal operating mode in which the electronic circuitry charges the lithium battery to a normal charge level. The technique further involves, after operating the electronic circuitry in the normal operating mode, transitioning the electronic circuitry from the normal operating mode to a storage mode in which the electronic circuitry is configured to set an amount of charge on the lithium battery to within a predefined storage range or level which is lower than the normal charge level. The technique further involves, in response to transitioning the electronic circuitry, adjusting the amount of charge on the lithium battery from an initial charge level which is outside the predefined storage range to an adjusted charge level which is within the predefined storage range. September 13, Inventors: We describe a method of manufacturing a housing for the stator of an axial flux permanent magnet machine, in particular a Yokeless and Segmented Armature motor, the machine having a stator comprising a set of coils wound on respective stator bars and disposed circumferentially at intervals about an axis of the machine, and a rotor bearing a set of permanent magnets and mounted for rotation about said axis, and wherein said rotor and stator are spaced apart along said axis to define a gap therebetween in which magnetic flux in the machine is generally in an axial direction. September 4, Assignee: We describe a method of manufacturing a housing for the stator of an axial flux permanent magnet machine, the machine having a stator comprising a set of coils wound on respective stator bars and disposed circumferentially at intervals about an axis of the machine, and a rotor bearing a set of permanent magnets and mounted for rotation about said axis, and wherein said rotor and stator are spaced apart along said axis to

define a gap therebetween in which magnetic flux in the machine is generally in an axial direction, the method comprising: An inflation balloon 1 comprising a compliant balloon wall 3 and a first 5 and second 10 set of non-compliant filamentous members embedded in the balloon wall. The filamentous members are arranged to be slack so as to allow inflation of the inflation balloon, but to restrain the balloon to an expanded diameter when all of the slack has been taken up by expansion of the balloon. The first filamentous members undergo controlled failure to expand the balloon to a second larger expanded size. July 12, Inventors: In one aspect, an anchoring device is disclosed, including: In certain embodiments, the granular gripping material is degradable. In another aspect, a method to anchor a downhole device is disclosed, including: May 15, Assignee: Described herein are frameworks and methodologies configured to enable pre-auction data collection and selective sharing of intelligence data, which in some embodiments finds application in the context of sale of live animals. Embodiments described herein by reference to a computer platform that provides functionality to enable management of item profiles including item profiles for animals in the context of collecting and providing pre-sale intelligence for vendors. April 19, Inventors: A universal mounting system according to some embodiments of the disclosure is used to mount a lighting fixture to a pole, which may be an outdoor pole. The universal mounting system includes a bracket attached to the pole by a mounting fastener, and which is attached to the lighting fixture. The bracket has a portion which inserts into or around the pole and the mounting fastener extends through the pole and through the bracket. The universal mounting system can be used to mount a lighting fixture on any pole by reusing existing holes or drilling new holes through the pole. January 23, Assignee: Energy Bank Incorporated Choke trim assembly Patent number: A choke trim assembly for use as a shuttle seat in a choke valve including a flange sleeve is disclosed, the choke trim assembly comprising a trim, a trim carrier, and a clamp ring, wherein the trim carrier and the clamp ring each have a tubular member, an outer diameter of the tubular member of the clamp ring being configured to enable a slip fit of the choke trim assembly into an inner diameter of the flange sleeve, the trim being centered in the clamp ring, and an outer diameter of the tubular member of the trim carrier and the inner diameter of the clamp ring being configured to enable a slip fit of the trim carrier into the clamp ring. January 2, Assignee: Generate an automorphism of the problem graph, determine an embedding of the automorphism to the hardware graph and modify the embedding of the problem graph into the hardware graph to correspond to the embedding of the automorphism to the hardware graph. Determine an upper-bound on the required chain strength. Calibrate and record properties of the component of a quantum processor with a digital processor, query the digital processor for a range of properties. Generate a bit mask and change the sign of the bias of individual qubits according to the bit mask before submitting a problem to a quantum processor, apply the same bit mask to the bit result. Generate a second set of parameters of a quantum processor from a first set of parameters via a genetic algorithm. April 13, Publication date: October 19, Inventors: A lighting fixture that can be installed in a ceiling or retrofitted into a ceiling containing ceiling tiles mounted in a grid, while providing a more pleasing aesthetic appearance than prior art lighting fixtures. September 7, Applicant: A composition for additive manufacturing is provided. The composition comprises a solvent and a rubber dissolved in the solvent, wherein the ratio of rubber to solvent is in a range of 1: A method of manufacturing an object is also provided. The method includes forming a first layer of the object by dispensing a printable composition comprising rubber dissolved in a solvent, in a ratio of 1: August 24, Applicant:

Chapter 6 : James King Inventions, Patents and Patent Applications - Justia Patents Search

American inventor James King created a hand-powered washing machine, patented in , similar to Sidgier's, but this time with a paddle. The invention of the.

Nothing came of this application although he had already sent a shepherd and some prime merinos to the colony. Soon after arrival he obtained a grant of acres ha near Raymond Terrace on the Williams River; he called it Irrawang, built a homestead, grew wheat, and raised cattle, and for ten years ineffectually complained to the government that he was properly entitled to a maximum grant of acres ha. His undertakings at Irrawang were supervised by overseers, as King spent most of his time in Sydney, where he shared in whaling and shipping ventures as well as carrying on general trade as an importer and purchaser of colonial produce. Eager to explore and develop the resources of the colony, in he called the attention of the authorities to white sand deposits in the dunes along the South Head Road near Sydney. About he settled at Irrawang, where he manufactured pottery and was praised by Governor Sir George Gipps for his ingenuity, enterprise and perseverance. At Irrawang in he had planted a vineyard, using Spanish, French and Portuguese vines. In February he made his first wine and began to extend the vineyard. Realizing that expert workmen were needed, he and twenty-two other producers decided to bring out German vine dressers; three of them came to Irrawang in From this time his wine gradually made its reputation in the colony; as a result of discriminating selection of vines, proper care and processing, the quality improved under continual supervision by King who rapidly learned the improved techniques. He confined his annual output to gallons litres and took special care in his cellar. In and he won the gold medal of the Horticultural Society of Sydney for white wines and light sparkling wines. In he helped to found the Hunter River Vineyard Association and was elected its first president. At the Paris Exhibition of he and other producers from the area, notably Mrs Maria Windeyer of Tomago, attracted favourable notice with their wines. While in Europe for the exhibition of King visited the German chemist, Baron Justus von Liebig, who had earlier noted with approval the Irrawang experiments in blending and maturing wines. Von Liebig conducted King over some of the most famous German vineyards, and introduced him to such influential people as the Grand Duke of Nassau, who encouraged King by assuring him that the best Irrawang red wines were equal to the famous Assmannshausen vintages. A breakdown in health prevented King from returning to New South Wales. He died in London on 29 November aged He had married Eliza Elflida Millner by whom he had three daughters and one son. King was one of the first settlers to achieve reasonable success in viticulture, and his example, and the recognition he won, encouraged experiment by many of his neighbours. Citation details David S.

Chapter 7 : James King by Johnny Aguilar on Prezi

The first washing machine was called as the scrub board and was invented in the year 1791, American James King discovered and patented the first washing machine to use a drum.

Invention of the Washing Machine: Liberation from Hand-washing The invention of the washing machine, freed the many who were burdened with the act of washing clothes by hands. Washing has been a task disliked by many especially in earlier times when clothes were heavy and you had to scrub them by hand. Before any devices that aid laundering were invented, people used to pound clothes on rocks and rub them with sand or let the quick current of local streams wash away dirt. At sea, clothes were placed in a strong cloth bag and let the ship drag the bag for hours. In Ancient Rome, there is evidence that ashes made of the fat of sacrificial animals were used as soap. From very early in time, different drawings of washing machines were made. In the 15th century, Ottavio Strada drew an idea or an early concept for the washing machine, which was most likely designed for textile manufacturing. In 1658, John Hoskins experimented with squeezing a thick bag full of laundry with a wheel and cylinder. In 1791, an Englishman had patented a multi-purpose device that can be used for washing. The industrial revolution kicked off a real innovation wave in the field of laundry washing. Earliest washing machines were hand-operated but still lightened the load of washing since the original method usually took a whole day of labor to finish. **The invention of the washing machine: Washing dollies** Washing tubs were widely sold in London in 1791. The tubs were made of a wooden pail with a vertical rod. The rod passes through the lid in the middle. It is attached to a handle on one end and attached to a circular disk with short wooden pieces sticking out like a broom on the other end. A similar invention was in wide use as common home laundry tool in the 19th century. The washing mill is a large wooden mill, accommodating many clothes at once, with a lever to be turned. A version was made for the navy to be used aboard ships. However, descriptions of his patent were destroyed by a fire. They cooperated for business and promised that their machines provided gentle actions and a money-back guarantee for the first month after purchase. Their machines used nettings or cloth wrappers to be wringed, a process of twisting, turning, and squeezing, gently. A similar machine that uses the same technology was patented by John Turnbull in 1791. **Scrub board** The scrub board consists of two carved wood planks where clothes will be rubbed by using a lever to move the planks over each other. Although this device was invented as early as 1791, it was first patented in the US in 1858. **Drum** The first washing machine using a rotating drum has been patented by Henry Sidgier in 1858. His rotating drum washer was a drum cage with wooden rods where water passes through as the cylinder turns. A similar drum was patented in 1858 by Hamilton Smith which included a reverse revolution. **Electric drum** In the advent of electricity, scientists scrambled to invent the first electric washing machine, and in the 1860s, Alva Fisher claimed the title. However, the motor was not protected beneath the machine so dripping water caused short-circuits and shocks. **Punch-card powered** In 1891, F. Maytag introduced a wooden-tub washing machine to add to his line of products at the Maytag Corporation. In 1907, they invented the punch-card control for washing machines. Some machines were semi-automatic, requiring users to intervene at one point or another. Have your say about what you just read, or share this page with others on Facebook. Leave a comment in the box below.

Chapter 8 : Biography - James King - Australian Dictionary of Biography

American, James King patented the first washing machine to use a drum in , the drum made King's machine resemble a modern machine, however it was still hand powered. I wonder if there really.

What we need is good new operas. How can we get more of them presented on the stage? For example, *Die Tote Stadt* of Korngold, is an opera that has really enthralled me! I think this opera ought to come into the modern repertoire. We should be doing that in America. What advice do you have for someone who wants to compose an opera these days? Get a good librettist first. Find someone who can write the proper story and put it in the proper situation to give us a high quality libretto. You need a story that is interesting and developed properly, that the composer can take and the two of them work together to produce something effective. So back to your previous idea – is it really entertaining or is it just something philosophical? Could it be both? We had *Satyagraha* by Philip Glass last season. It was very effective on stage. So I came in my six bars later, and Scherchen had given me the cue to begin already. He just stuck his head in the score and kept conducting the orchestra without looking back at me. So I started singing, and sang the whole aria four bars late. Nobody knew the difference. Was it in a rehearsal or a performance? I was standing there with egg on my face, wondering what to do. Nobody knew the difference or knew anything about it, except the conductor. He, of course, was upset. There was no prompter to scream at you? Do you sing any early music – Monteverdi or Cavalli or others from that era? Is that glorious music to sing? Not glorious, but very good. We did some rewriting of it to make the singing a little more interesting than Monteverdi had written. Henze did the arrangement. I knew him personally, and I made some changes that I thought would make the thing more interesting. I rewrote some of it, and he accepted it and was in agreement. I love Puccini and respect him highly, and of course, he loved Wagner, too. He admired Wagner enormously, as I do. I think it was Paderewski who said that he considered *Meistersinger* the greatest artwork of all time. One could possibly say that. It is so ingenious. *Tristan* was the more revolutionary, harmonically. The whole harmonic system was something so incredible; it was an iconoclastic event in the history of music. *Meistersinger* was a return to the older ways, and to the more strict conventional ways, as you know. *Tristan* has the harmonic progressions and chromatic progressions, and the diminished seventh chords, but I just adore *Meistersinger*. Tell me a little about Walther. What kind of a fellow is he? Walther is really not such an interesting role to play. He stands mostly and listens to people all evening. Although you have an enormous amount of singing to do, usually you stand in one spot and just sing. *Meistersinger* is so incredibly designed and developed! The part of Hans Sachs is one of the great parts in all drama, I would say. Was Wagner writing himself in Hans Sachs? Wagner was the reformer, the one that was changing things, and Cosima was the one who was steadying him, keeping him on the right track, keeping him on the ball and not letting him get too wild or too radical. I get terribly touched when I see the death mask of Wagner. Have you ever seen that? The look on his face is a man of total concern and disillusionment with life and the world. He had such instincts for what was good, though he must have been a real rascal, from all that we know about him. Everything he ever thought he either wrote down or said, and he had such bad inclinations and instincts sometimes. But I think there must have been a great, great understanding of the good, too. I really feel this way. I was told that once he went out on a street in Bayreuth and sat down, and cried. What is it all about? What are we doing here? What does it all mean? I even visited Winifred, the wife of his son, Siegfried. She was very nice to me and took me in a lot, but she was kind of a weird one, too. She herself had entertained Hitler. He was so good to the children and he loved to poke around in the fire. I could never understand it. But I had such great times in Bayreuth! Are you upset, or just disappointed? Disappointed and upset, and so is everybody else that knows anything about singing. So the art is dying out? It certainly has to a degree, I believe. In Munich there were three in that house that could sing *Tristan*! Speaking of which, you studied with Max Lorenz. Tell me about him. Oh, he was wonderful, although Martial Singher was the teacher who helped me make the change to tenor. I went to him to get training and coaching in the role, and we really hit it off. It was not a Melchior sound, but he was the poet of heldentenors. They say, too, that his *Otello* is perhaps the greatest *Otello* in the twentieth century, although it

was a German Otello. He sang it mostly in German. They said it was marvelous the way he handled the Otello, that no tenor ever did a better job because he was like a poet himself. He was brilliant in this way; he was a real born theater man. Is there any way to give some of his ideas to the singers today? I try to pass on what he did. I sing somewhat differently than he did because I sang baritone so long. I cover my voice lower and I round the vowels a little more than he did. I would cover it or close it, sing it in a rounder way, which is more the Italian school. Your way of rounding the vowels is so important. What advice do you have for teachers of singing? I know personally that I could teach basic piano to anybody and they would improve in six months or a year if they practice a little bit. Is that just the difference between having the instrument in the throat, vs. You can learn to play simple pieces in several months. Why is working with the throat different than working with the hand? If you give a little bit too much, then the vocal cords start resisting the breath more. The real trick is the breath. The only way a singer learns that is just to work on himself long enough until he begins to sense it. Singing for me has never been easy. I know I was highly talented and I loved the work, but it took me forever to get things really right. I have to expect it at my age. I sang Die Liebe der Danae, and it had six B-naturals in it! It was real Pavarotti territory. I sang five performances and never missed a one, and I had sung four weeks of rehearsals before we did it in Munich this summer. I must have sung a hundred and twenty B-naturals in that period and I never cracked on one.

Chapter 9 : List of viticulturists - Wikipedia

James King: Viticulturalist. James is a Sonoma County Native and a graduate of the Fresno State Viticulture program. His diverse skill set includes an aptitude for all things mechanical and technical.