

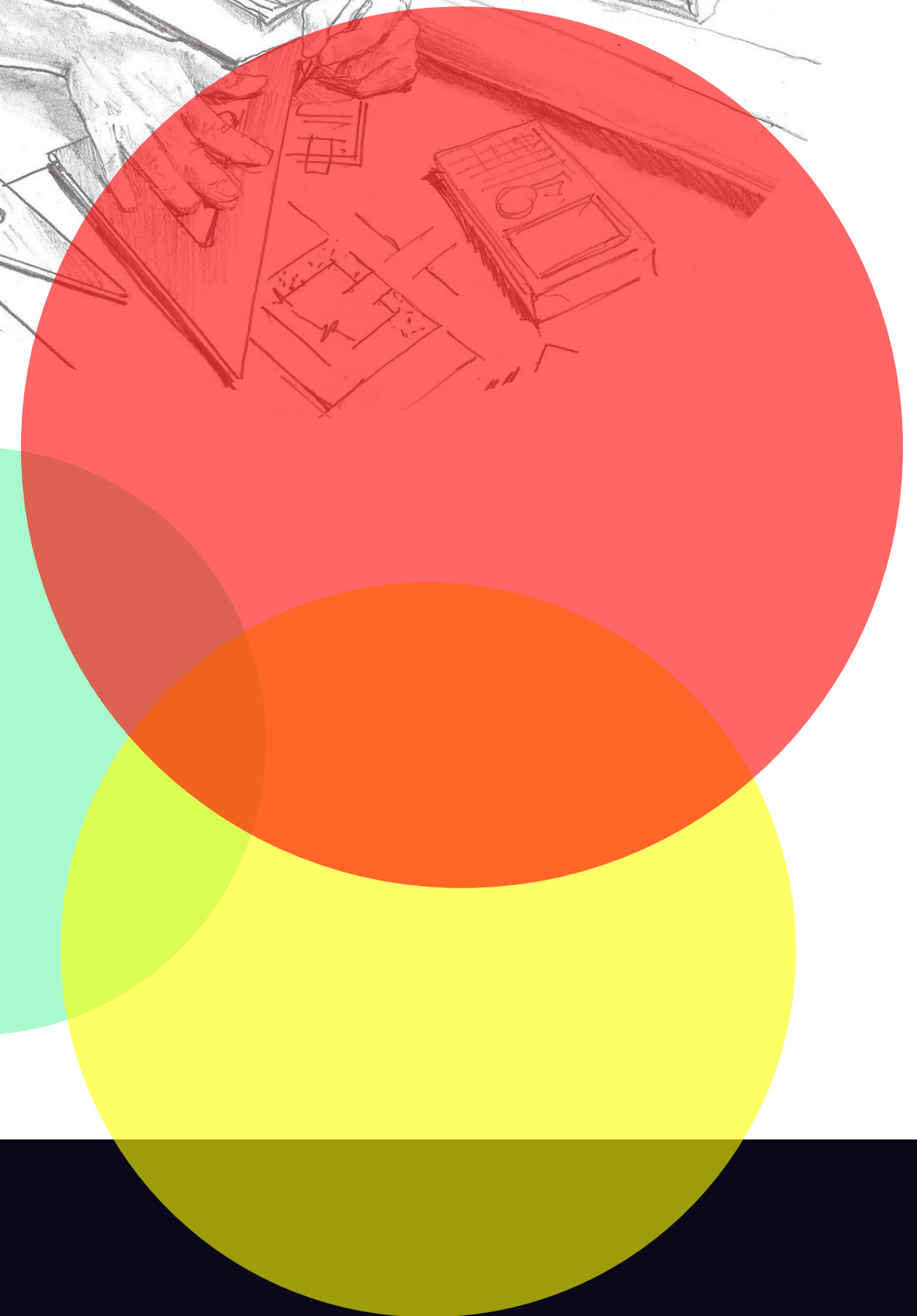
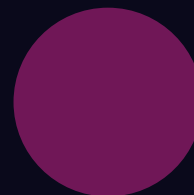
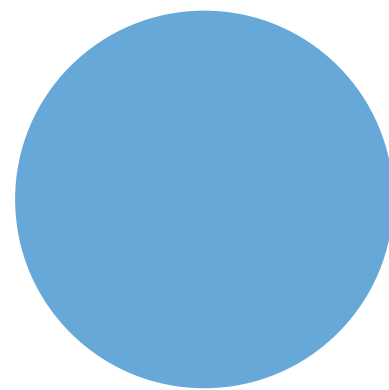
MUSÉE DE
L'INGÉNIERIE

Une exposition incontournable!

DU
XIX^e

SIÈCLE À
AUJOURD'HUI

DES INVENTIONS
QUI ONT
RÉVOLUTIONNÉ
LE MONDE



VOTRE OPINION NOUS
INTÉRESSE!

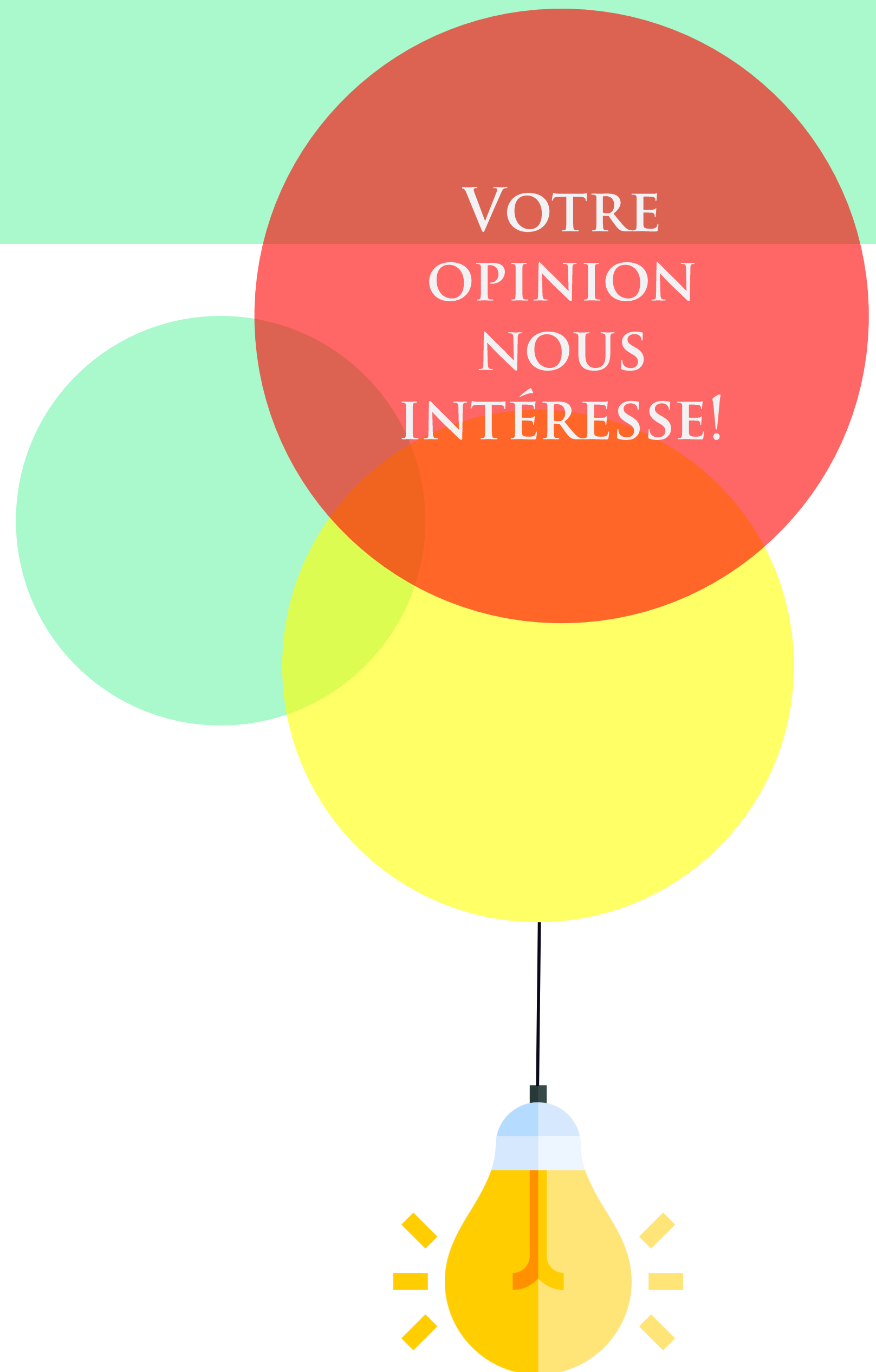
DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ, PLUSIEURS
CROYANCES CONCERNANT LES
INTÉRÊTS DES JEUNES CIRCULENT.

QUI A LE PLUS DE FACILITÉS EN
MATHÉMATIQUES?

QUI AIME LE PLUS TRAVAILLER
DANS UNE USINE AVEC DES
MACHINES?

QUI PRÉFÈRE LES SCIENCES?

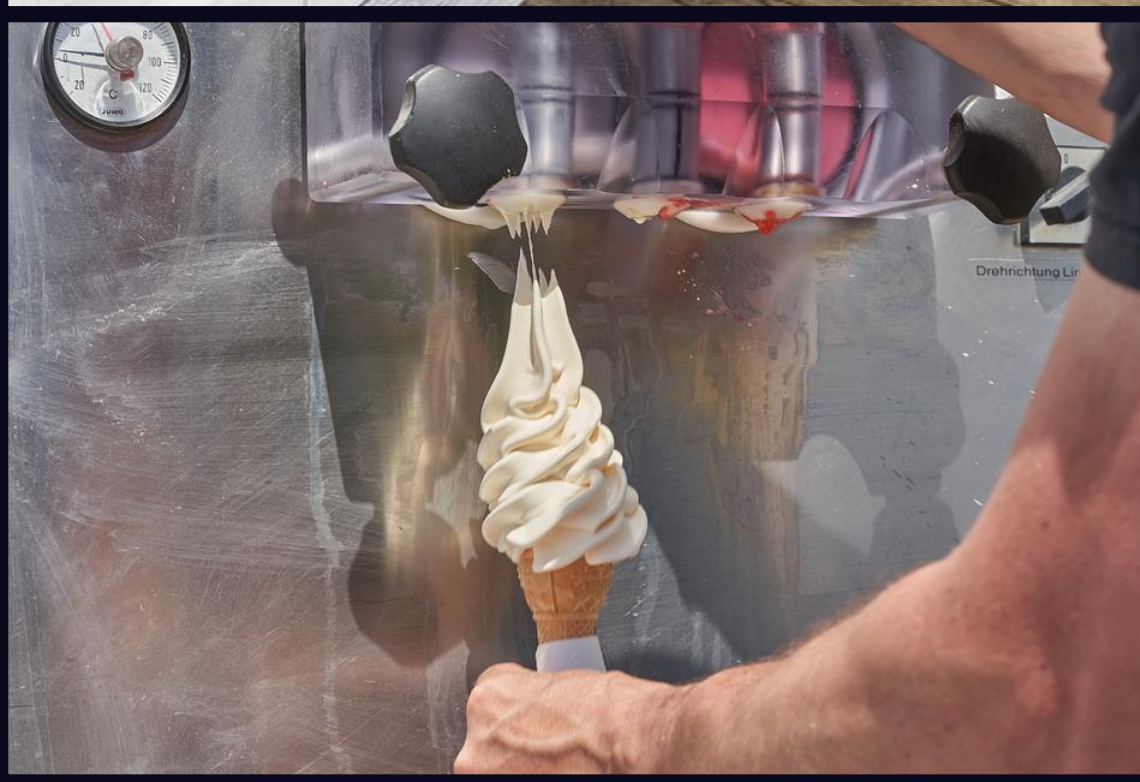
QUI AIME LE PLUS FAIRE DE LA
PROGRAMMATION
INFORMATIQUE?



SAVEZ-VOUS QUE LES
FEMMES AUSSI ONT
CHANGÉ LE MONDE
À LEUR FAÇON



PLUSIEURS INVENTIONS...



QUI SONT CES INVENTRICE?
ALLONS UN PEU PLUS LOIN...



(Si/si, les femmes existent, 2016)

TABITHA BABBITT
(1779-1853)

LA SCIE
CIRCULAIRE

EN 1810



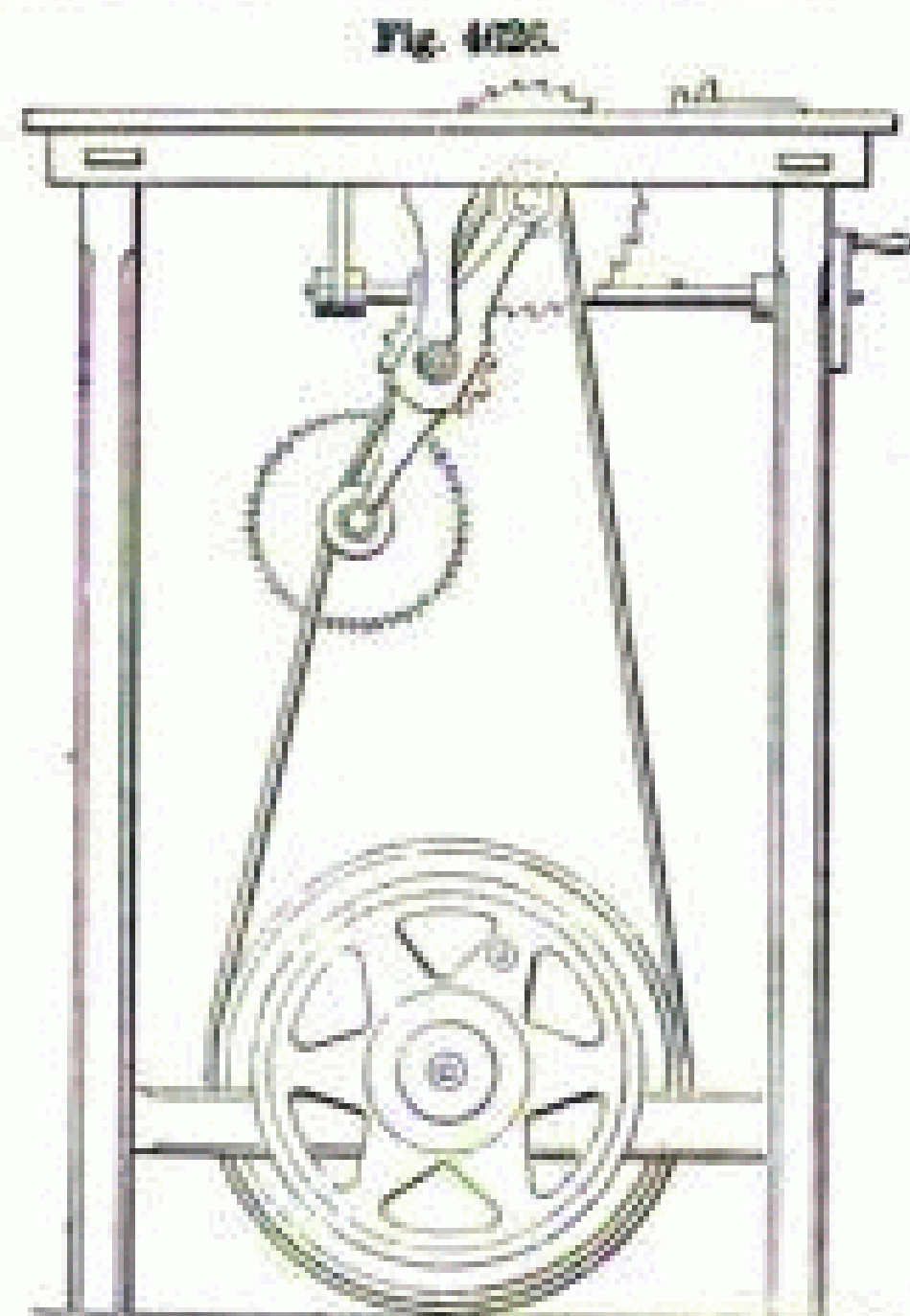
(Whipsaw, s.d.)



L'INVENTION DE LA SCIE CIRCULAIRE

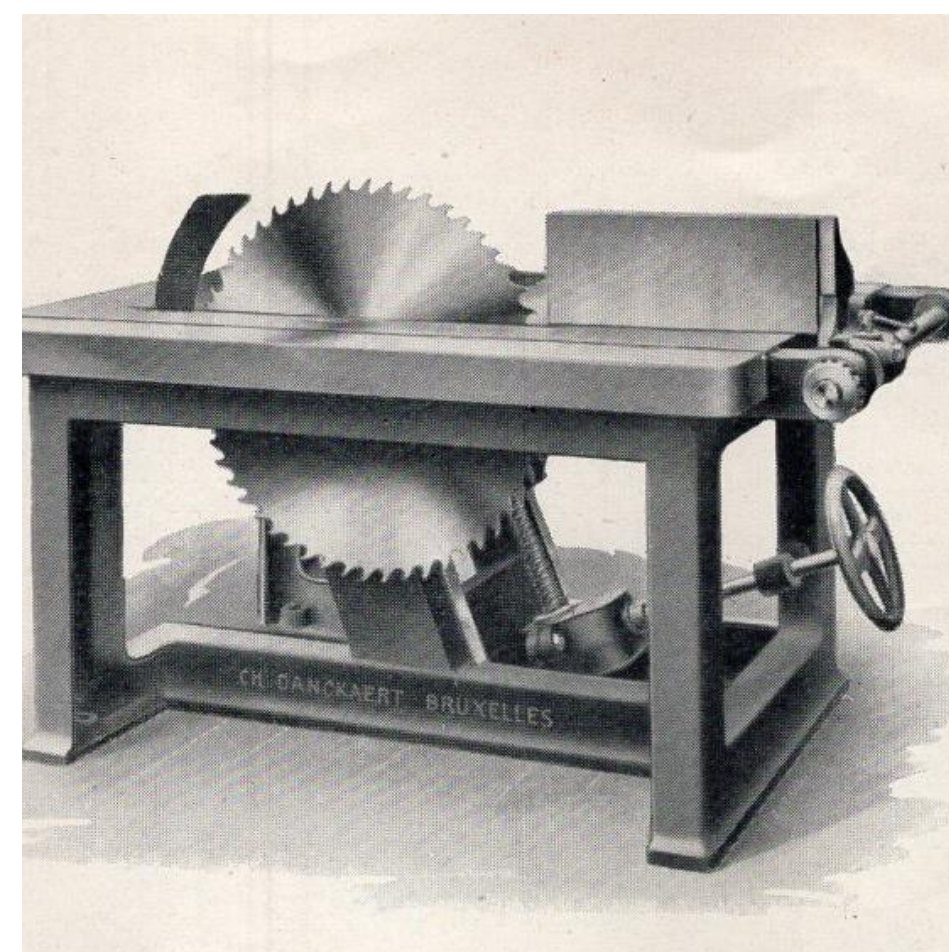
DESSIN DE BREVET

1920



Sawing-Table.

(York Saw & Knife, s.d.)



CIRCULAR SAW BENCH
for 30" and 36" blades.

These machines are made
with and without rising action
to spindle.

Standard machine.

(Barrett, 2020)



(Library of Congress, s.d.)

NANCY JOHNSON
(1794-1890)

LA MACHINE
À CRÈME
GLACÉE

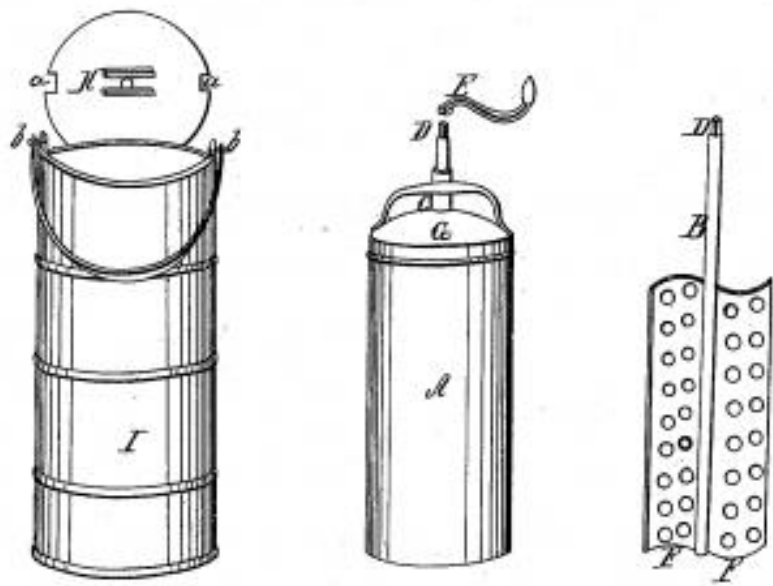
EN 1843



(NMAH, s.d.)



L'INVENTION DE LA MACHINE À CRÈME GLACÉE



(NMAH, s.d.)

1843



(NMAH, s.d.)

MARION HARLAND



(NMAH, s.d.)

1910



(Vailles, 2021)

MARTHA COSTON
(1826-1904)



MUSÉE DE
L'INGÉNIERIE

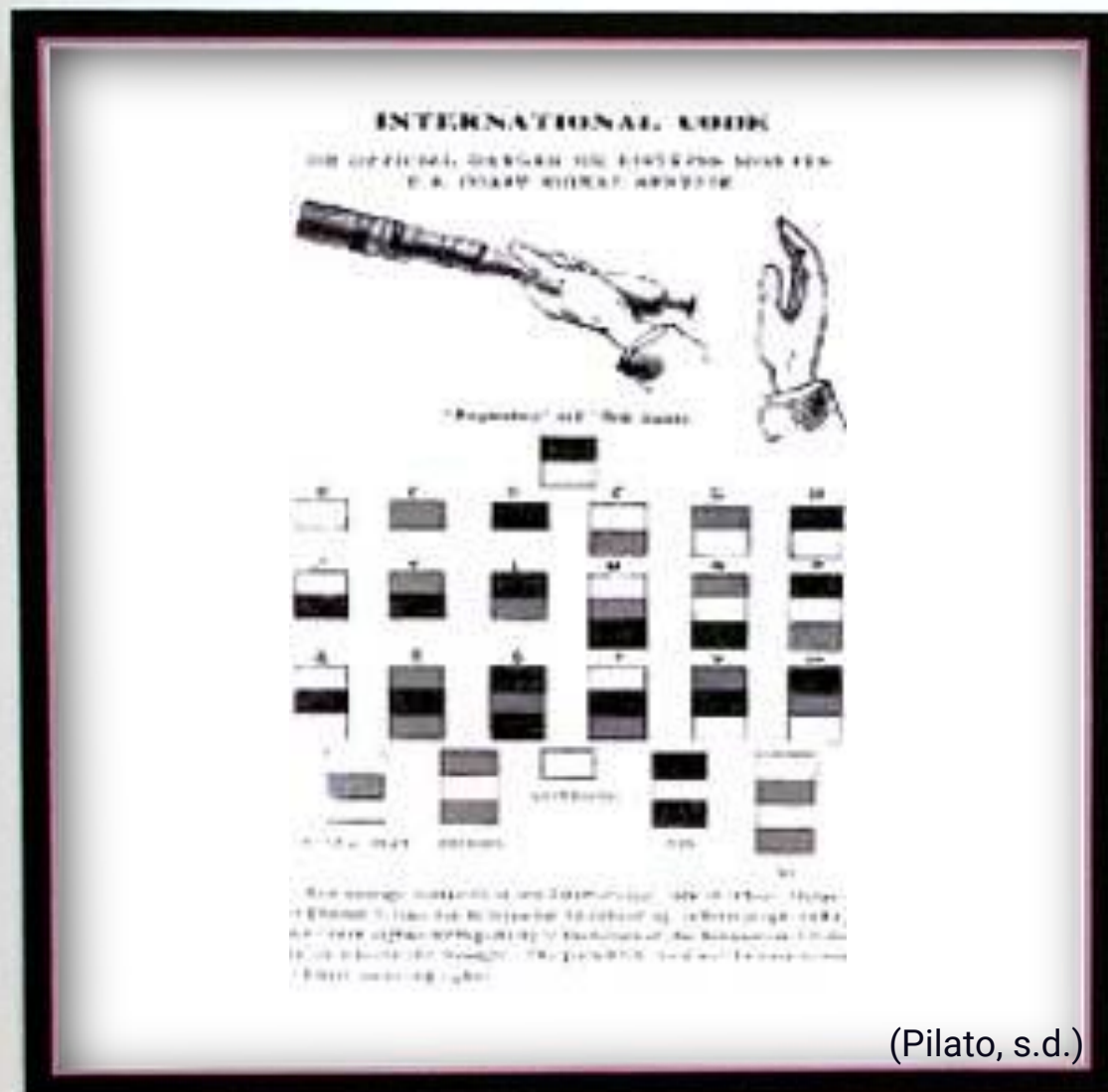
LA FUSÉE DE
SIGNAUX

EN 1859

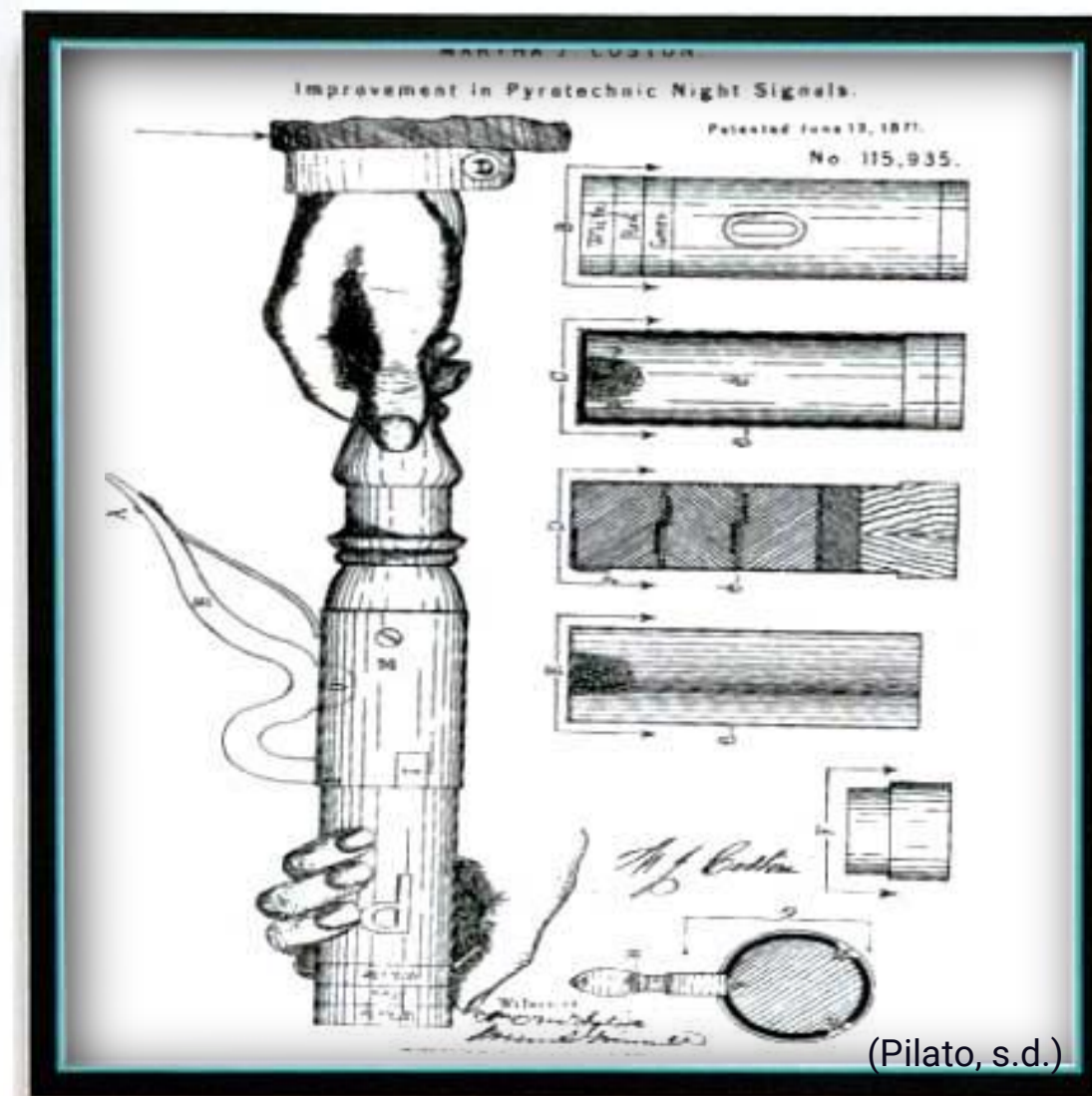
CÉLÉBRATION DE LA
CHUTE DU FORT FISHER
LE 15 JANVIER 1865

(Pilato, s.d.)

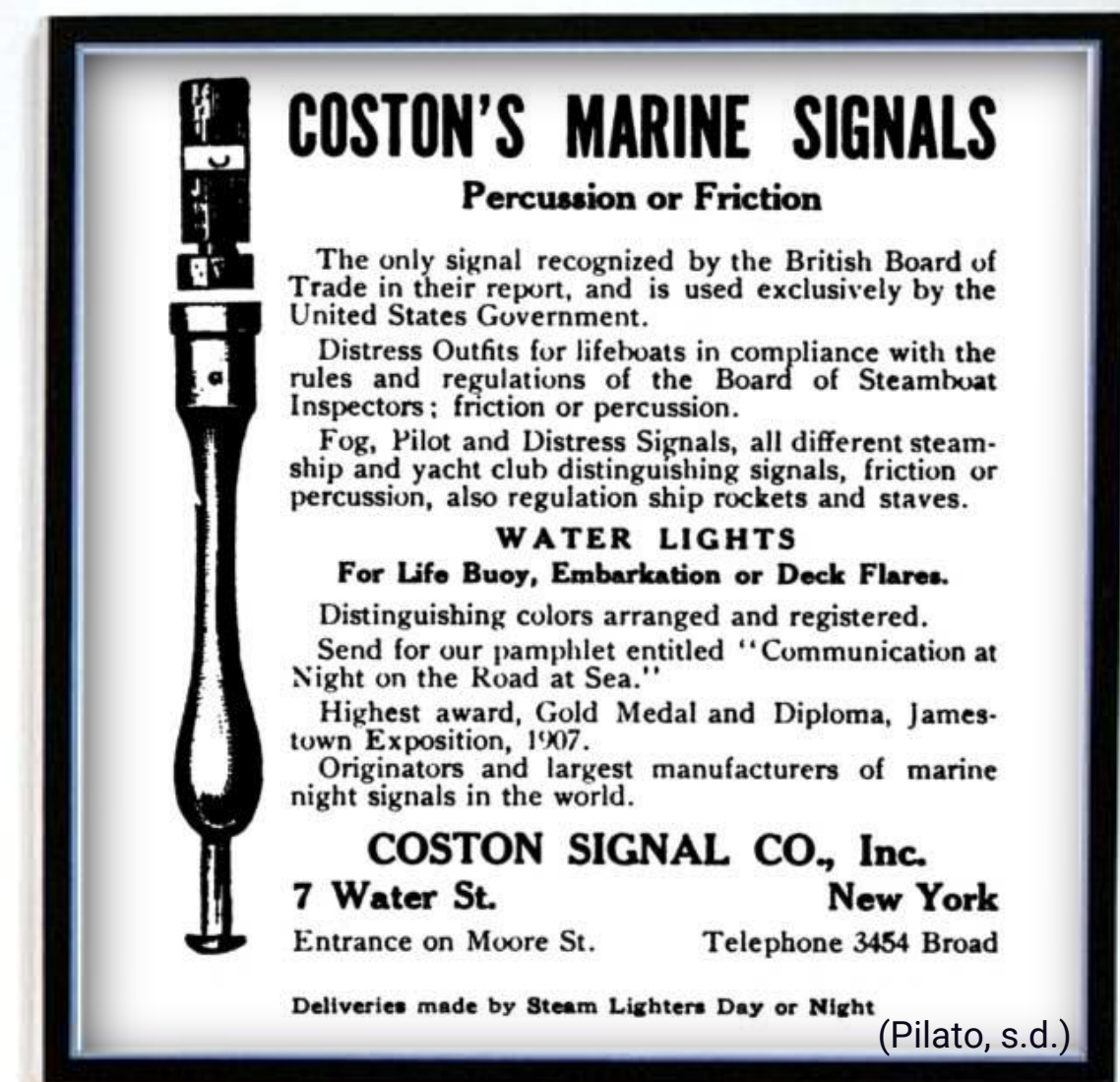
L'INVENTION DE LA FUSÉE DE SIGNAUX



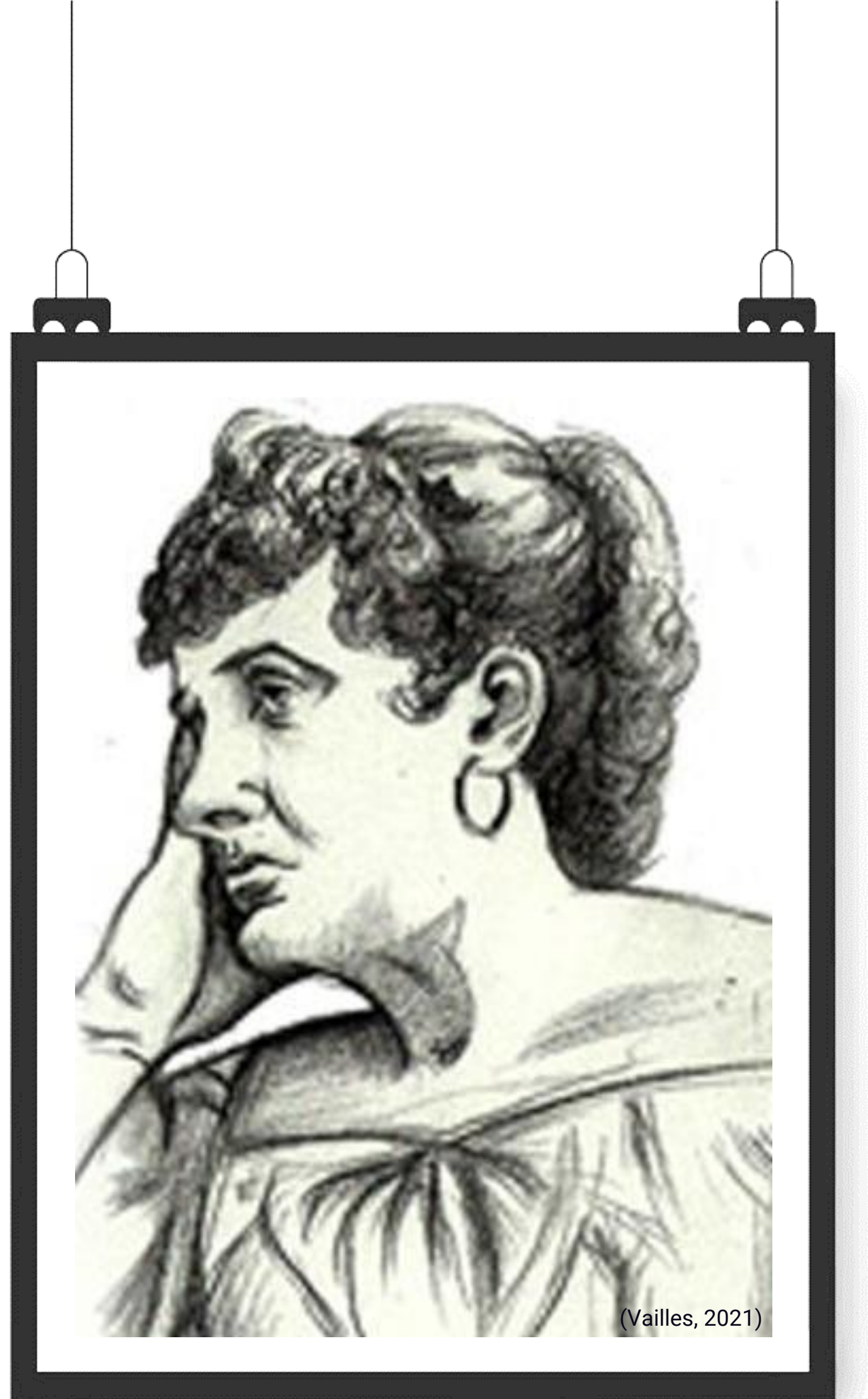
1864



1871



1913



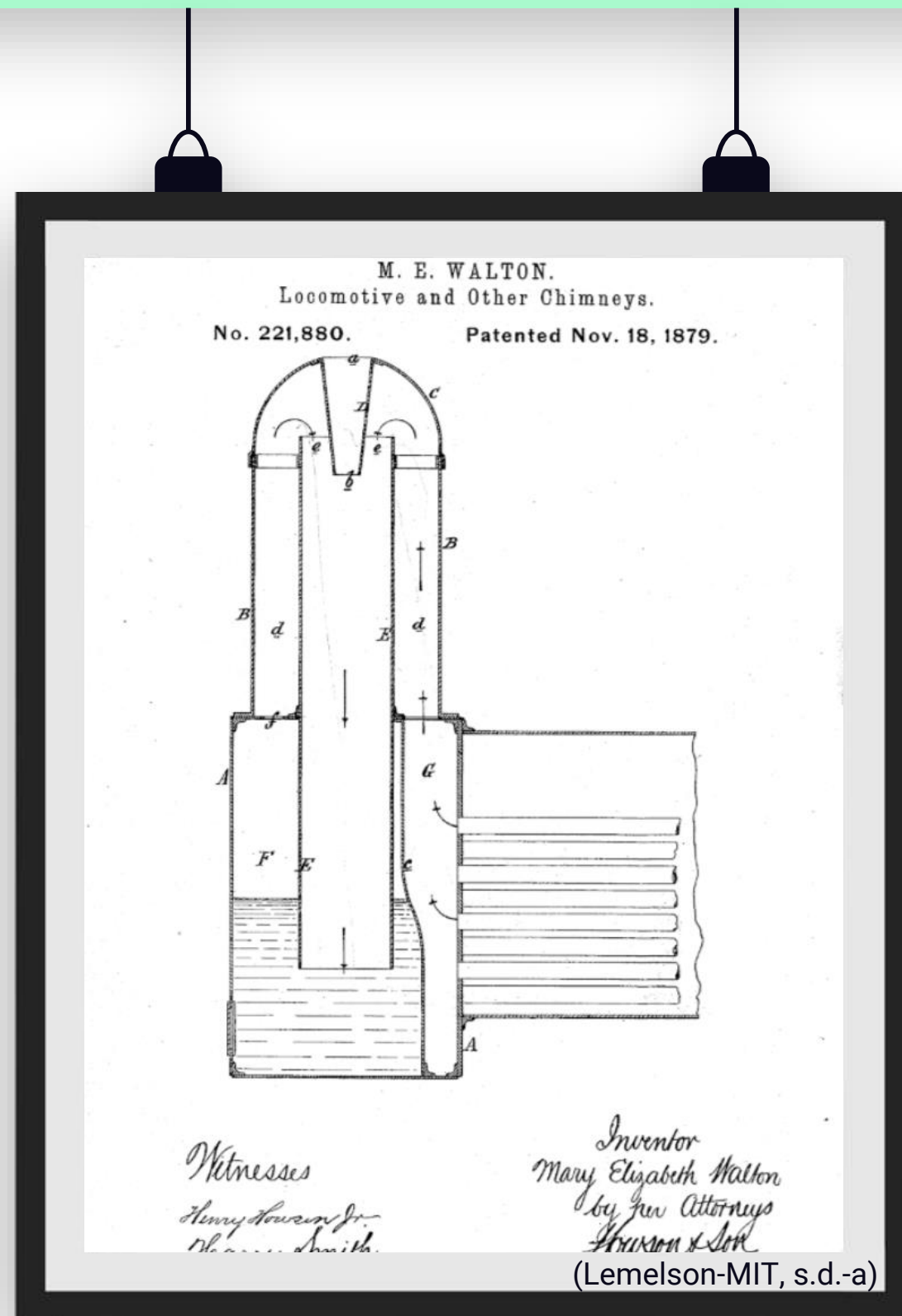
MARY WALTON
(XIXE SIÈCLE)

LE
DISPOSITIF
ANTI-
POLLUTION

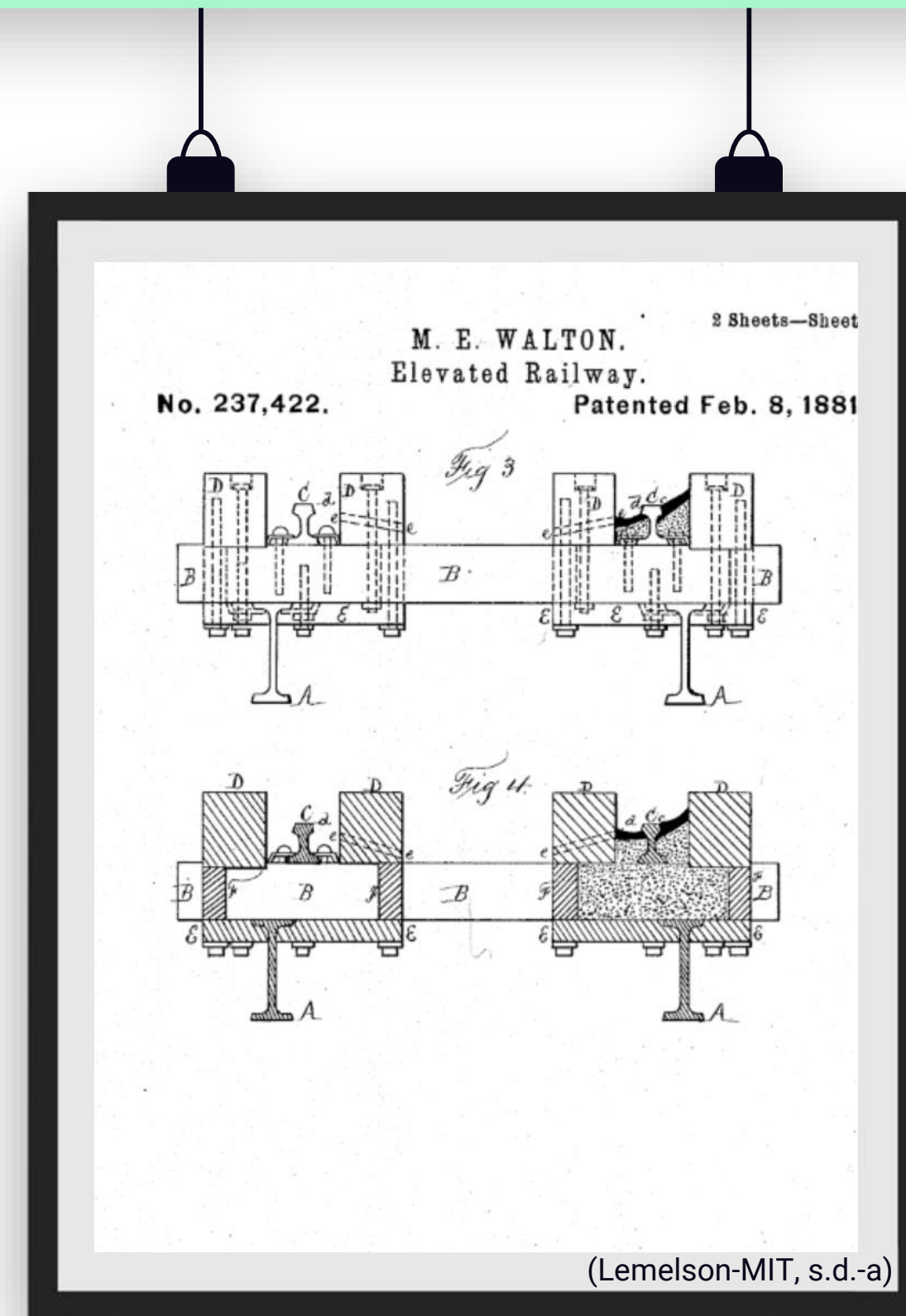
EN 1879



L'INVENTION DU DISPOSITIF ANTI-POLLUTION



1879



1881



(L'histoire par les femmes, s.d.)

MARIA E. BEASLEY
(1847-1904)

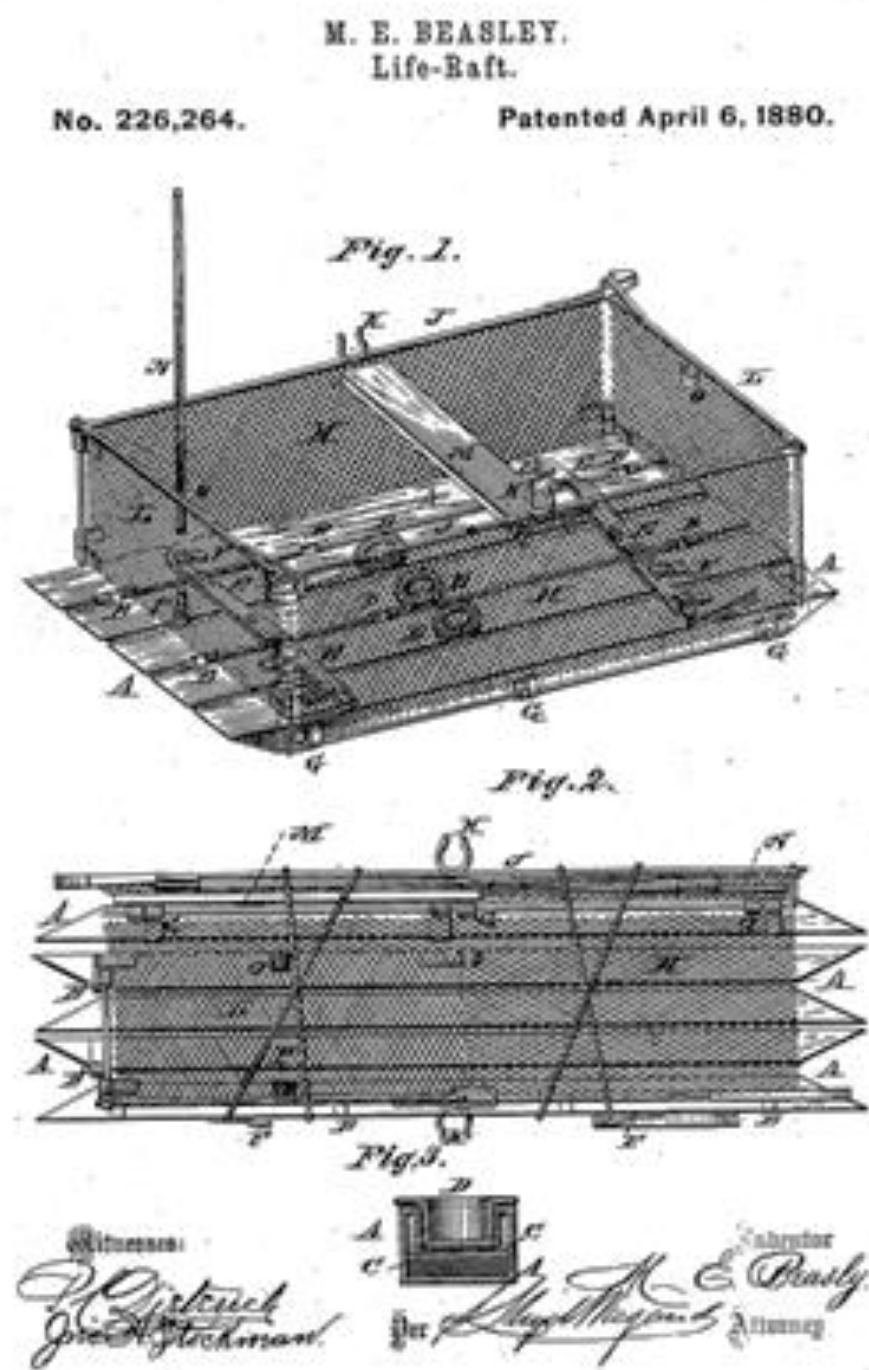
LE CANOT DE SAUVETAGE

EN 1882



L'INVENTION DU CANOT DE SAUVETAGE

1882



(L'histoire par les femmes, s.d.)

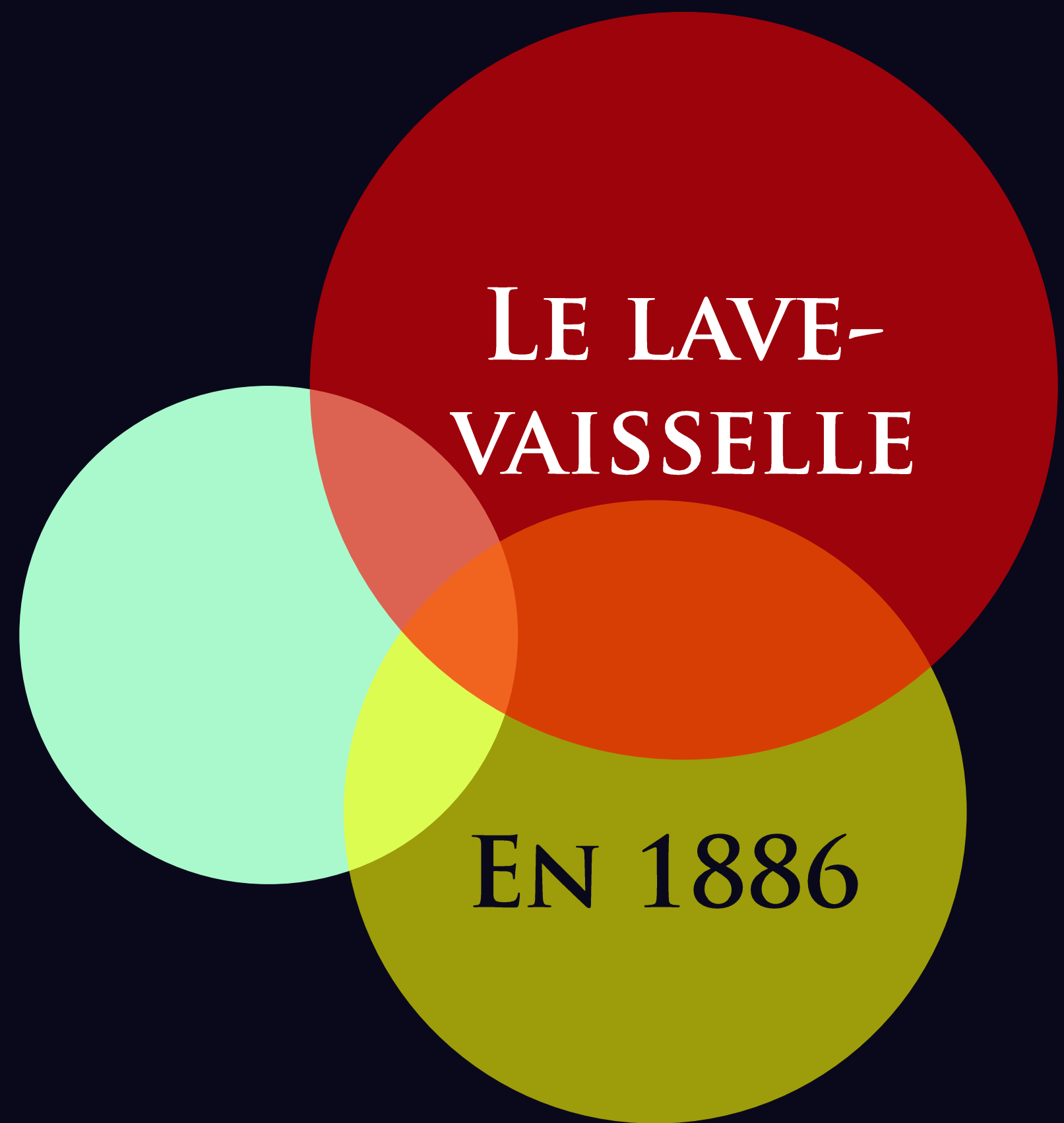
1912



(Canots de sauvetage du *Titanic*, s.d.)



JOSÉPHINE COCHRANE
(1839-1913)

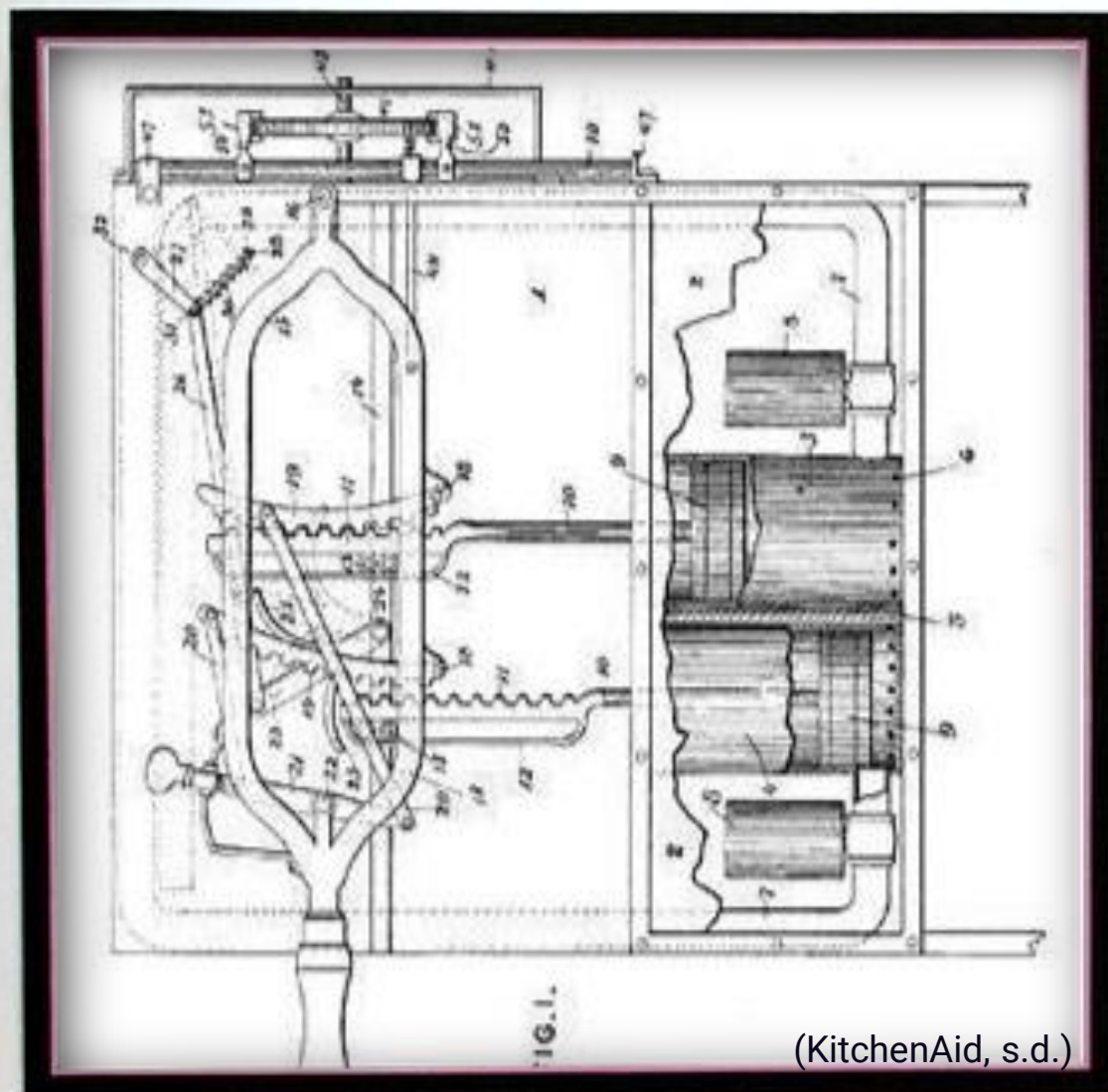


« SI PERSONNE D'AUTRE NE VEUT
INVENTER CE LAVE-VAISSELLE, ALORS
JE LE FERAI MOI-MÊME ! »

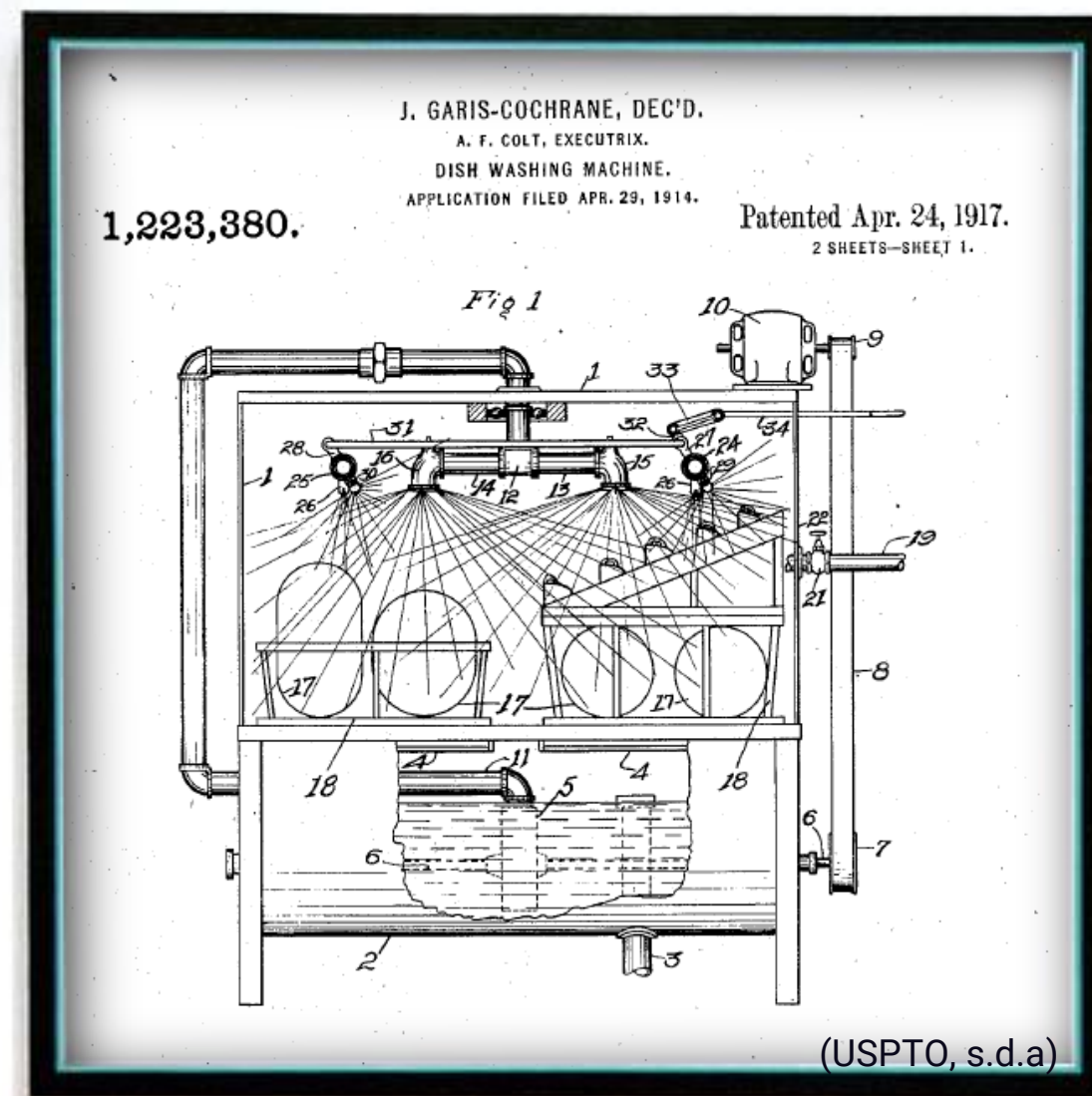
- JOSÉPHINE COCHRANE



L'INVENTION DU LAVE-VAISSELLE



1886



1917



1949



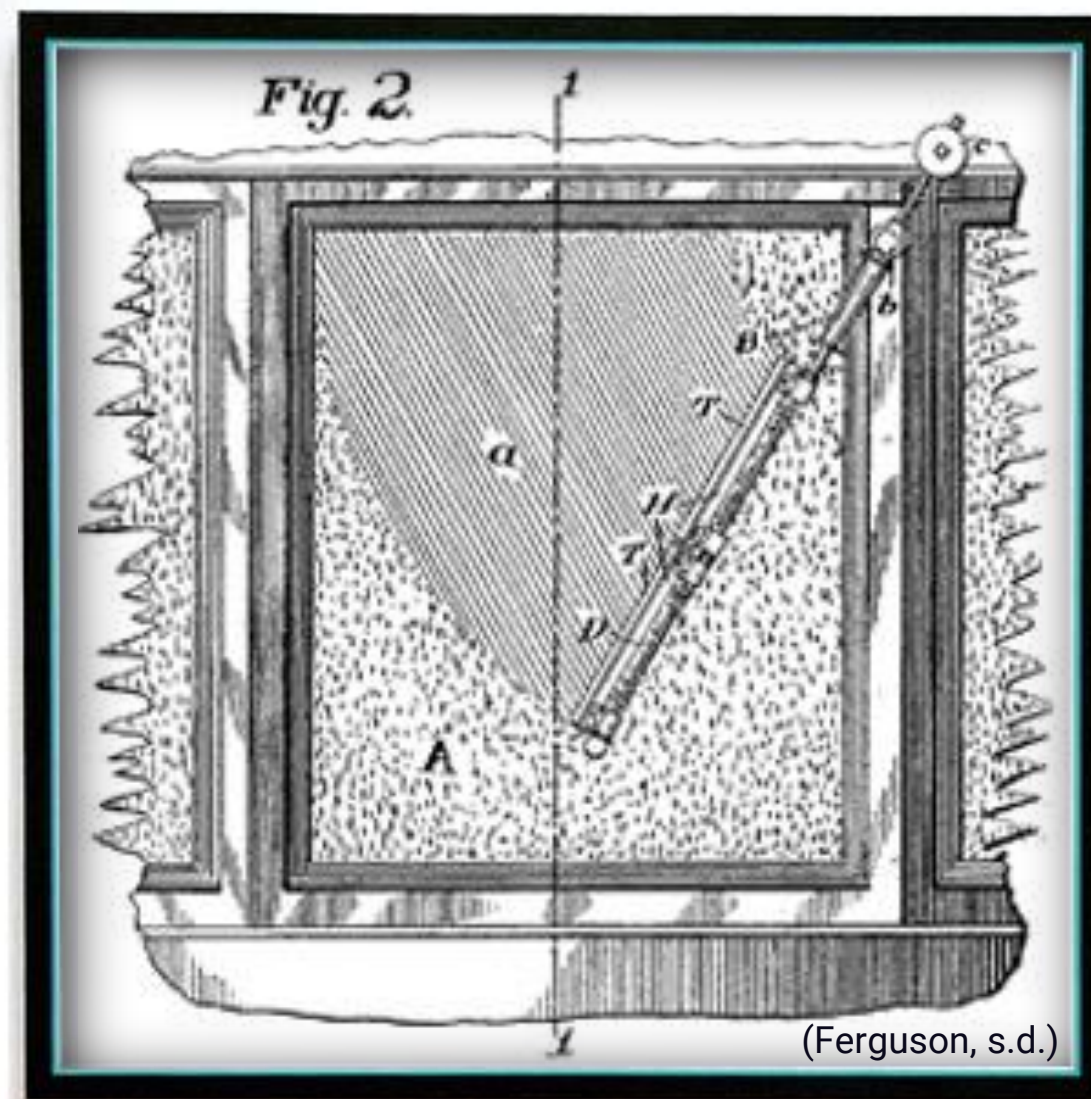
MARY ANDERSON
(1866-1953)



L'INVENTION DES ESSUIE-GLACES



1900



1903



1930



(Cheslak, 2018)

HEDY LAMARR
(1914-2000)

LA TECHNOLOGIE SANS-FIL

EN 1942

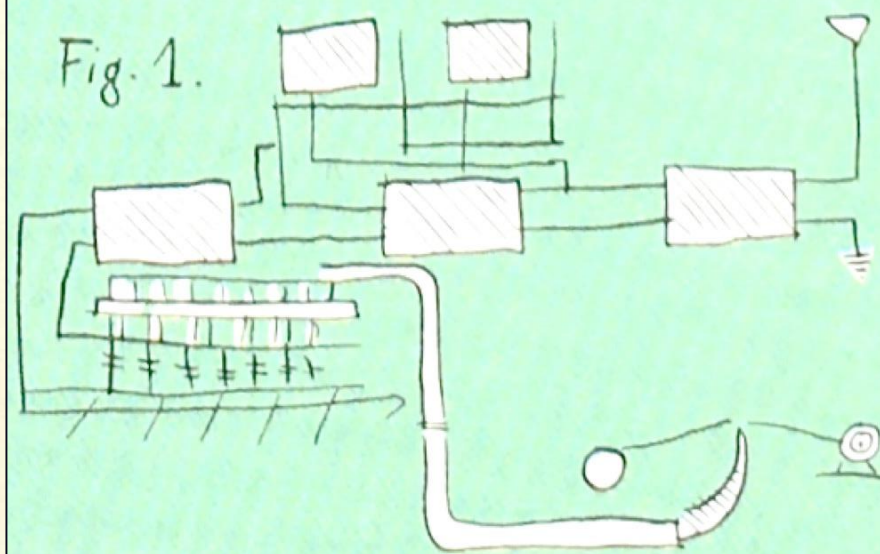


L'INVENTION DE LA TECHNOLOGIE SANS-FIL

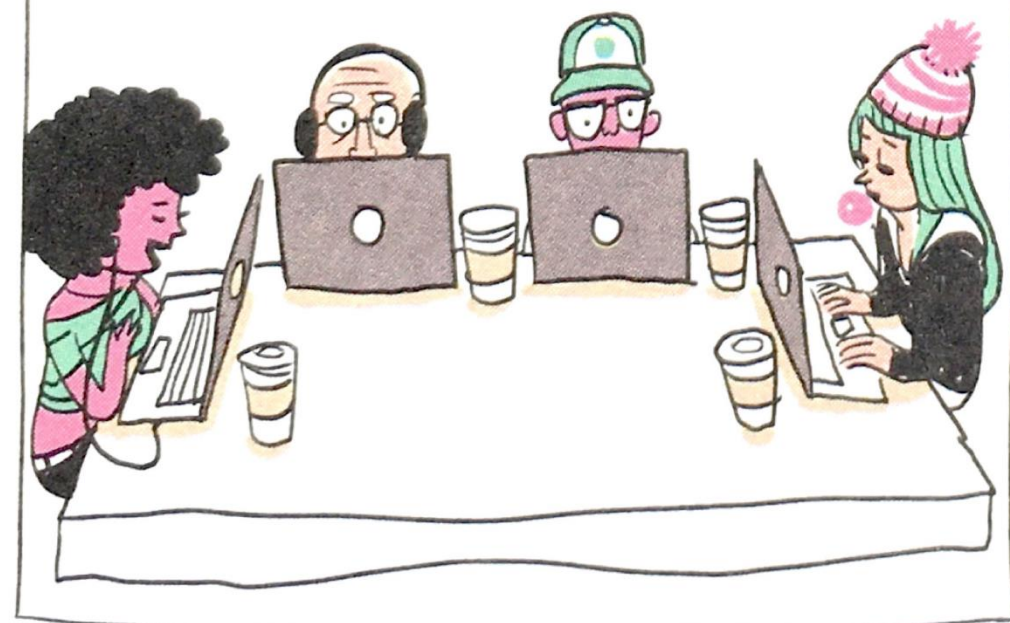
LES ANNÉES PASSENT, SON BREVET EST ENFIN DÉCLASSIFIÉ. UN INGÉNIEUR MILITAIRE TOMBE DESSUS, ET SE DEMANDE BIEN POURQUOI PERSONNE N'A JAMAIS UTILISÉ CE TRUC RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE.



L'ARMÉE A (FINALEMENT!) L'IDÉE DE L'APPLIQUER À SES RADARS. ET RAPIDEMENT, LA TECHNOLOGIE EST RÉCUPÉRÉE UN PEU PARTOUT POUR UN USAGE COMMERCIAL...



... JUSQU'À ÊTRE REPRISE POUR DÉVELOPPER LE GPS OU LE WIFI (ENTRE AUTRES).



(Bagieu, 2017)

QUE POUVEZ-VOUS
DIRE DE CES
FEMMES



Y-A-T-IL QUELQUE
CHOSE QUI VOUS A
SURPRISE OU
SURPRIS

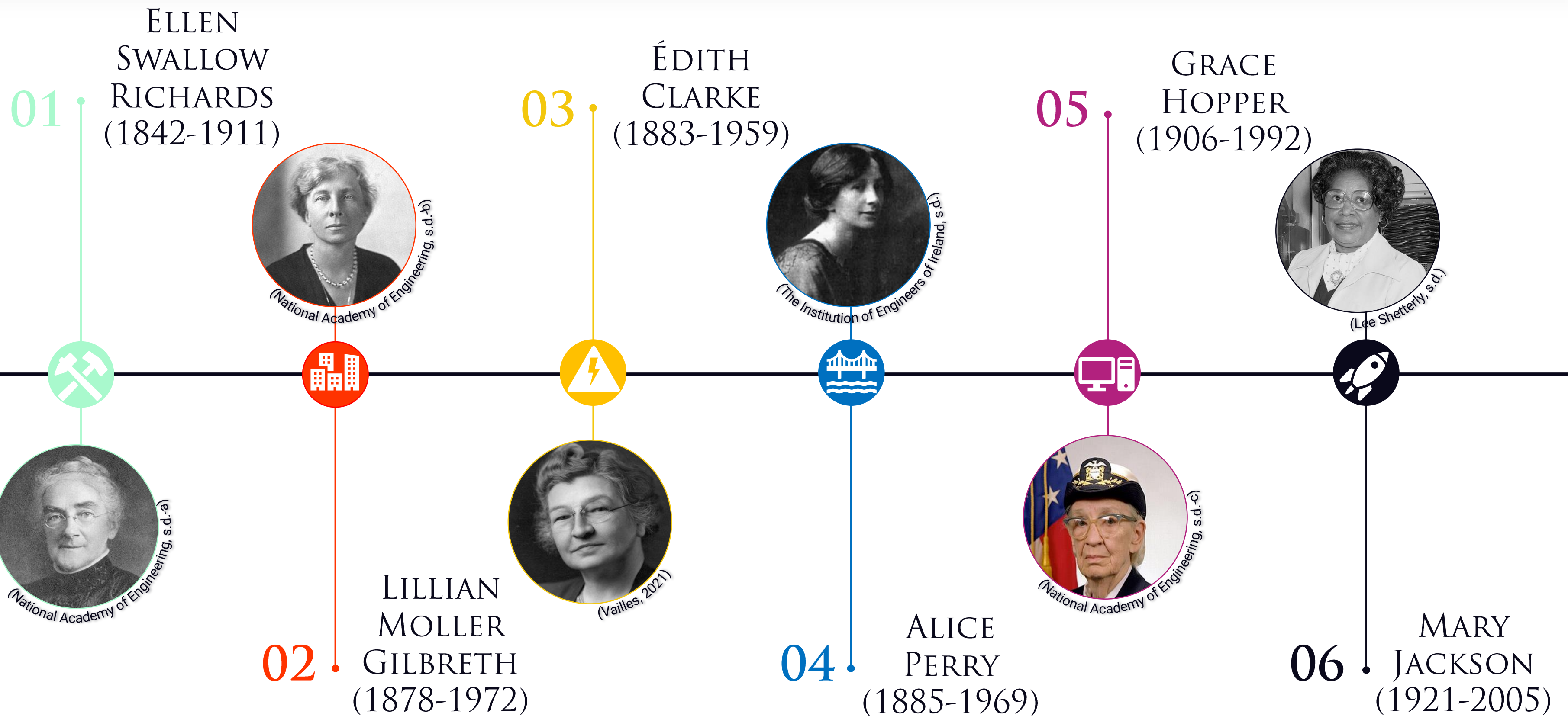


POURQUOI, SELON VOUS,
CE SONT DES FEMMES
QUI ONT INVENTÉ CES
ÉQUIPEMENTS ET PAS DES
HOMMES



LES PREMIÈRES INGÉNIEURES

LES PREMIÈRES INGÉNIEURES : UNE LIGNE DU TEMPS



LES PIONNIÈRES AU QUÉBEC



(Caouette, 1990)

AGATHE LACERTE
(1902-1993)



(Dupuis, 2020)

LES MEMBRES DE LA
COMMISSION PARENTS
(1961-1964)

LES INGÉNIEURES AUJOURD'HUI

LES INGÉNIEURES AUJOURD'HUI : QUELQUES EXEMPLES

01 FARAH
ALIBAY



(Agence Sonia Gagnon, s.d.)



(OIQ, s.d.)



02 KATHY
BAIG

03 MARION
COSSIN



(Baig, 2021)

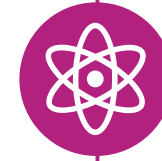


(ÉTS, 2020)



04 SUSE
YOUANCE

05 MICHELINE
BOUCHARD



(Cireau, 2015)



(Pion, 2021)



06 CHLOÉ
LEGRIS

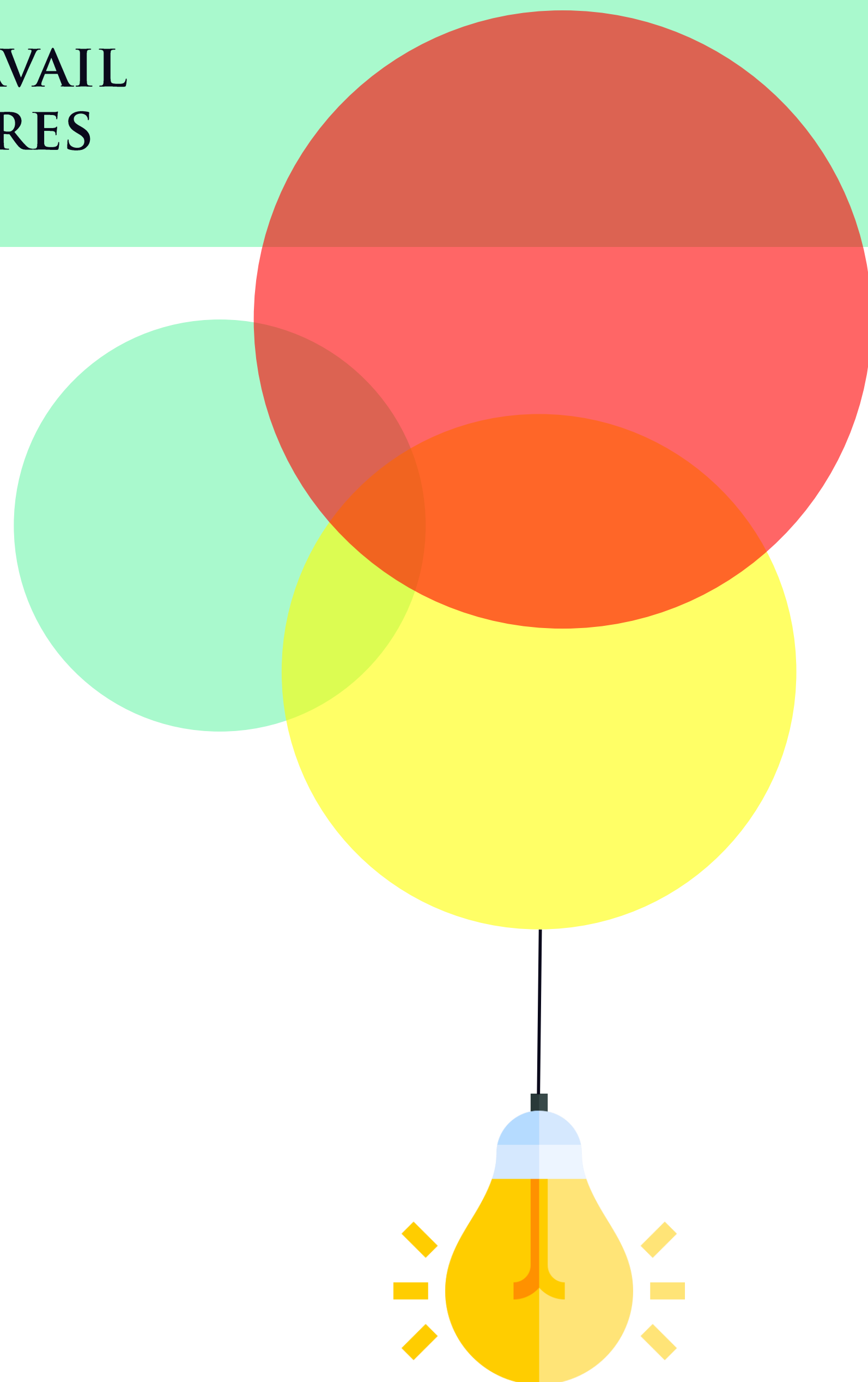


L'IMPORTANCE DES ÉQUIPES DE TRAVAIL DIVERSIFIÉES ET MULTIDISCIPLINAIRES

DES FAÇONS DE PENSER DIFFÉRENTES GÉNÈRENT DAVANTAGE D'IDÉES INNOVANTES.

UNE MEILLEURE REPRESENTATION DES BESOINS DE LA POPULATION.

UN ACCÈS À UN PLUS GRAND ÉVENTAIL DE COMPÉTENCES.



LES INGÉNIEURES DE
DEMAIN : QUI SONT-
ELLES?



VOTRE OPINION
A-T-ELLE CHANGÉ?

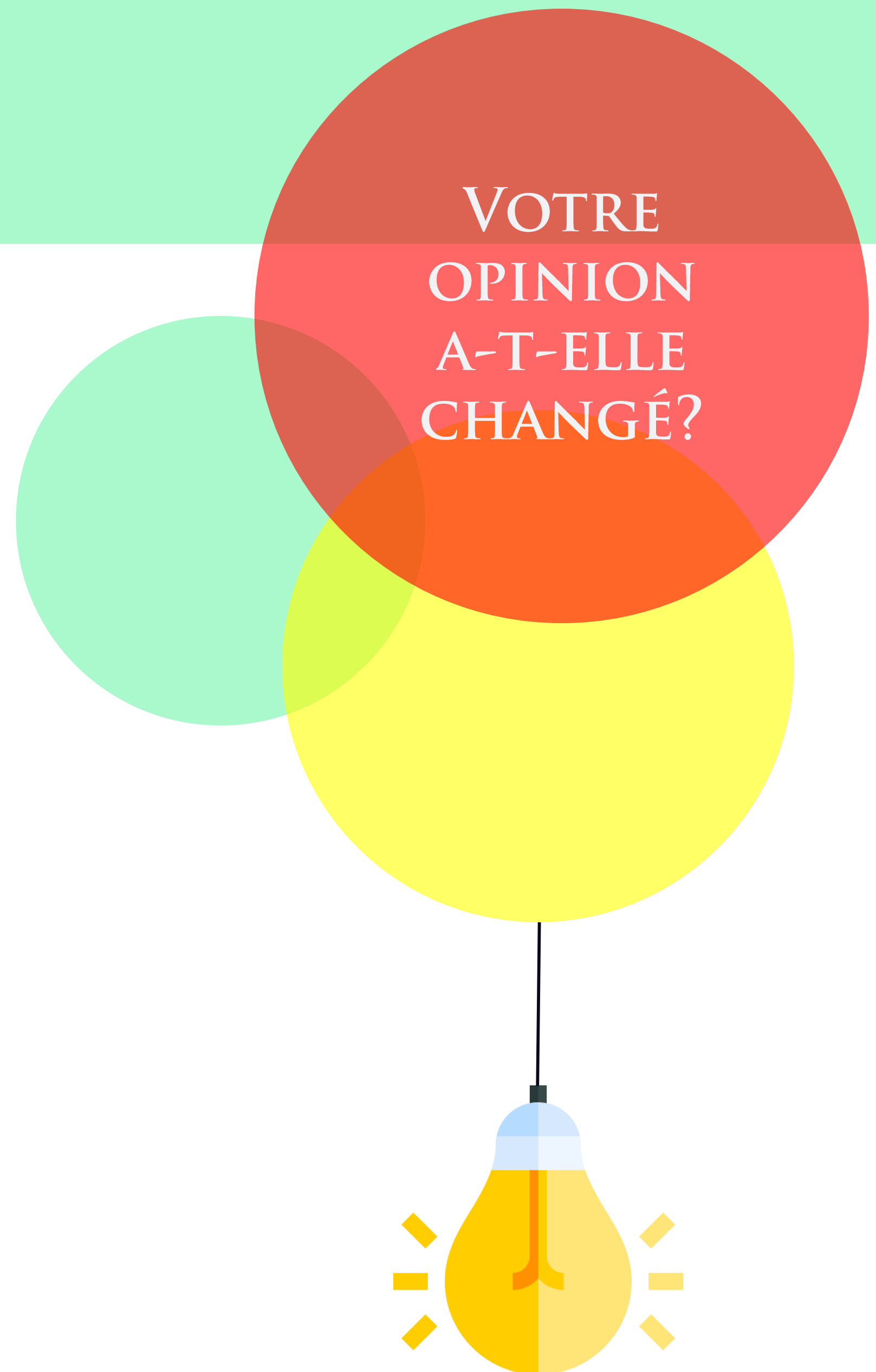
DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ, PLUSIEURS
CROYANCES CONCERNANT LES
INTÉRÊTS DES JEUNES CIRCULENT.

QUI A LE PLUS DE FACILITÉS EN
MATHÉMATIQUES?

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DANS UNE USINE AVEC DES
MACHINES?

QUI PRÉFÈRE LES SCIENCES?

QUI AIME LE PLUS FAIRE DE LA
PROGRAMMATION
INFORMATIQUE?



UNE DERNIÈRE INVENTION



(Medsource Labs, 2021)

LETITIA GEER
(1852-1935)

LA SERINGUE
MÉDICALE

EN 1899



L'INVENTION DE LA SERINGUE MÉDICALE

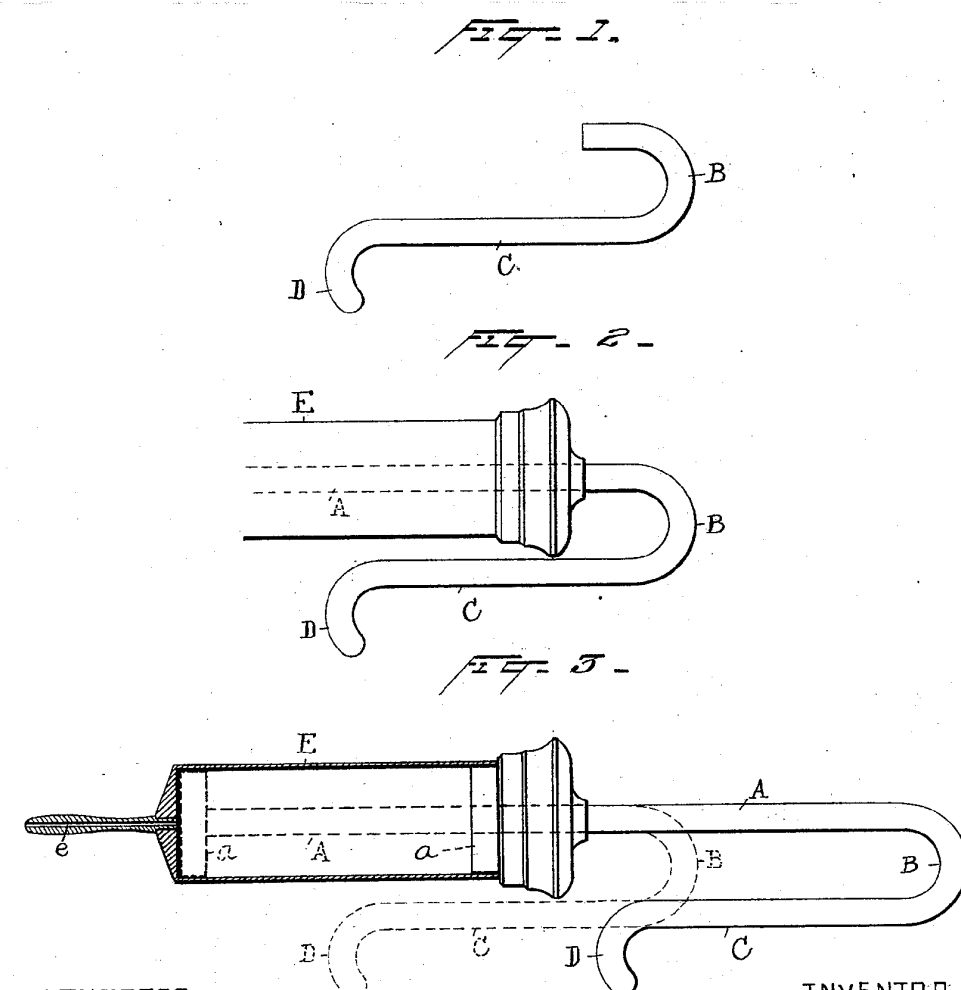
No. 622,848.

L. M. GEER.
SYRINGE.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

(Application filed Feb. 12, 1896.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

Lorris A. Clark.
Edward Winston Geer.

INVENTOR

Letitia Mumford Geer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LETITIA MUMFORD GEER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,848, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed February 12, 1896. Serial No. 579,096. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LETITIA MUMFORD GEER, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 303 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New York city, in the county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Syringes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to syringes, and especially to that class designed for rectal and similar purposes, and has for its object to provide a handle of peculiar and novel construction to enable a person to use the same in injecting fluid into his own rectum without the aid of an assistant. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the handle which I employ. Fig. 2 is a view of a portion of the cylinder of a syringe with my improved handle connected therewith; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a syringe, showing the handle in a different position.

In the accompanying drawings the same letters of reference refer to the same parts in each of the views, and in the practice of my invention I provide a syringe having a piston-rod A with a handle which is substantially U-shaped in form, the same being bent at B to form two arms, one of which, C, is the longer, as shown in Fig. 1, where the shorter arm is adapted to be connected with the piston-rod A; but it is evident that if the piston-rod A and handle were to be made integrally then the arm C would be shorter than the other arm and piston-rod combined. The arm C is provided at the free end thereof with means to prevent the hand slipping off the said arm when in use, preferably a hook extension D; but it is evident that other means may be provided without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I have shown at E the cylinder of an ordinary syringe and at e the discharge-nozzle, while a represents the piston, to which the piston-rod A is secured.

The operation is as follows: The operator inserts the nozzle in the rectum while holding the cylinder E, it being understood that the syringe is first charged with the liquid which it is desired to inject, and the handle is in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3. When the nozzle is inserted in the rectum, the operator can reach the handle or the part C thereof with one or more fingers of the same hand which holds the cylinder E, and as the extension D will prevent the fingers slipping off the arm C the said handle can be drawn into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3 by the use of the one hand, thereby enabling the operator to use the syringe upon himself without the aid of an assistant, which would not be the case if it required two hands to operate the syringe.

The device is very simple and cheaply constructed, and as it is evident that a ring might be provided at the free end of the arm C or any other well-known means to prevent the fingers slipping off said arm, and as the shape of the handle may be varied to a certain extent without departing from the spirit of my invention, I reserve the right to make any change which comes within the scope of this invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a hand-syringe the combination of a cylinder, a piston and an operating-rod which is bent upon itself to form a smooth and rigid arm terminating in a handle, which, in its extreme positions, is located within reach of the fingers of the hand which holds the cylinder, thus permitting one hand to hold and operate the syringe, substantially as shown and described.

LETITIA MUMFORD GEER.

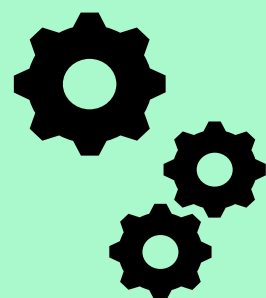
Witnesses:
HUBBARD W. MITCHELL,
EUGENE FREDERICK HOYT.

(OEB, s.d.)

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「MERCI POUR VOTRE VISITE!」



MUSÉE DE
L'INGÉNIERIE