

Rube Goldberg machine

A **Rube Goldberg machine**, named after American cartoonist Rube Goldberg, is a chain reaction-type machine or contraption intentionally designed to perform a simple task in an indirect and (impractically) overly complicated way. Usually, these machines consist of a series of simple unrelated devices; the action of each triggers the initiation of the next, eventually resulting in achieving a stated goal. In the United Kingdom, a similar contrivance is referred to as a "Heath Robinson contraption" after cartoons by the illustrator W. Heath Robinson.

The design of such a "machine" is often presented on paper and would be impossible to implement in actuality. More recently, such machines are being fully constructed for entertainment (for example, a breakfast scene in *Peewee's Big Adventure*) and in Rube Goldberg competitions.

Over the years, the expression has expanded to mean any confusing or overly complicated system. News headlines include, but are not limited to, "Is Rep. Bill Thomas the Rube Goldberg of Legislative Reform?"^[1] and "Retirement 'insurance' as a Rube Goldberg machine".^[2] Half a century after his death, even scientific hypotheses deemed to be overly complex have been described by referencing such machines, as with linking solar gamma-ray signals to dark matter seeming "to be like a Rube Goldberg-type thing[.]"^[3]

Contents

Origin

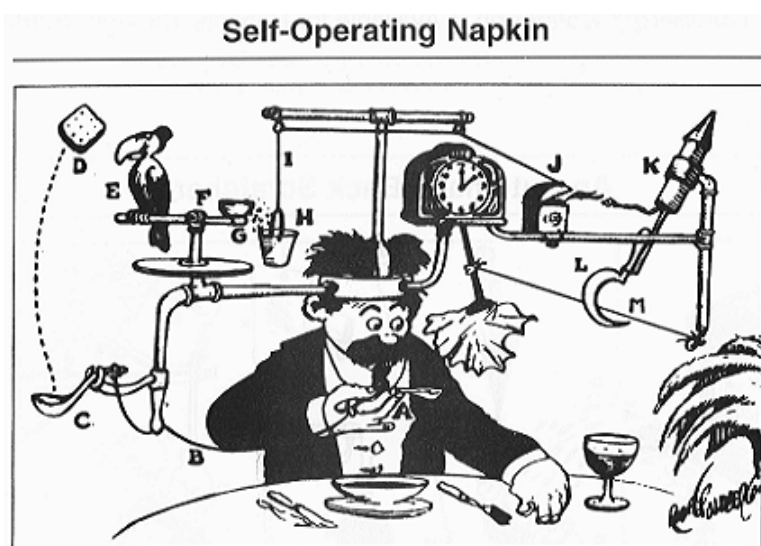
Competitions

Similar expressions and artists worldwide

See also

References

External links



Professor Butts and the Self-Operating Napkin (1931). Soup spoon (A) is raised to mouth, pulling string (B) and thereby jerking ladle (C), which throws cracker (D) past toucan (E). Toucan jumps after cracker and perch (F) tilts, upsetting seeds (G) into pail (H). Extra weight in pail pulls cord (I), which opens and ignites lighter (J), setting off skyrocket (K), which causes sickle (L) to cut string (M), allowing pendulum with attached napkin to swing back and forth, thereby wiping chin.

Origin

The expression is named after the American cartoonist Rube Goldberg, whose cartoons often depicted devices that performed simple tasks in indirect convoluted ways. The cartoon above is Goldberg's *Professor Butts and the Self-Operating Napkin*, which was later reprinted in a few book collections, including the postcard book *Rube Goldberg's Inventions!* and the hardcover *Rube Goldberg: Inventions*, both compiled by Maynard Frank Wolfe from the Rube Goldberg Archives.^[4]

The term "Rube Goldberg" was being used in print to describe elaborate contraptions by 1928,^[5] and appeared in the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language* in 1966 meaning "having a fantastically complicated improvised appearance", or "deviously complex and impractical".^[6] Because Rube Goldberg machines are contraptions derived from tinkering with the tools close to hand, parallels have been drawn with evolutionary processes.^[7]

Many of Goldberg's ideas were utilized in films and TV shows for the comedic effect of creating such rigmarole for such a simple task, such as the front gate mechanism in *The Goonies* and the breakfast machine shown in *Pee-wee's Big Adventure*. In *Ernest Goes to Jail*, Ernest P. Worrell uses his invention simply to turn his TV on. Wallace from *Wallace and Gromit* creates and uses many such machines for numerous tasks, though the inspiration is the British cartoonist W. Heath Robinson (see below).^[8] Other films such as *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang*, *End Credits of Waiting...*, *Diving into the Money Pit*, and *Back to the Future* have featured Rube Goldberg-style devices as well.

Competitions

In early 1987, Purdue University in Indiana started the annual National Rube Goldberg Machine Contest, organized by the Phi chapter of Theta Tau, a national engineering fraternity. In 2009, the Epsilon chapter of Theta Tau established a similar annual contest at the University of California, Berkeley.

Since around 1997, the kinetic artist Arthur Ganson has been the emcee of the annual "Friday After Thanksgiving" (FAT) competition sponsored by the MIT Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Teams of contestants construct elaborate Rube Goldberg style chain-reaction machines on tables arranged around a large gymnasium. Each apparatus is linked by a string to its predecessor and successor machine. The initial string is ceremonially pulled, and the ensuing events are videotaped in closeup, and simultaneously projected on large screens for viewing by the live audience. After the entire cascade of events has finished, prizes are then awarded in various categories and age levels. Videos from several previous years' contests are viewable on the MIT Museum website.^[9]

The Chain Reaction Contraption Contest^[10] is an annual event hosted at the Carnegie Science Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in which high school teams each build a Rube Goldberg machine to complete some simple task (which changes from year to year) in 20 steps or more (with some additional constraints on size, timing, safety, etc.).

On the TV show *Food Network Challenge*, competitors in 2011 were once required to create a Rube Goldberg machine out of sugar.^[11]

An event called 'Mission Possible'^[12] in the Science Olympiad involves students building a Rube Goldberg-like device to perform a certain series of tasks.

The Rube Goldberg company holds an annual Rube Goldberg machine contest.^[13]

Similar expressions and artists worldwide

- Australia — Cartoonist Bruce Petty depicts such themes as the economy, international relations or other social issues as complicated interlocking machines that manipulate, or are manipulated by, people.
- Austria — Franz Gsellmann worked for decades on a machine that he named the *Weltmaschine* ("world machine"),^[14] having many similarities to a Rube Goldberg machine.
- Belgium — Léonard comics occasionally contain such machines (e.g. a giant egg-cracking device for regular-sized eggs).
- Brazil — A TV Series from 1990 to 1994 had an intro based on a Rube Goldberg Machine. The show, *Rá-Tim-Bum*, was created by Flavio de Souza, and was about science for children.



Something for Nothing (1940), a short film featuring Goldberg illustrating the U.S. Patent Office (and its policy regarding perpetual motion machines), and the power efficiency of gasoline



Rube Goldberg machine designers participating in a competition in New Mexico

- Denmark — Called *Storm P maskiner* ("Storm P machines"), after the Danish inventor and cartoonist [Robert Storm Petersen](#) (1882–1949).
- France — A similar machine is called *usine à gaz*, or [gasworks](#), suggesting a very complicated factory with pipes running everywhere and a risk of explosion. It is now used mainly among programmers to indicate a complicated program, or in journalism to refer to a bewildering law or regulation (*cf.* [Stovepipe system](#)).
- Germany — Such machines are often called *Was-passiert-dann-Maschine* ("*What-happens-next machine*"), for the German name of similar devices used by Kermit the Frog in the children's TV series [Sesame Street](#).
- India — The humorist and children's author [Sukumar Ray](#), in his nonsense poem "[Abol tabol](#)", had a character (Uncle) with a Rube Goldberg-like machine called "[Uncle's contraption](#)" (*khuror kol*). This word is used colloquially in [Bengali](#) to mean a complicated and useless object.
- Italy — Italian Renaissance artist and scientist [Leonardo da Vinci](#) described an alarm clock-esque device which, utilizing a slow drip of water, would fill a vessel which then operated a lever to wake the sleeper.^[15]
- Japan — Such devices are often called "Pythagorean devices" or "Pythagoras switch". *PythagoraSwitch* (ピタゴラススイッチ, "*Pitagora Suicchi*") is the name of a TV show featuring such devices. Another related genre is the Japanese art of [chindōgu](#), which involves inventions that are hypothetically useful but of limited actual utility.
- Norway — The Norwegian artist and author [Kjell Aukrust](#) (1920–2002) was famous i.a. for his drawings of over-intricate and humorous constructions, which he often attributed to his fictive character, inventor-cum-bicycle repairman [Reodor Felgen](#). Eventually [Reodor Felgen](#) became one of the protagonists of the successful animated movie *Flåklypa Grand Prix* (English: *The Pinchcliffe Grand Prix*), in which [Felgen's](#) inventions were in fact props constructed in accordance with [Aukrust's](#) drawings by [Bjarne Sandemose](#) of the animation studio run by film director [Ivo Caprino](#).
- Spain — Devices akin to [Goldberg's](#) machines are known as *Inventos del TBO* (*tebeo*), named after those that several cartoonists ([Nit](#), [Tínez](#), [Marino Benejam](#), [Frances Tur](#) and finally [Ramón Sabatés](#)) made up and drew for a section in the comic book magazine *TBO*, allegedly designed by some "Professor Franz" from [Copenhagen](#) in [Denmark](#).
- Switzerland — [Peter Fischli & David Weiss](#), Swiss artists known for their art installation movie *Der Lauf der Dinge* (*The Way Things Go*, 1987). It documents a 30-minute-long causal chain assembled of everyday objects, resembling a Rube Goldberg machine.
- Turkey — Such devices are known as *Zihni Sinir Projeleri*, allegedly invented by a certain Professor [Zihni Sinir](#) ("Crabby Mind"), a curious scientist character created by [İrfan Sayar](#) in 1977 for the cartoon magazine *Gırgır*. The cartoonist later went on to open a studio selling actual working implementations of his designs.
- United Kingdom — The term "Heath Robinson contraption" gained dictionary recognition in 1912, referring to the fantastical comic machinery drawn by British cartoonist and illustrator [W. Heath Robinson](#), which predates [Rube Goldberg's](#) introduction of his machines.^[16] There are similarities between some of [Heath Robinson's](#) contraptions and the [Rube Goldberg](#) example shown and described above. See also [Rowland Emmett](#), active in the 1950s. The TV show *The Great Egg Race* (1979 to 1986) also involved making physical contraptions to solve set problems, and often resulted in [Heath-Robinsonian](#) devices.^[17]
- United States — [Tim Hawkinson](#) has made several art pieces that contain complicated apparatuses that are generally used to make abstract art or music. Many of them are centered on the randomness of other devices (such as a [slot machine](#)) and are dependent on them to create some menial effect.



[George Rhoads'](#) kinetic art sculptures, such as [Archimedean Excogitation](#) (pictured), share many elements with Rube Goldberg machines.

See also

- [Cog](#) (advertisement)
- [Deathtrap](#) (plot device)
- [Domino effect](#)
- [Gyro Gearloose](#)
- [Mouse Trap](#) (1960s game)
- [Perchang](#), a game in which the player operates a Rube-Goldberg like machine to get balls into a funnel
- [Rolling ball sculpture](#)
- *[The Incredible Machine](#)* (video game series)

- This Too Shall Pass (OK Go song), the video of which features a Rube Goldberg style machine
- Turboencabulator
- Veeblefetzer

References

1. Economist's View: Is Rep. Bill Thomas the Rube Goldberg of Legislative Reform? (http://economistsview.typepad.com/economistsview/2005/06/is_rep_bill_tho.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060506233525/http://economistsview.typepad.com/economistsview/2005/06/is_rep_bill_tho.html) 2006-05-06 at the Wayback Machine. Economistsview.typepad.com (2005-06-06). Retrieved on 2011-05-06.
2. Social Security's Progressive Paradox – Reason Magazine (<http://www.reason.com/news/show/34031.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090903082909/http://www.reason.com/news/show/34031.html>) 2009-09-03 at the Wayback Machine. Reason.com (2005-05-02). Retrieved on 2011-05-06.
3. "The Sun Is Stranger Than Astrophysicists Imagined" (<https://getpocket.com/explore/item/the-sun-is-stranger-than-astrophysicists-imagined>). *Pocket*.
4. Wolfe, Maynard Frank (2000). *Rube Goldberg: Inventions*. New York: Simon & Schuster. ISBN 0684867249.
5. Atkinson, J. Brooks (10 February 1928). "THE PLAY; "Rain or Shine," Joe Cook". *New York Times*. p. 26. "He then introduces the Fuller Construction Orchestra, which is one of those Rube Goldberg crazy mechanical elaborations for passing a modest musical impulse from a buzz."
6. Marzio, Peter C. (1973). *Rube Goldberg: His Life and Work*. Harper and Row. p. 118. ISBN 0060128305.
7. Beeby, Morgan (2019). "Evolution of a family of molecular Rube Goldberg contraptions" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6711533>). *PLOS Biology*. 17 (8): e3000405. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.3000405 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.3000405>). PMC 6711533 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6711533>). PMID 31415567 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31415567>).
8. "William Heath Robinson museum set to open" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-37632827>) 13 October 2016 BBC
9. "Friday After Thanksgiving: Chain Reaction" (<http://web.mit.edu/museum/programs/fat.html>). *MIT Museum [website]*. Archived (<https://www.webcitation.org/6BpnBJPAT?url=http://web.mit.edu/museum/programs/fat.html>) from the original on 2012-10-31. Retrieved 2011-05-06.
10. "Chain Reaction Contraption Contest" (<http://www.chainreactioncontest.org/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141216024823/http://www.chainreactioncontest.org/>) from the original on 2014-12-16. Retrieved 2014-12-13.
11. "Food Network Challenge: Sugar Inventions" (<http://www.foodnetwork.com/shows/food-network-challenge/12-series/sugar-inventions.html>). *Food Network*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150914154742/http://www.foodnetwork.com/shows/food-network-challenge/12-series/sugar-inventions.html>) from the original on 2015-09-14. Retrieved 2015-09-18.
12. "Mission Possible" (http://www.soinc.org/mission_c). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131231001509/http://www.soinc.org/mission_c) from the original on 2013-12-31. Retrieved 2013-12-30.
13. "Rube Goldberg – Home of the Official Rube Goldberg Machine Contests" (<https://www.rubegoldberg.com/>). *www.rubegoldberg.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171230201238/https://www.rubegoldberg.com/>) from the original on 2017-12-30. Retrieved 2018-01-11.
14. Die Weltmaschine des Franz Gsellmann (<http://www.weltmaschine.at/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170111150230/http://www.weltmaschine.at/>) 2017-01-11 at the Wayback Machine. Weltmaschine.at (2010-12-18). Retrieved on 2011-05-06. Franz Gsellmann's world machine
15. Wallace, Robert (1972) [1966]. *The World of Leonardo: 1452–1519*. New York: Time-Life Books. p. 108.
16. History – Historic Figures: William Heath Robinson (1872–1944) (https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/robinson_william_heath.shtml) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20191027114723/http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/robinson_william_heath.shtml) 2019-10-27 at the Wayback Machine. BBC. Retrieved on 2011-05-06.
17. The Great Egg Race

External links

- The Official Rube Goldberg Web Site (<http://www.rubegoldberg.com/>)

- [Smithsonian Archives of American Art: Oral History Interview, 1970 \(https://invention.si.edu/rube-goldberg-interview-1970\)](https://invention.si.edu/rube-goldberg-interview-1970)
 - [Annual National Rube Goldberg Machine Contest \(http://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/rubegoldberg/\)](http://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/rubegoldberg/)
 - [Detailed specifications of an award-winning Rube Goldberg machine from the New York City science fair \(http://www.jacobshwartz.com/RubeGoldberg/index.html\)](http://www.jacobshwartz.com/RubeGoldberg/index.html)
 - [Friday After Thanksgiving \(FAT\) chain reaction competition \(http://mitmuseum.mit.edu/fat\)](http://mitmuseum.mit.edu/fat) at the [MIT Museum](#)
 - [Rube Goldberg \(https://curlie.org/Arts/Comics/Creators/G/Goldberg,_Rube/\)](https://curlie.org/Arts/Comics/Creators/G/Goldberg,_Rube/) at [Curlie](#)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rube_Goldberg_machine&oldid=1081480927"

This page was last edited on 7 April 2022, at 17:28 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.