



History of the sewing machine

Introduction



Looking at a modern sewing machine, it is difficult to imagine how much work, discoveries and ingenious solutions she was able to embody in herself. Sometimes, for the appearance of seemingly obvious things, decades or a whole series of random mistakes were needed. Today we will talk about how it all began.

Sewing, of course, did not begin with a sewing machine at all. And not even in her likeness. The first sewing tool was a needle, or rather an awl, which was used to sew skins in ancient times, then a hook, later there was a needle with an eye ...



For the manufacture of needles, improvised materials were used: wood, fish bones, bones of birds and animals, and a little later bronze. Soon, the masters of Ancient India, in addition to sewing and cutting clothes, were also able to fit them to the figure of a person.



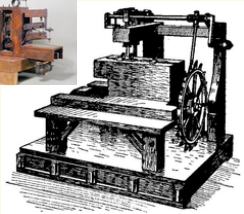
The first sewing machine

However, a kind of sewing machine appeared only in the 14th century in Holland. It was used in workshops for sewing sails, it was a wheeled machine that grinds long canvases. It was bulky and took up a lot of space. The machine was not widely used. Any technical development in those years was the strictest secret.

Moreover, the secret that speeds up the sewing process was also carefully kept. In fact, this gave a significant advantage in the military industry. The degree of secrecy was so high that not only the drawings of this device, but even the name of its inventor have not survived to this day.

Sewing machines 1755-1830

From 1755 to 1846, inquisitive minds continued to work hard on the creation of a sewing machine. So, in 1790, the Englishman Thomas Saint received a patent for a machine for sewing shoes and boots, which gave a single-thread seam. It is curious that after almost a century, people tried to reproduce the Saint machine according to the drawings (after all, none of the first sewing machines survived), and it turned out that it was inoperable without significant modifications. However, this invention still needs to be given its due: the very fact of the appearance of a machine that replaces manual labor spurred inventors to develop new designs for mechanical stitching.



All the above-mentioned inventions only recreated hand sewing and could only sew with one thread. The first who used two threads for one seam was the Austrian tailor Joseph Madersperger from Vienna, who built the structure on the same principle as the weaving. However, due to structural imperfections, it did not receive distribution. After the invention by Madersperger in 1814 of a needle with an eye at the tip, researchers began to work on obtaining a stitch with the help of such a needle. Happiness smiled to the French B. Timonie, who in 1830 made a machine that gave a chain stitch.

Thanks for attention!

