Ányos Jedlik

11th of January, 1800 – 13th of December, 1895

Born: January 11, 1800 in Szímő, Kingdom of Hungary
Died: December 13, 1895 in Győr, Kingdom of Hungary
Citizenship: Hungarian
Nationality: Hungarian
Ethnicity: Hungarian
Fields: inventor, engineer, physicist
Known for: Dynamo

Ányos Jedlik was an inventor, engineer, physicist, Roman Catholic priest, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and author of several books. He is considered to be the Unsung Father of the Dynamo and Electric Motor.

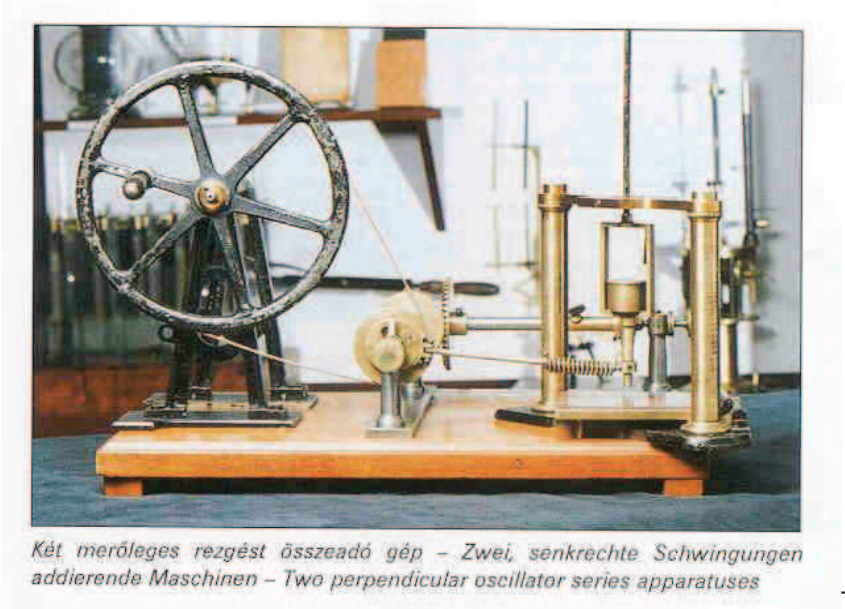
Life:

He was born in Szimő, Kingdom of Hungary. He was Hungarian and Slovak. Both nations claim him as one of their great inventors.

Jedlik's education began at high schools in Nagyszombat and Pozsony. In 1817 he became a Benedictine and from that time continued his studies at the schools of that order. He lectured at Benedictine schools up to 1839, then for 40 years at the Budapest University of Sciences department of physics-mechanics. Only few guessed at that time that his

beneficial activities would play an important part in bringing up a new generation of physicists.

1845 he began teaching his pupils in Hungarian instead of Latin. Through his textbook he is regarded as one of the establishers of Hungarian vocabulary in physics. He became the dean of the faculty of arts in 1848, and by 1863 he was rector of the University. From 1858 he was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and from 1873 an honorary member. Ányos Jedlik from an information technology viewpoint a so mechanical draftsman construction, with which accurate drawings were able to be prepared, was his most valuable creation possibly.



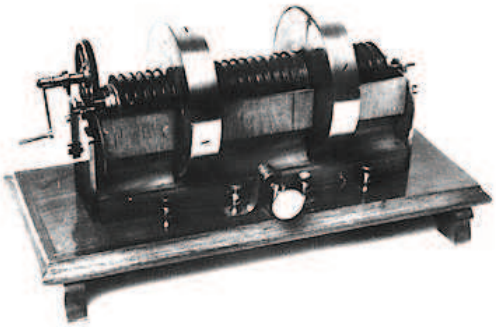
Két merőleges rezgést összeadó gép – Zwei, senkrechte Schwingungen addierende Maschinen – Two perpendicular oscillator series apparatuses

Two perpendicular oscillator series apparatuses

He preceded his contemporaries in his scientific work, but he did not speak about his most important invention, his prototype dynamo, until 1856, it was not until 1861 that he mentioned it in writing in a list of inventory of the university.

In 1827, he started experimenting with electromagnetic rotating devices which he called *lightning-magnetic self-rotor*. In the prototype both the stationary and the revolving parts were electromagnetic. In 1873 at the World's Fair in Vienna he demonstrated his lighting conductor.

After his retirement he continued working and spent his last years in complete seclusion at the priory in Győr, the Kingdom of Hungary where he died.



The prototype dynamo (1861)