

# When were alkaline batteries invented



## Overview

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Batteries with alkaline (rather than acid) electrolyte were first developed by Waldemar Jungner in 1899, and, working independently, Thomas Edison in 1901.

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### What is the difference between "were" and "have been"?

What is the difference between "were" and "have been", and are these sentences gramatically correct? 1) some of the best known writers of detective fiction in the twentieth century were women.

### "Were you able to" and "are you able to", when to use which?

Were you able to attend the meeting yesterday? I cannot understand in what kind of context a guy would say that, could someone make up a scenario? X misses the meeting. He needs



### **Invention of the Alkaline Battery**

The alkaline battery can trace its origin back to a twitching frog leg seen in 1786 in Bologna, Italy. This occurred when Luigi Galvani, a professor of anatomy,

### The Alkaline Battery Invention: How One Engineer Changed Portable

Lewis Urry invented the modern alkaline battery while working for Union Carbide's Eveready Battery division. He filed the patent on October 9, 1957, along with co-inventors Karl



**there was/were a number of**



My first example: (1) There were a great number of apples this year, bigger than usual. I understand we cannot use "there was" here because "a great number of" is just the quantifier

### [Alkaline Battery, Alkaline Battery inventors, edubilla](#)

The alkaline-manganese battery, or as we know it today, the alkaline battery, was developed in 1949 by Lew Urry at the Eveready Battery Company Laboratory in Parma, Ohio. Alkaline batteries could



### **singular vs plural**

Do I use was or were in this sentence? Bonnie, along with her associates, was invited to the gathering.

### **Lewis Urry**

Urry patented the alkaline battery in 1959, and the first Eveready alkaline batteries hit store shelves a year earlier, in 1958. These were renamed "Energizer" in 1980.



### **History and Timeline of the Battery**

1949 Alkaline-Manganese Battery -Lew Urry developed the small

### **I 'was' or I 'were'?**

From other's conversation, I found out they mentioned I was and sometimes they also

mentioned I were. Is there any rules for I was/were?



## We was or We were which is correct?

We was is not standard English, it is used in some regional dialects: The verb 'to be' has two simple past forms in Standard English - I/he/she/it was and you/we/they were. Apart from the special case of you,

## Why do we use "was" not "were" here: There was a lot of wind and

The rule of proximity applies here. The nearest NP to the verb is the singular "a lot of wind", so singular agreement is normal. But if it was a plural NP, the verb would be plural: There

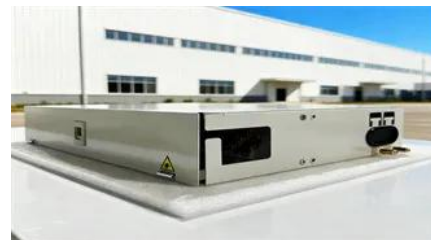


## subjunctives

Were is unique in Modern English, so I wouldn't bother giving it names like "subjunctive" that imply it's a predictable part of a larger system.

## The History of the Alkaline Battery

Swedish engineer Waldemar Jungner developed a rechargeable alkaline silver-cadmium battery in 1899. He also built the first nickel-iron electric



## Battery



The invention of alkaline electrolyte batteries (specifically, storage batteries of the nickel - cadmium and nickel- iron type) between 1895 and 1905

### Was or were? Which one is correct?

"the handle of the doors was/were damaged."  
This was an example at our English class and it has gotten me confused. Which of them is the right answer and why?



### grammar

Yes, but despite what you may have read, "I wish I were rich" is not a subjunctive clause. The subjunctive is a clause type that uses the plain form of the verb, as in "It is vital that I be kept

### The History of Alkaline Batteries

Lewis Frederick Urry created the first long-lasting alkaline battery while working for the Canadian National Carbon Company (a division of Union Carbide), which produced Eveready



### [Alkaline Battery Invention: A Revolution in Power](#)

Before the alkaline battery came into being, portable energy was a frustrating experience. In the 1800s, Alessandro Volta gave us the voltaic

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