BEFORE PROOFREADING

The first NiCd battery was created by Waldemar Jungner of Sweden in 1899. At that time, the only direct competitor was the lead-acid battery, which was less physically and chemically robust. With minor improvements to the first prototypes, energy density rapidly increased to about half of that of primary batteries, and significantly greater than lead-acid batteries. Jungner experimented with substituting iron for the cadmium in varying quantities, but found the iron formulations to be wanting. Jungner's work was largely unknown in the United States allowing Thomas Edison to borrow the battery design where he introduced the nickel-iron battery to the US two years after Jungner had built one. In 1906, Jungner established a factory close to Oskarshamn, Sweden to produce flooded design NiCd batteries.

AFTER PROOFREADING

The first NiCd battery was created by Waldemar Jungner of Sweden in 1899. At that time, the only direct competitor was the lead-acid battery, which was less physically and chemically robust. With minor improvements to the first prototypes, energy density rapidly increased to about twice that of primary batteries, and significantly greater than lead-acid batteries. Jungner experimented with substituting iron for the Cadmium in varying quantities, but found the iron formulations to be wanting. Jungner's work was largely unknown in the United States, allowing Thomas Edison to borrow the battery design when he introduced the Nickel-Iron battery to the US two years after Jungner had built one. In 1906, Jungner established a factory close to Oskarshamn, Sweden to produce "flooded design" NiCd batteries. Battery technology has since advanced significantly in variety, size, and output.