























ROTARY SPARK GAP.

DATE SPARK GAP TRANSMITTER HISTORY

1886	Heinrich Hertz observed the first effects of spark transmission.
1888	Hertz confirms the properties of electromagnetic waves and uses a more developed form of spark gap transmitter.
1895	In the spring of 1895, Guglielmo Marconi starts experimenting with Hertzian waves using spark transmitting apparatus.
1897	Marconi's specification for a wireless system was recorded with the British Patent Office on 2nd March 1897.
1899	Marconi uses a spark gap transmitter to make first transmission across the English Channel between Wimereux in France and the South Foreland Lighthouse in England
1899	Professor Ferdinand Braun of Berlin University uses a spark gap transmitter to transmit across the bay at Cuxhaven in Lower Saxony, Germany.
1901	On 12 December 1901, Marconi makes the first transatlantic radio transmission using a spark gap transmitter based in Poldu Cornwall, UK. The spark transmitter was designed by Ambrose Fleming of University College London.
1903	Poulsen arc transmitter invented. This transmitter was different from the standard spark gap transmitters and more complicated. Although invented in 1903 it was not as widely used. Its use was superseded by thermionic valves / vacuum tubes in the 1920s.
1906	Max Wien analyses the mechanism of spark transmission and sets out some improvements for spark gap transmitters.
1911	Roberto Galletti di Cadilhac develops a spark gap transmitter that provides 80% efficiency and improved waveform.
1912	The RMS Titanic sank on its maiden voyage with the loss of 1517 lives. While sinking Titanic contacted several other ships via wireless. This event caused several changes: spark-gap transmitters for wireless communications became



