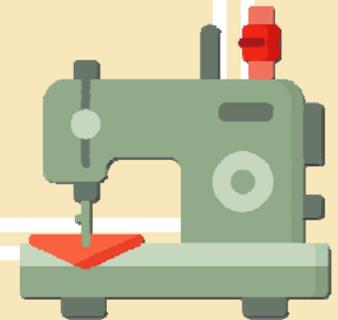
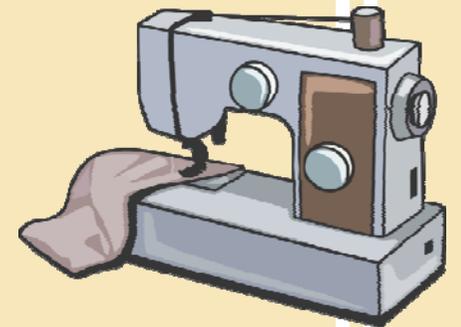
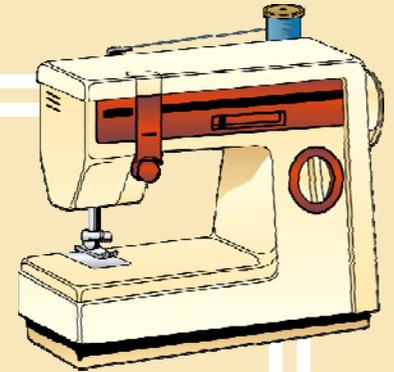




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# Sewing Machine

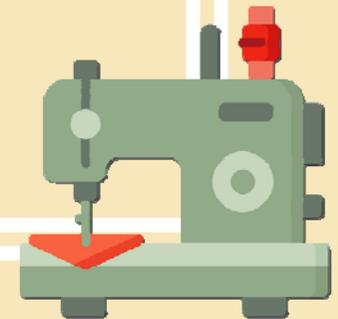
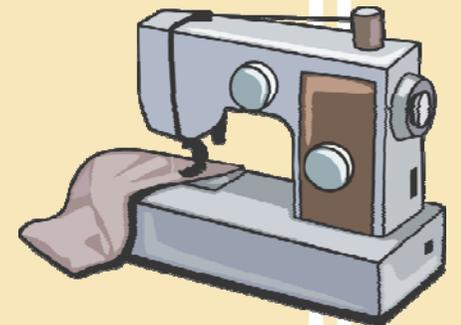
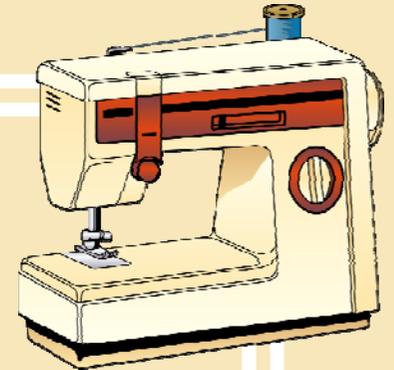




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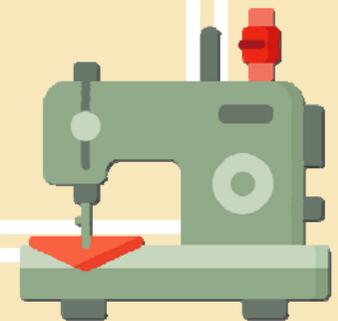
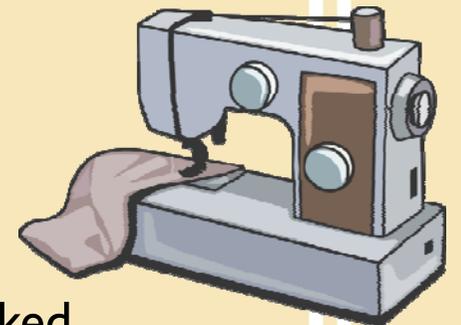
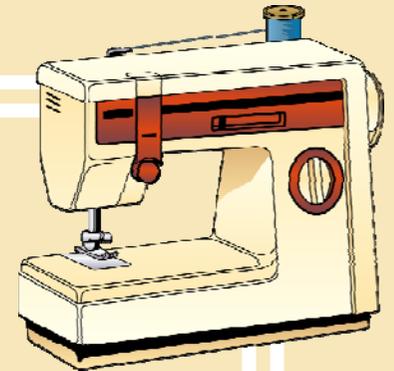
Humans have survived long enough to know the importance of staying warm. Since the Stone Age, men have used animal skins and tree leaves to cover their skin in order to stay warm. History has also shown that we used needle and thread to sew clothes a long time ago. In the 18th century, clothes were made by hand. Each piece of clothing could have up to a million stitches, hand stitched by tailors.

This time consuming and exhausting technique was not suitable as time went by because there was a high demand for clothes due to the increasing population. Sewing machines were needed to improve the efficiency of tailoring, and to meet market demand.



In 1790, an Englishman, Thomas Saint, invented a sewing machine. It was a machine that specialized in sewing shoes. It was also the prototype for all modern sewing machines that we have today. It was made of wooden blocks with needle pins in front that could be moved vertically. In 1829, a French tailor, Barthelemy Thimonnier (1793-1857) devoted himself to adapting this shoesewing machine to sewing clothes.

In 1841, Thimonnier successfully created 80 sewing machines for a military factory which produced army uniforms. This business opportunity had not only brought him a huge fortune but it also marked the beginning of a near disaster. Other tailors realized that Thimonnier's business was a threat to their tailoring careers, and would result in them losing their tailoring businesses. They went to the extent of not only destroying Thimonnier's factory but also nearly causing his death.







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## Food for Thought:

Many innovations and inventions were created in the process of solving problems. Men have continuously modified and improved their ancestors' inventions based on market demand to produce more favourable, applicable and efficient products and services.

