



With the foundation of the Terrot plants in 1862, Charles Terrot was laying the foundation for a great idea that has lost none of its topicality.

1862

Together with the entrepreneur Wilhelm Stücklen, Charles Terrot founded the Terrot plants. Working under extremely difficult technical conditions, he produced his first circular knitting machines, which quickly conquered the market.

1871

The 500th Terrot machine for knitted underwear made of wool and cotton was awarded the silver wreath.

1887

The passing years saw the advent of a new generation with Charles' two sons, Ernst and Franz Terrot, as well as his son-in-law August Freund joining the business. The company's rapid development led to further expansion of the high performance fast-running double-sided loop plush, ajour patterns, lacework and striped fabrics.

1891

The first small-diameter circular knitting department was founded in Bad Cannstatt and the latest "American circular knitting machine for the automatic production of seamless hosiery" was launched. These machines soon gained international reputation and were known for their reliability and precision which had already come to be associated with the name Terrot.

1903

After the death of Charles Terrot, the business continued to prosper in the hands of his two sons, Karl and Ernst, now trading under the name of C. Terrot Söhne.

1944

The advent of war took its toll on the company fortunes, reducing the Terrot factories to a pile of rubble on the night of October 20, 1944, and destroyed the work of three generations.

1946

With united effort, work began on rebuilding the Bad Cannstatt site. New production halls were built for universal circular knitting machines, whose new patterning possibilities opened up new markets the world over.

1955

World markets continued to be dominated by newly developed models such as the FR and FMP, featuring what was the very latest transfer device for underwear manufacture.

1968

The 1000th machine type FPM and FM left the factory in 1967. Outerwear fabrics could be produced in line with market demand and with the fashion of the day using mechanical jacquard needle selection. A short time later one of the first machines with film band control for large pattern repeats was launched with the model RMA.

1973

The company's leading position in terms of quality and output led to increased demand for new machines to produce outerwear, such as the J3PN and J3P148.

1974

Fine machine gauges were launched to meet the demands of the fashion world for outerwear. The I3P models in gauges E28 and E32 satisfied the demand of the new trend.

1977

Terrot Strickmaschinen GmbH went on to demonstrate its experience and expertise with a range of new developments over this period, such as the type UMT and the high-performance interlock machine I1108.

1982

A new 4-colour striper, developed to provide outstanding productivity and reliability, proved a resounding market success in conjunction with the machine model S4F196.

1988

Take-over of the circular knitting machine manufacturer Sulzer Morat in Filderstadt served to further reinforce the company's market position, extending the product range with electronically controlled circular knitting machines and special high pile machines for imitation fur production.

1993

Following the reunification of East and West Germany, the company took over the former "Chemnitzer Strickmaschinenbau" knitting machine production. There followed a heavy program of investment in buildings and machinery, bringing the plant in line with the very latest technological standards.

1995

Take-over of Albi in Taiflingen. Three new machine models were added to the product range: The models APL-E and APL-2 for jacquard and plain plush, and the RFRM2 for bodywidth production with selvedge.

1996

Around 30 different large-diameter circular knitting machine models opened up new fields of application for electronic and mechanical single and double jersey, for modern outerwear and underwear, sport and leisurewear as well as technical textiles and for the automotive sector.

1999

Terrot exhibited the first wide wind-up frame circular knitting machine to the international public at ITMA in Paris.

2002

As part of a fundamental organizational restructuring program, production and assembly facilities were concentrated at the Chemnitz / Saxony location with capacity for around 1,000 machines a year. The company headquarters encompassing sales and marketing, customer services, research & development and administration remained in Stuttgart – Bad Cannstatt, with a workforce of 350.

2004

Terrot develops the world's first ultra-fine single jersey circular knitting machine with a gauge of E46 and thus keeps pace with rapidly changing market trends.

2006

Start-up of Terrot GmbH in Chemnitz. Terrot is under a new German ownership, managed by Peter Schüring as the representative of the principal shareholder.

2007

With only one year as preparation time since the start-up, Terrot is already able to show five innovations at ITMA, among which notably was a mattress machine with unreached productivity and flexibility.

2008

Mr. von Bismarck is appointed as further General Manager. He already was in a managerial capacity since the start-up of Terrot and affirms as the son of Mr. Peter Schüring the authentic and long-time commitment of the new owners.

2010

Four years after the strategic reorientation of the company, Terrot achieved a new peak in order. The company expects an increase in sales of about 40 per cent on the basis of the previous year's turnover. Especially the fast growing demand from China, India, Brazil, Turkey and East Europe have had a remarkable impact on this boom.

2011

At ITMA 2011 Terrot presented itself with six innovative circular knitting machines out of the current product range and showed an excellent selection of totally new and further developed machines. The exhibited machines chosen in the course of the fair corresponded in the best way to the present market requirements and the current customer demands. ♦