Ocean 11

Scuba History

最快ilet lamps and mother-of-pearl inlays in ornamental rosette stones, such as the sea cirsos here are estimated to be 5,000 years old.

Gilgamesh, the human hero of the epic.* written in the ancient Akkadian language in the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C. **

The first diver ever recorded was Gilgamesh.

The epic of Gilgamesh was one of the most important literary products in the Western Hemisphere. It was written in cuneiform tablets on clay tablets and the best known of all Sumerian heroes, some time during the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C. Gilgamesh was the first king of Uruk, and the best known of all Sumerian heroes, some time during the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C. Gilgamesh was the first king of Uruk, and the best known of all Sumerian heroes, some time during the first half of the 2nd millennium B.C. The story of Gilgamesh, a wild man who first lived among the animals but then wasInitiated into city-going ways and went to Uruk, where he learned to the sea to fish, hunt, and protect and care for all things of land and sea.

In order to take Gilgamesh's opposite role, the god Ea created the creature of the sea, a wild man who first lived among the animals but then wasInitiated into city-going ways and went to Uruk, where he learned to the sea to fish, hunt, and protect and care for all things of land and sea.

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People have had a consuming interest in going beneath the sea for centuries. Ancient mariners built certain depictions of early divers, ancient artifacts showing that people dove far for materials for jewelry such as pearls. Greek literature refers to early sponge divers.

Early Divers

The first half of the 2nd Millennium B.C.)

This relief from about 900 B.C. shows Assyrian divers with air tanks of inflated animal skins.

Ancient manuscripts contain depictions of early divers.

Greek literature refers to early sponge divers.

People have had a consuming interest in going beneath the sea for centuries.
In the Iliad Homer describes the use of divers in the Trojan War. Greek ships employing these early divers for sunk treasure are found as early as the third century B.C.

In the passage above, Iliad, Homer’s epic poem, provides insight into the use of divers during the Trojan War. This historical context is crucial for understanding the development of diving techniques and technologies over time. The description of divers in Homer’s work not only adds depth to the narrative of the Trojan War but also serves as a testament to the evolution of human ingenuity in underwater exploration.
Much of the Greek mythology is based on diving.

Poseidon is the Roman God of the Sea. The Roman poet Lucan (39-65 AD) says he has three horns, which he used to blow. If Poseidon blows, a violent sea will strike the earth, and anyone who tries to sail against Poseidon will meet with destruction. It is said that if a person in Poseidon's waters tries to escape land, the god will send a huge wave to stop him from reaching the shore. This is why many ships are wrecked in Poseidon's waters. Poseidon is also the God of the Elements, and his name means "Shaker of the Earth." He is the brother of Zeus and Hades and Ruler of the Seas.

Zeus and Hades and Ruler of the Seas.

Diving in the Middle Ages

Much of the Greek mythology is based on diving. By the way, the Romans called divers - urinatos.

In one of his sketches, it is of reasonable length (about 18 inches). Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) designed a complete self-contained diving bell, with three chambers: one for the face, one for the body, and one for the feet. The chambers were attached together and sealed with carefully fitted pieces. Airtight breathing apparatus would allow people to breathe and work under water.

Leonardo's design contained an air supply and breathing control in a single system and his illustrations later diving suit.

In one of his sketches da Vinci also showed a design for weighted swimming glasses.

Sixteenth century, people began to use diving bells supplied with air from the surface, probably the first effective means of diving under water. In the 16th century, people began to use diving bells supplied with air from the surface, probably the first effective means of diving under water. By the way, the Romans called divers - urinatos.

When people go into the water, especially cold water, they have to urinate quite a bit.

By the way, the Romans called divers - urinatos.
In 16th century England and France, full diving suits made of leather were used in depths up to 30 feet. For use under water, the diver would be throat to maintain a level of air under water. The suits were water proof by a thick coating of grease. They could stay underwater for a long time but eventually lost effectiveness.

Halley acquired a five foot diameter Diving Bell which could be lowered to the sea bed. The Royal Africa Company had been sunk off the coast of Sussex in about 1622. A Spanish treasure fleet on its way home was scattered in 1667. Robert Boyle, English physicist and originator of Boyle's law, built a diving bell, but most of it stayed on the bottom.

This is the first recorded observation of decompression sickness or "the bends." He writes: "I have seen a very apparent bubble moving from side to side in the aqueous humor of the eye of a viper at the time when the air had been exhausted."

He suggests that the air could then be re-introduced to the eye. His device didn't work, of course, because carbon dioxide. His drawings show a giant bag using a closed circuit "re-breather." He imagines a closed circuit "re-breather." His device didn't work, of course, because carbon dioxide.

In the early 18th Century, Frenchman Léonard Bourdon, attempted to invent a diving bell. The French Navy company had been using all the best of the time to avoid the use of air. It opened a range of open sea, of deep-sea boats and many other vessels.

Diving in the 18th and 19th Centuries
Charles Condert, an American, develops a compressed air reservoir. This increased the divers' working time.

1788 (surface air). Americans John Smeaton refine the diving bell apparatus, an earlier local invention. The bell is composed of airtight india rubber compressed air and a non-return valve to keep air from going back up the hose when pumping stops. In 1790 Smeaton's bell is used at Ramsgate Harbour, England, for salvage work. In another 10 years the bell is issued in all major harbours.

1808: Friedrich von Drieberg develops his "Triton" apparatus. This system uses a bell reservoir worn by the diver but required that the bell be supplied by surface teams. The bell is retrieved on from the bell reservoir through a hose operated by rolling its hound.

1825: "First workable, full-time SCUBA" is invented by an Englishman, Augustus Siebe, and is used in 1836 to salvage the Royal George from the harbour at Spithead, England. Siebe even provides his early diving suit. (U.S. Navy Diving Manual)

1828: Charles and his brother John Deane market the helmet with a weights; air is supplied from the surface through a hose. The helmet rests on the diver's shoulders. The helmet fits over a man's head and is held on with straps; thus the diver cannot bend over without risking drowning.

1831: Charles and his brother, John Deane market the helmet with a "flaring out" hose, a valve is attached at the surface but no hose extends with the diver's body. This system includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit. In 1836, Siebe's early diving suit. (U.S. Navy Diving Manual)

1839-1840, a German firm invents and manufactures the first SCUBA diving suit. Augustus Siebe in England, introduces the "flared helmet" for "open air" diving. The helmet rests on the diver's shoulders. He introduces the "closed helmet" (helmet is sealed to the early diving suit in 1840.

1840: The first SCUBA diving suit introduced by John Deane, England.

In 1859 Siebe's bell system along with other designs is used to salvage the shipwreck from the harbour of Spithead, England. Later that year, the British government awards the contract for the development of diving equipment.

Friedrich von Drieberg, an American, develops a compressed air reservoir. The apparatus includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit. This system includes a valve to inflate the diver's suit.
A limited scuba apparatus was developed by Frenchmen Rouquayrol and Denayrouze in 1864: Two Frenchmen, Benoit Rouquayrol and Auguste Denayrouze, develop a diving system that looks as if to be a shoe, coupled with one of pump on the surface, and, in the close to a breathing apparatus. The air was to be inhaled by means of a rubber hose or a metal pipe, and then exhaled into the breathing chamber. The air was then exhaled into the breathing chamber and the surface supplied.

Three divers of Jules Verne's imagination are shown exploring the sea floor with self-contained breathing apparatus.

Henry Fleurs, an English merchant seaman, was the idea of the device. He居室, as a self-contained bubble, is capable of working in water and seawater, and the chamber provides underwater. Fleurs goes to work for the Nautilus and the chamber provides the depth to the surface.

Diving in the 20th Century

The invention of Jacques Cousteau is a novel of Jules Verne's, specifically cited as the inspiration for Cousteau's development of the self-contained breathing apparatus.
In late 1928, Barton and Beebe made their first descent in the Bathysphere. They descended to a depth of 3,028 feet, breaking the previous record. The Bathysphere was a self-contained diving chamber that allowed divers to explore the ocean depths safely.

In 1932, Barton and Beebe made their world record descent to a depth of 4,500 feet. This dive surpassed their previous record and set a new milestone in ocean exploration.

In 1949, William Beebe and Otis Barton made their final descent in the Bathysphere, reaching a depth of 4,500 feet. This dive marked the end of their deep-sea exploration program.

The Bathysphere was a significant advancement in ocean exploration technology, allowing divers to explore the ocean depths safely and conduct research.

In conclusion, the Bathysphere was a remarkable invention that revolutionized ocean exploration. Its design and technology paved the way for future deep-sea exploration and research.
1942: Jacques-Yves Cousteau meets Émile Gagnan, an industrial gas control systems engineer with the US Navy. They combine their talents and expertise. Cousteau did many dives in the Mediterranean Sea to test his ideas. He wanted to create a closed circuit system that would allow divers to breathe underwater for long periods of time. Gagnan had experience with gas control and needed Cousteau's diving skills to develop their system.

1943: The first Cousteau/Gagnan system undergoes tests in the Mediterranean Sea. The device, which is called the Aqua-Lung, demonstrates the amazing reliability of the system. It is tested with a man inside, and it proves to be safe, reliable, and remarkably easy to use. During July, Cousteau and two close friends, Philippe Tailliez and Frédéric Dumas, test production prototypes of the device.

1944: The first publication on scuba diving is established in the U.S. The magazine, called "Diving World," begins publishing. It is the first official publication in France. "Diving World" becomes the voice of the diving community.

1945: The first full-time instructor in scuba diving training in the U.S. is established at the U.S. Navy Underwater Demolition Team Training Center. The program is called "Underwater Breathing Apparatus." It is the first formal skin and scuba diving training program. In 1955, the L.A. County Parks and Recreation, and L.A. County lifeguard Bev Morgan develop the first formal scuba diving training program in the U.S. The program is called "Kingdom of the Sea." It is the first formal skin and scuba diving training program in the U.S.

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2023: The first national scuba diving competition is held again. It is called "ADVAC." The event is held in Los Angeles, California.
1959: The YMCA's National Aquatic Council offers the first nationwide diver training and certification program.

1960: Neal Hess and Al Tillman organize the National Association of Underwater Instructors (NAUI) in cooperation with the Underwater Society of America. Its first instructor certification course, held in Miami, draws participants from all over the United States.

1964: The U. S. Navy launches Sealab I. E. A. Link becomes the “Man in the Sea” with an experimental 24 hour dive (30 meters) to 30 feet.

1965: U. S. Navy SEALAB II team leader Scott Carpenter, living and working in the habitat at a depth of 205 feet, speaks with astronaut John Glenn in a Gemini spacecraft orbiting 150 miles above the surface.

1967: Jacques Cousteau conducts “Project Eden,” with a habitat having an even breathing oxygen enriched air (pO2) at 30 feet for seven days.

1969: On January 25, 1969, divers Jacques Piccard and U. S. Navy Lt. jg. Don Walsh descended to the bottom of the Challenger Deep of the Marianas Trench, the deepest point on Earth. They achieved the record depth of 35,800 feet.

1970: The PADI National Aquatic Council offers the first nationwide diver training and certification program.
1950s: U.S. Navy and co-group find sunken traces of Avondor off the Bahama Islands. The wrecks are lost in 1952.

1957: Weinberger's group finds the remains of Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, another rich treasure site.

1970: Scuba divers introduce the Saturation Suits, a combination backpack and jacket-style buoyancy control device (BCC).

1970s: Mel Fisher and his group find scattered traces of Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a treasure ship lost in 1622.

1976: Mel Fisher's team finds the main body of the 1622 wreck Atocha, giving rise to the largest and most famous underwater treasure hunt.

1977: The HARDSUIT 2000 can make numerous excursions up and down the ocean's surface. She's made at least 50 missions and holds the record for a two-week saturation stay at 42 feet, providing researchers with much valuable data.

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1983: Co-inventors Craig Barshinger and Carl Huggins, and ORCA Industries founder Jim Fulton, introduce The Edge®, the first commercially successful American electronic dive computer. The device automatically calculates remaining "no decompression" time for every 100 feet (or 30.5 meters) plus one day, i.e. a diver is at atmospheric pressure, upon exiting the water, the pilot does not have to spend days decompressing, as would the typical saturation diver. A general rule of thumb for saturation diving is a day of decompression for every 100 feet (or 30.5 meters) plus one day, i.e. a diver is at atmospheric pressure, upon exiting the water, the pilot does not have to spend days decompressing, as would the typical saturation diver.

1985: Mel Fisher's team finds the remains of Nuestra Señora de las Maravillas, a sunken treasure ship.

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2000: The latest addition to the Navy's suite of submersible rescue equipment is the HARDSUIT 2000, an amphibious diving suit, or HUD.