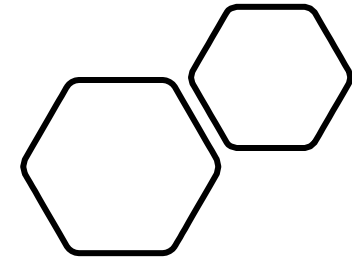


AFRICAN-AMERICAN INVENTIONS

 ALMANAC BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	 BABY BUGGY MELBA BEAN	 BLOOD PLASMA BAG DORIS HOLT	 CELLULAR CAR PHONE MORTON COHEN
 CORN HARVESTER JAMES SMITH	 ELEVATOR ELEAZAR PINNEY	 ELECTRIC LAMP JOHN HENRY	 EMERGENCY FIRE ESCAPE MECHANISM JOHN J. WOODRUFF
 FRISBEE FRANK THOMAS	 GAS MASK ALVIN KARPIS	 GUITAR ANDREW JOHNSON	 ICE CREAM ANDREW JOHNSON
 IMAGING X-RAY ROBERT ROBERTSON	 LAWN MOWER JOHN S. DEW	 MAILBOX JOHN W. WATSON	 MOP MORTON COHEN
 PEANUT BUTTER MORDECAI BLOCH	 POTATO CHIP MORDECAI BLOCH	 STRAIGHTENING COMB ANDREW JOHNSON	 TRAFFIC LIGHT MORTON COHEN



George Crum

George
Crum invented
the potato chip

George Crum

George Speck, later known as George Crum and long thought to be the inventor of the potato chip, was born on July 15, 1824, in Saratoga County, New York, to parents Abraham Speck, an African American, and Diana Tull, a Native American of the Huron Tribe.



**THE
KING OF POTATO CHIPS**



Lewis Latimer

- Lewis Latimer (1848–1928) invented an essential part of the light bulb — the carbon filament.
- **Fast Fact:** Latimer worked in the laboratories of Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell.

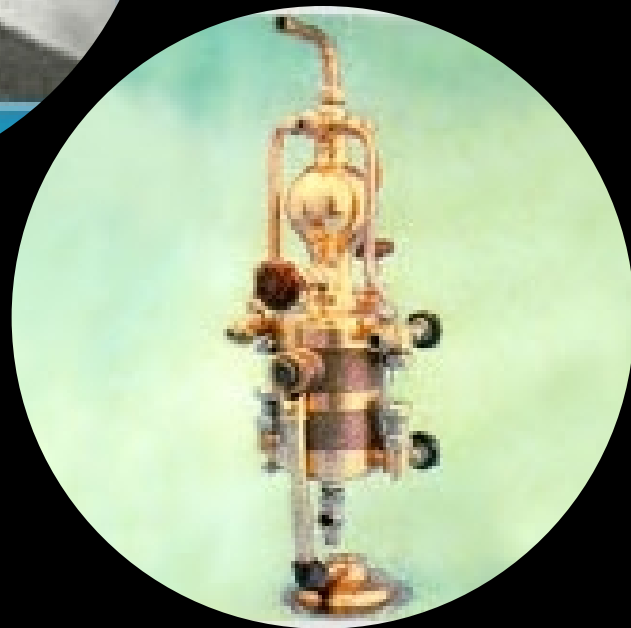




Augustus Jackson, called the father of modern ice cream

- After leaving the White House in the late 1820s, Jackson moved to Philadelphia and created his own successful catering business. He also developed ice cream flavors he packaged in tin cans and distributed them to other ice cream parlors in Philadelphia. Jackson eventually became one of the city's wealthiest residents at the time.
- Now known as the "father of ice cream," Jackson pioneered modern manufacturing methods, namely adding salt to the ice.^[1] Additionally, Jackson developed techniques to control the custard while it was freezing.^[2] There is no evidence that Jackson patented any of his recipes or techniques.^{[3][4]}
- By 1928, an article in *Capper's Weekly* attributed Jackson to making modern ice cream.^[5]

Elijah McCoy



- Elijah McCoy (1843–1929) invented an oil-dripping cup for trains.
- **Fast Fact:** Other inventors tried to copy McCoy's oil-dripping cup. But none of the other cups worked as well as his, so customers started asking for "the real McCoy." That's where the expression comes from.

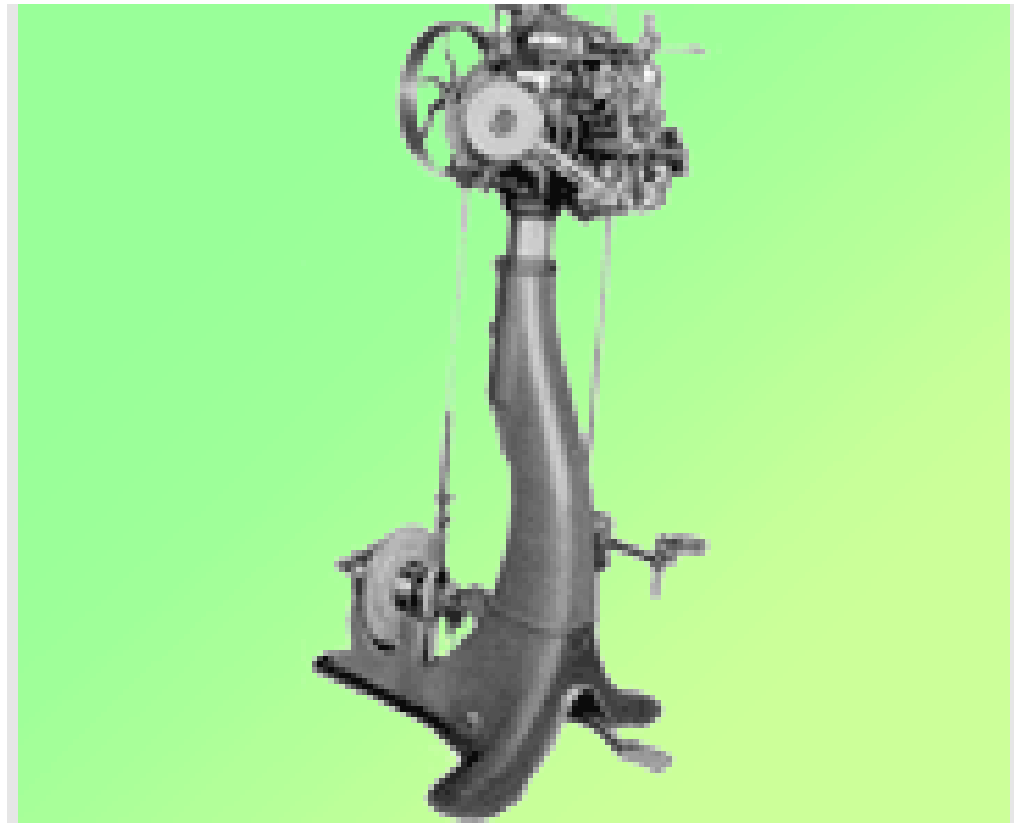


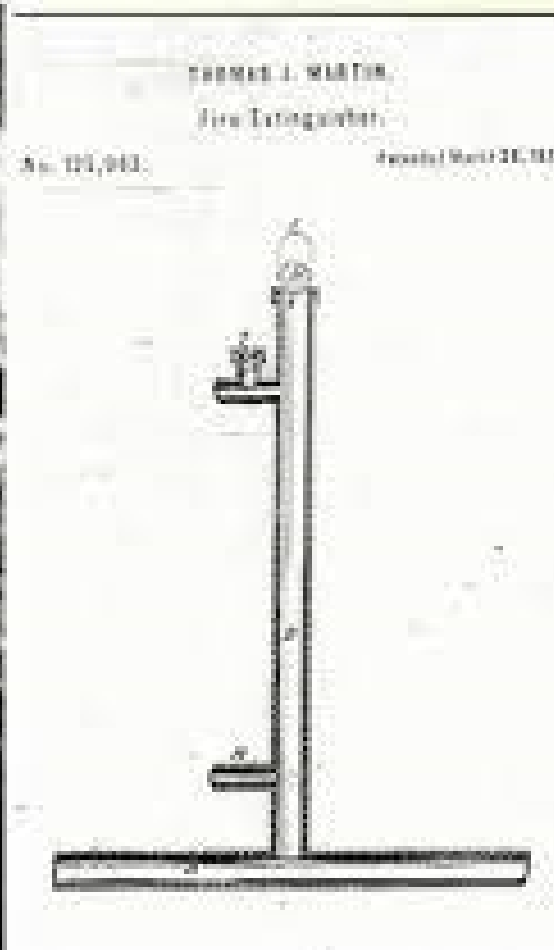


Jan Ernst Matzeliger

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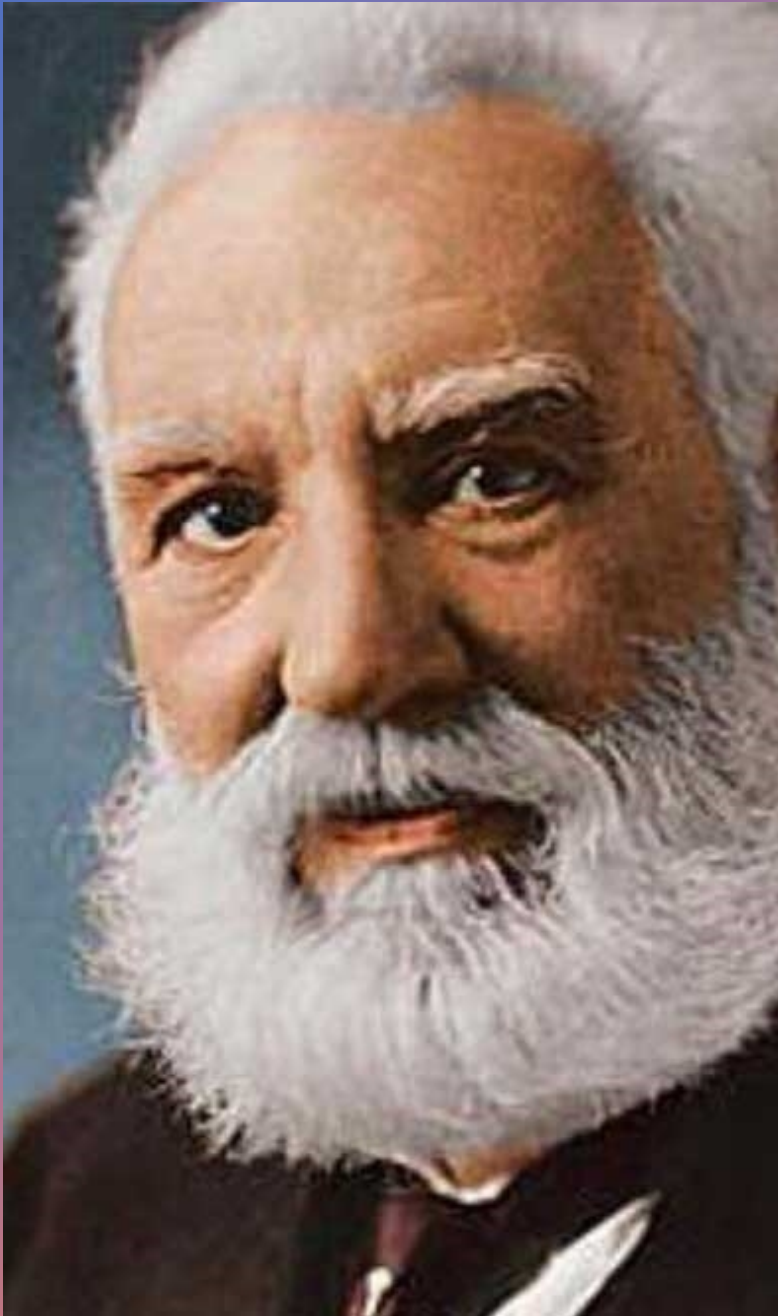
- Jan Ernst Matzeliger (1852–1889) invented the shoemaking machine that increased shoemaking speed by 900%!
- **Fast Fact:** In 1992, the U.S. made a postage stamp in honor of Matzeliger.
- Jan Ernst Matzeliger (1852–1889) invented the shoemaking machine that increased shoemaking speed by 900%!
- **Fast Fact:** In 1992, the U.S. made a postage stamp in honor of Matzeliger.





Thomas J Martin was granted a patent for his version of the fire extinguisher.

- On March 26, 1872, **Thomas J Martin**, an African-American, was granted a patent for his version of the fire extinguisher. Martin's invention, listed in the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, DC, under patent number 125,063, improved an earlier fire extinguisher model.



Alexander Miles invented automatically opening and closing elevator doors.

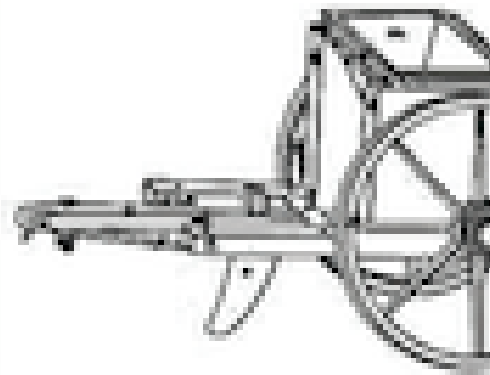
- Alexander Miles was an African American inventor and businessman best known for being awarded a patent for automatically opening and closing elevator doors. He was granted U.S. Patent 371,207 on October 11, 1887. Wikipedia
- **Born:** May 18, 1838, Ohio
- **Died:** May 7, 1918, in Seattle, WA
- **Parents:** Michael Miles, Mary Miles

Robert Flemming the inventor of the modern guitar

Robert Flemming is recognized as the inventor of the modern-day acoustic guitar.



Henry Blair and created invented the corn seed planter.

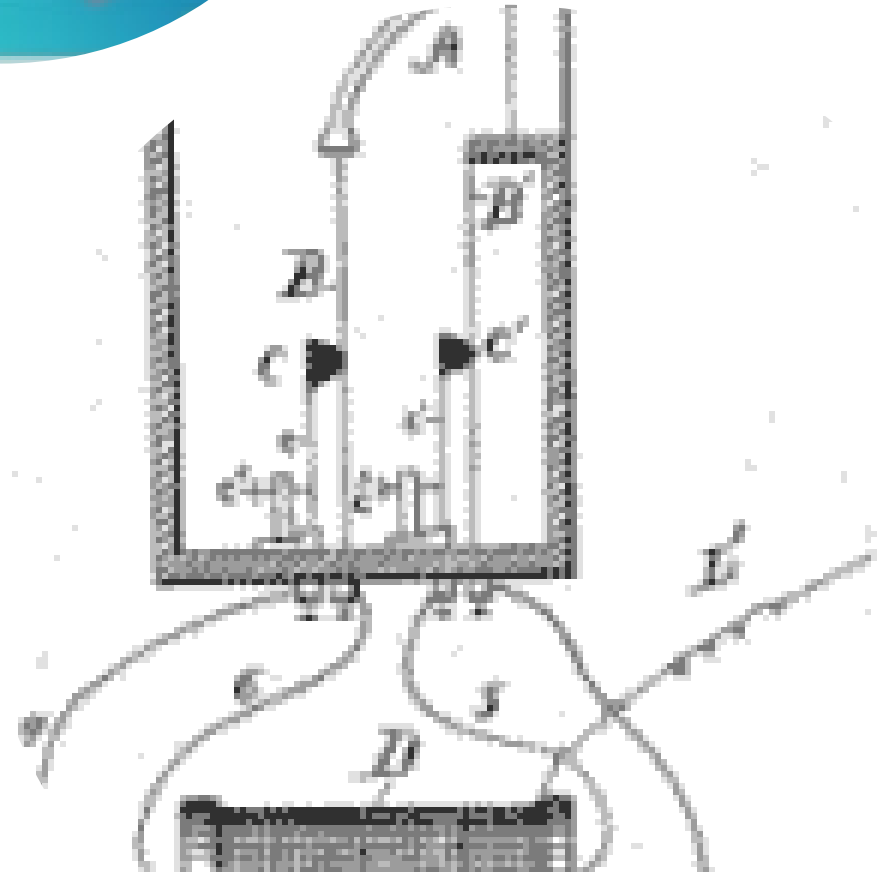


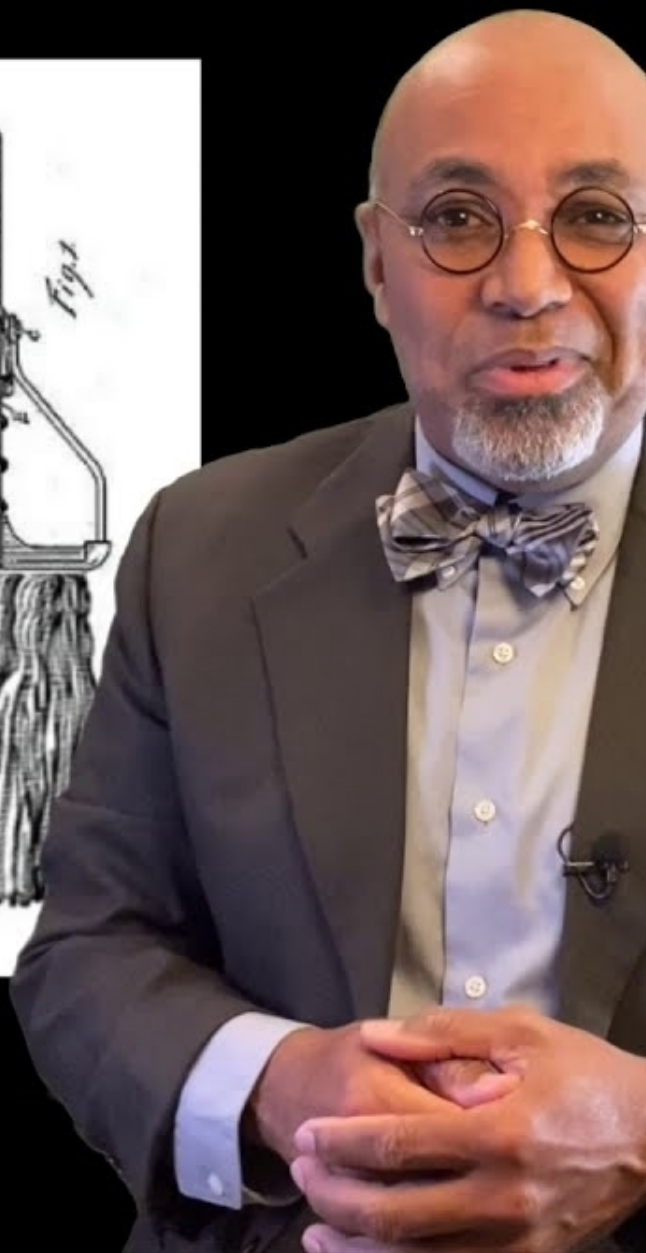
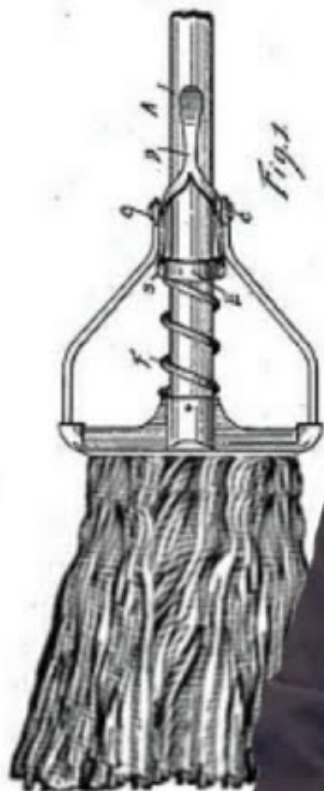
Henry Blair was the second African American to receive a patent on his invention. Blair, born in 1807, received his first patent on October 14, 1834, for his vision of the corn seed planter. It allowed the farmers to plant their corn much faster and with less labor. The machine also helped with weed control.

Granville T . Woods

Granville T. Woods (1856–1910) invented a train-to-station communication system.

- **Fast Fact:** Woods left school at age 10 to work and support his family.





Thomas W. Stewart

The wringing mop

(U.S. patent #499,402) on June 11, 1893

Thomas W Stewart received a patent for an improvement on the mop in 1893

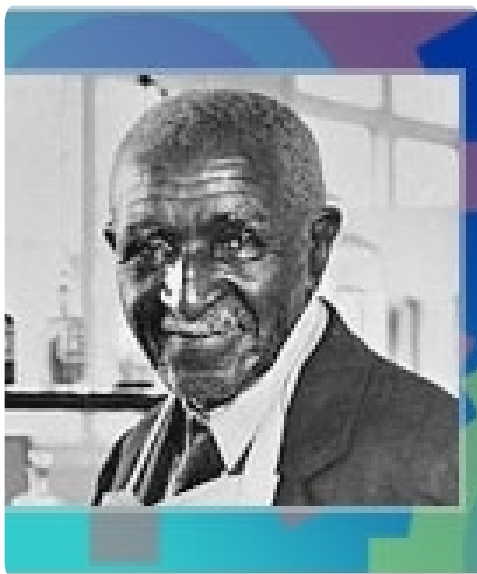
- Thomas W. Stewart
- A Black inventor who contributed to the advancement of the cleaning industry: **Thomas W. Stewart**. Stewart received a patent for his improvements to the mop in 1893, making him one of the first African-Americans to receive a patent.



John Burr Patented the Rotary blade lawn mower.

John Burr was born in Maryland in 1848. His parents were enslaved people who were later freed, and he may also have been enslaved until age 17. He didn't escape from manual labor, as he worked as a field hand during his teenage years. As he began understanding mechanics, he worked to make a living repairing and servicing farm equipment and other machines. Wealthy black activists recognized his talent and ensured he could attend engineering classes at a private university. He moved to Chicago and also worked as a steelworker. When he filed his patent for the rotary blade mower in 1898, he lived in Agawam, Massachusetts.

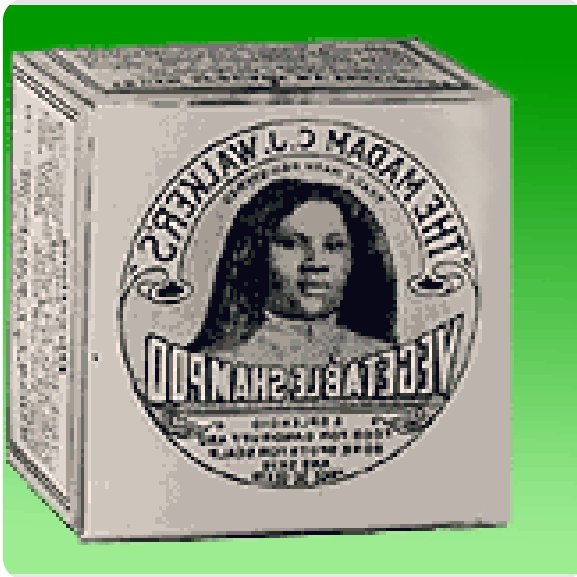




George Washington Carver

- George Washington Carver (1860–1943) invented peanut butter and 400 plant products!
- **Fast Fact:** Carver was born into slavery. He didn't go to college until he was 30.





Madam C. J. Walker

Madam C. J. Walker (1867–1919) invented a hair-growing lotion.

Fast Fact: Walker grew up poor. But she became the first female African-American millionaire.



Garrett Morgan

- Garrett Morgan (1877–1963) invented the gas mask.
- **Fast Fact:** Morgan also invented the first traffic signal.

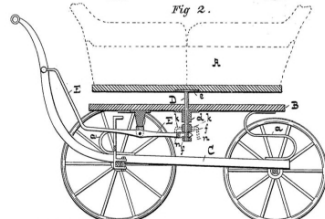
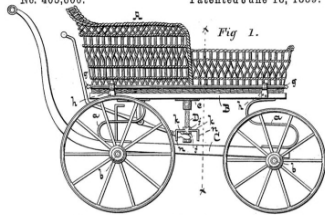




Did You Know A Black Man Invented The Reversible Baby Carriage?

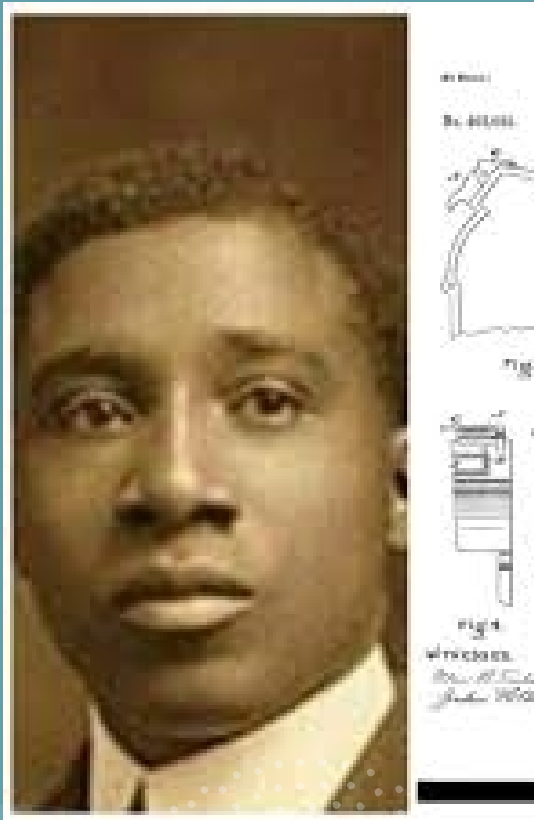
In 1899 William H Richardson patented a new type of baby carriage. His idea was to use a particular joint to allow a bassinet to face the operator. Several changes were made that allowed his carriage for the wheel to turn individually, which meant that the vehicle could turn 360 degrees in a smaller turning radius.

(No Model.)
W. H. RICHARDSON, 2 Sheets-Sheet 1.
CHILD'S CARRIAGE.
No. 405,600. Patented June 18, 1889.



-WITNESSES-
Daniel B. Baker
William H. Richardson
-INVENTOR-
W. H. Richardson
1889.

John B Downing is credited with inventing the street letter box



Philip B. Downing (1857-1934) was an African American inventor from Providence, Rhode Island. He is best known for his two most significant inventions, the street letterbox, and operating street railway switches. Philip had a long career in Boston, Massachusetts as a postal clerk. He retired in 1927 after working for more than thirty years. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, at least five patents were filed by Philip with the United States Patent Office. Their most significant and recognized inventions were the street letterbox and the operating street railway switches. Shortly after 1880, when Philip met and married Evangeline Howard, he had two children. Antonia Downing and Philip Downing Jr. The census records indicated Philip had moved to Boston, Massachusetts.



Otis Boykin

Otis Boykin invented an improved electrical resistor used in computers - radios - television sets, and various electronic devices. Boykin's resistor helped reduce the cost of those products.



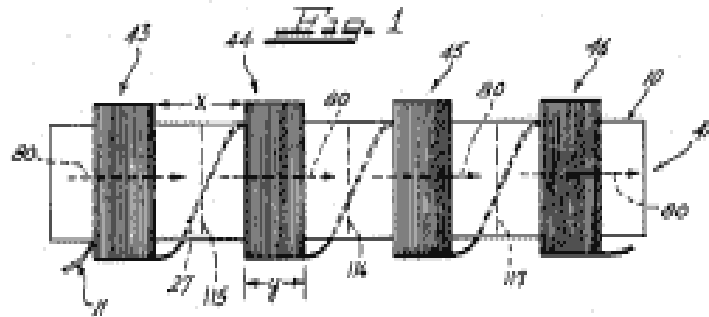
Otis Boykin also invented a variable resistor used in guided missile parts, a control unit for heart stimulators, a burglar-proof cash register and



a chemical air filter. After graduating from Fisk University and Illinois

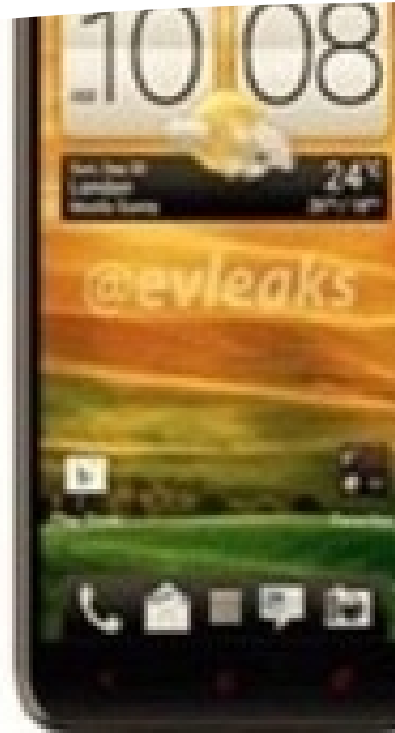


Fast Fact: Boykin invented 28 different electronic devices.



Jesse Russell digital cell phone inventor

- Russell was born on April 26, 1948, in Nashville, Tennessee. His family lived in an inferior and socially deprived part of Nashville. Fortunately, he got the opportunity to attend a summer education program at Fisk University, and he did exceptionally. Then, he moved on to study electrical engineering at Tennessee State University. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering (BSEE). In 1973, Russell went further in his academic achievements to obtain a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering (MSEE) from Stanford University.
- While Russell was working as an engineer at AT&T-Bell Laboratories in 1988, he created the wireless digital phone and communication concept. At the time, mobile devices were mainly used in vehicles, so Russell designed a cell phone to transmit signals between handsets and towers. Doing so would make mobile phones handier and also more affordable. In a statement, Russell once said, "Most of the time, people are not in their cars. I said, 'Well, that seems easy to solve. Why don't we take the phones out of the car and put them on the put them on people.'"



-
- Doctor Patricia bath invented a method of eye surgery known as laser surgery



Dr. Patricia Bath

Dr. Patricia. E. Bath (1949–) invented a method of eye surgery (known as laser surgery) that has helped many blind people to see.

Fast Fact: Dr. Bath has been nominated to the National Inventors Hall of Fame.



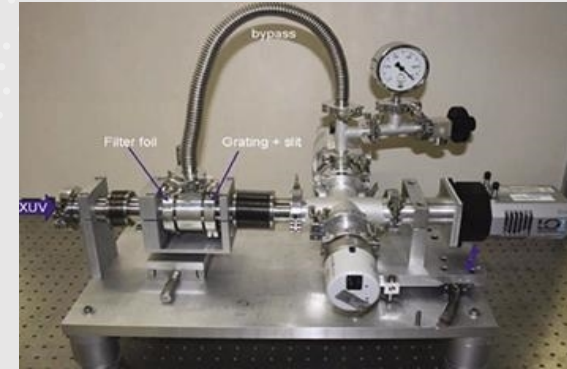
Lonnie G. Johnson



- **Lonnie G. Johnson**
- Lonnie G. Johnson (1949–) invented the world-famous water gun, the Super Soaker.
- **Fast Fact:** Johnson's company came out with a new Nerf ball toy gun.



George Edward Alcorn invented the imagine X ray spectrometer



Not many inventors have resumes as impressive as George Edward Alcorn's. The African-American inventor received a B.A. in physics, a master's degree in nuclear physics, and a Ph.D. in atomic and molecular physics. On top of that, Alcorn worked for Philco-Ford, Perkin-Elmer, IBM, and NASA, created over 20 different inventions, and was granted eight patents.

Despite such impressive credentials, Alcorn is probably most famous for his innovation of the imaging x-ray spectrometer. This device helps scientists better understand what materials are composed of when they cannot be broken down. Receiving a patent for his method in 1984, Alcorn's inclusion of the term migration of aluminum in the spectrometer was regarded as a significant innovation by experts in the field. The invention led to Alcorn's reception of the NASA Inventor of the Year Award.

Cited works

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- Slide 3 Lewis Latimer
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Howard_Latimer
- Slide 4 Augustus Jackson Wikipedia
- Slide 5 Elijah McCoy
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elijah_McCoy
- Slide 6 Jan Ernst Matzeliger
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Ernst_Matzeliger
- slide 7 Thomas J Martin Wikipedia
- slide 8 Alexander miles Wikipedia

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Granville_Wood
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- Slide 13 John Burr Wikipedia
- Slide 14 George Washington Carver
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- Slide 15 Madam CJ Walker
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madam_C._J._Walker

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- Slide 21 Lonnie Johnson
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lonnie_Johnson_\(inventor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lonnie_Johnson_(inventor))
- Slide 22 George Edward Conwell Wikipedia