



History Of Sewing And Sewing Machine

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Annotation: this article expresses thoughts on the history of the creation of sewing and sewing machine.

Keywords: sewing, tools, sewing machine, stitches, wristwatches.

Log In

Construction is a type of profession; Clothing: the profession of sewing couches and other items. Construction tools, materials, and techniques flourished at various times at the time of the material and cultural well-being, climatic conditions, needs and capabilities, and traditions of various peoples. Archaeological excavations have shown that the profession has long existed in all nations and has passed its own stages of development. The furniture has been smashed, the crockery shattered, the carpet ruined beyond repair. Until the 19th century, sewing work was carried out manually in all nations, including Central Asia. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In some areas, these examples of art have been elevated to the highest level of art. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) At various times, ethics, craftsmanship, craftsmanship, craftsmanship, craftsmanship, and many other professions were distinguished. Since the 2nd half of the 19th century, special sewing machines have begun to be used extensively in sewing in European countries, and then they have spread to other regions, including Uzbekistan. Knitting has been an integral part of it at all times of the development of sewing. In the Middle East, including Uzbekistan, sewing has become a major network of medium-sized industries. Modern equipment enterprises have been established, and local sewing, cosmical and other craftsmen have developed new construction techniques

Main Section

The difficulty of the dressing process led to attempts to create a sewing machine by the middle of the 17th century. The first patent for the sewing machine was granted to Ch.V. Veyzentel of England in 1755. This machine sewed a chok that looked like a simple handshake. In 1790, his compatriot Thomas St. received a patent for a chain-sewing machine that was used to sew shoes (shoes), the car was manually moved, and the material was also directed by hand towards the needle. The main events in the creation of the sewing machine took place only in the 19th century, in 1814, when the tyre builder Joseph Medersberger used a needle created by Ch.V. Veyzentel to create a new machine. The tips of this machine needle were embedded in galma-gal material. It was definitely much more uncomfortable, the thread being sewn was 45 cm long, the car was stopped and another thread was passed when the thread was finished, which would certainly reduce work productivity. The chain choking machine created by Thomas St. Although these machines were not perfect, they benefited their owners considerably - a little. In 1830, French builder Bartholomew Timone created another version of the sewing machine and founded a whole workshop. It built soldiers' uniforms in 80 wooden sewing machines. These cars were chain-choking. The owner of this workshop made a lot of profit, but his work did not go far, and dozens of unemployed builders, those who were laid off, one day stormed the



workshop and smashed all the cars. B. Timone himself was forced to move to England. In 1845, the American Eliot Hovey invented a machine (but he also had many shortcomings: he worked slowly, and the gas transmitter was driven through the lens only in a straight line. Nevertheless, this machine was widespread in England, which later improved somewhat. The next important step was taken by the American German I.M. Singer. The mechanism by which the material is driven through the wheel is currently used in machines that make leather objects. In 1852, engineer A. Wilson invented a gas-inducing mechanism. Cars sewing chains did not succeed much, because the chok would easily fad. That's why mokili cars were more resposus to the demands of builders. Of the inventors, American I.M. Singer came out luckier, the machine he created in 1849 intrigued German factories, the use of which in the German sewing industry was a major coup in the construction work in 1853 by E. Hovey. The mokili sewing machine, produced in 1881, was introduced in 1873 by Viller and Wilson at the world exhibition of sewing machines in Vienna. The choki of this machine was of great quality and won great approval. Even the I.M. Singer machine could not withstand such competition. In turn, I.M. Singer also produced a new improved machine. In 1854, I.M. Singer purchased all the patents of sewing machines, and along with his composer Dark, he began producing sewing machines in the United States and became world famous. In 1890, Singer launched a machine factory in Podolsk, where only a car was assembled, and all the details were prepared in Germany. Since then, many universal and specialized sewing machines have been created: handheld machines, foot-driven machines, electrical appliances, electronic control machines, semi-automatic and automatic machines. Today, automated and electronic-controlled sewing machines are being developed, based on the latest advances in science and technology, which meet the requirements of modern technology, and their use is expanding, in addition to ordinary chokes, they build various chains of chokes, broken chokes, destroyed chokes, hidden folding chokes, Opens pets, builds applications and embroidery, prepares small details of clothes.

Conclusion

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, sewing production is a very broad network, where advanced automation and mechanization tools, computer technology, science and technology are widely used. All this requires sewing professionals to be highly educated, to gain skills and skills. The quality of secondary professional education plays an important role in the training of professional workers for sewing enterprises. At the same time, students should know how to prepare sewing products that meet all requirements using modern equipment and devices using new modern technologies for the production of clothing on a single order and in a public manner. This means that many activities cannot be imagined without the use of sewing machines - both an element of a huge production device and as small devices for home use.

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