

# Ernest Guglielminetti

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**Ernest Guglielminetti** (born 23 November 1862, [Brig-Glis](#); died 20 February 1943, [Geneva](#)) was a [Swiss medical doctor](#).

## Biography [\[ edit \]](#)

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He studied medicine in Switzerland and received his doctorate on 1885. Then he travelled around the world and worked in [Java](#), [Sumatra](#) and [Borneo](#). In 1891 he developed a [self-contained breathing apparatus](#) for [mountaineers](#), [firefighters](#) and [frogmen](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

On 1894, he settled in [Monaco](#) where he met [Prince Albert I](#) who asked him what could be done to ban the dust stirred up by the first motor vehicles. He applied an idea found in [Indonesian](#) hospitals where wooden floors were coated with [tar](#): he developed a new mixture of tar, gravel and sand for binding the dust.

On 13 March 1902, in Monaco, the tar street was invented<sup>[2]</sup> and Dr E. Guglielminetti was given the nickname "Dr Goudron" (Dr "Tar").<sup>[3]</sup>

A monument next to the Saltina bridge in Brig commemorates Ernest Guglielminetti.<sup>[4]</sup>

## References [\[ edit \]](#)

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