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Tomorrow's Scientists

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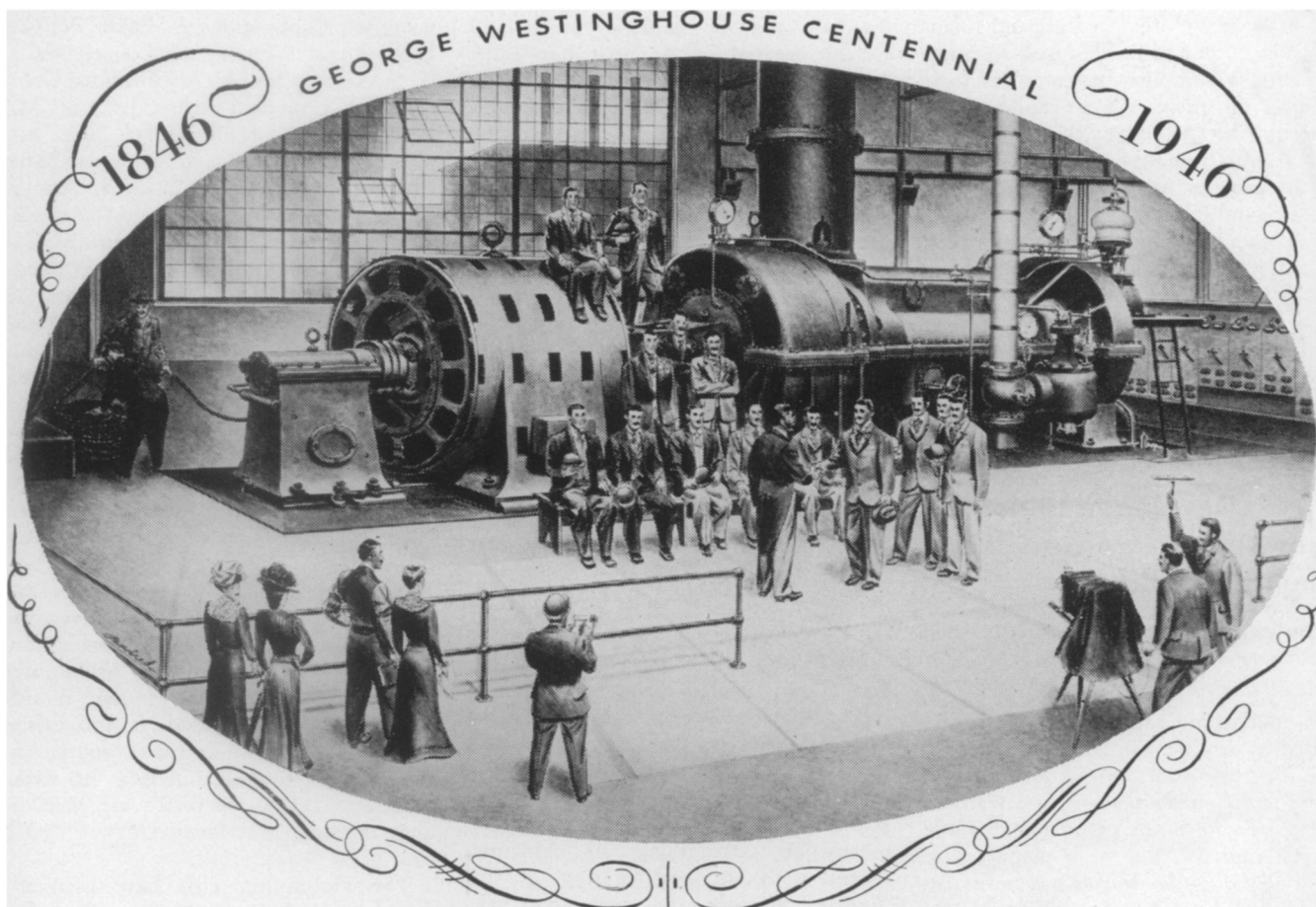
A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

1921

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

1946





WHIRLING POWER

EARLY in life, George Westinghouse dreamed of a new and better source of power that would make obsolete the ponderous *reciprocating* steam engine of his day.

Even as a boy he had wrestled with the problem—securing his first patent on an engine of the *rotary type* when only 19 years old.

Years later, Westinghouse heard the exciting news about a *new type of rotary*

engine, developed by Sir Charles Parsons in England. It was a steam turbine...using *jets of steam* to drive whirling blades.

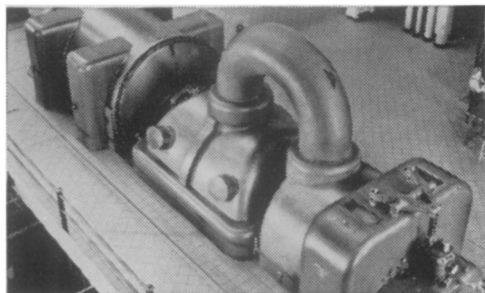
Here was the answer to the problem that had fascinated Westinghouse since boyhood—and he promptly acquired the American rights.

The next few years were busy ones for George Westinghouse. With characteristic energy, he applied all his inventive genius in developing the still crude steam tur-

bine into a *compact power source* for generating electricity.

Then, in 1900, Westinghouse installed a 2000-kilowatt steam turbine generator at Hartford, Connecticut—by far the largest then in existence.

It was the *first* practical central station turbine generator in America . . . a *new* application of whirling power that was to bring the benefits of electricity to people all over the world.



Westinghouse
PLANTS IN 25 CITIES OFFICES EVERYWHERE

TODAY . . . America annually produces more than two billion kilowatt hours of electricity and more than three-fourths of the generating capacity in America is in steam turbine generators. Westinghouse manufactured a large share of these turbine generators—some developing more than 200,000 horsepower each. In 1946, more than a million horsepower of Westinghouse steam turbines will go into American power plants.