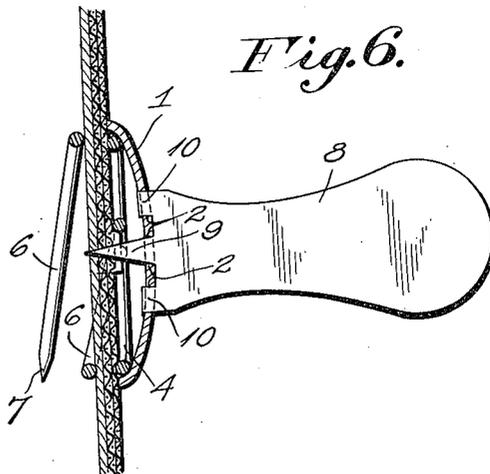
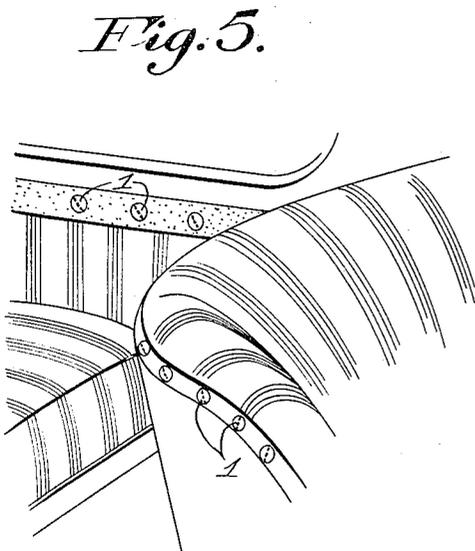
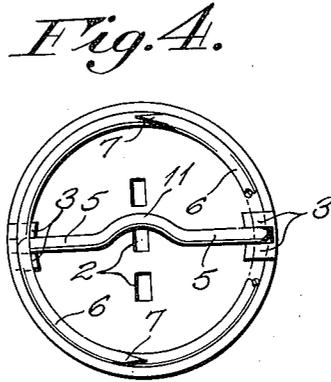
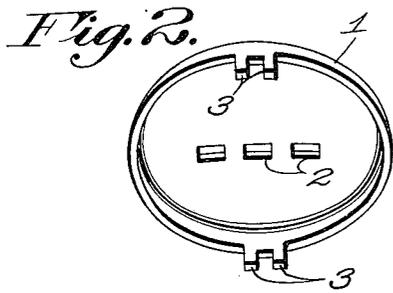
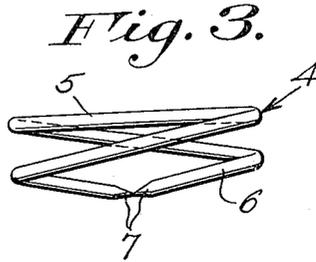
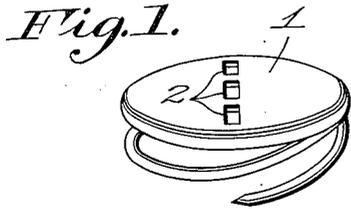


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A. A. LIMPERT
DOUBLE POINT ROTARY PIN
Filed May 22, 1935

2,033,039



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WITNESS

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2,033,039

DOUBLE POINT ROTARY PIN

Arthur A. Limpert, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Application May 22, 1935, Serial No. 22,364

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—152)

This invention relates to a rotary pin for securing together fabrics and is especially adapted to quickly and efficiently secure seat covers to the upholstery of an automobile without danger of injury or the tearing of either the seat cover or the upholstery and has for the primary object the provision of a device of this character which will not work loose when in use and is easy to operate, simple and durable in construction and may be manufactured and sold at a low cost.

With these and other objects in view, this invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

For a complete understanding of my invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a rotary pin constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the disc portion of the pin.

Figure 3 is a side elevation illustrating the pin portion of the pin.

Figure 4 is a plan view, partly in section, showing the securing of the pin portion to the disc portion of the pin.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the securing of the seat covers to the upholstery of an automobile by pins forming the subject matter of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view showing the application of the pin to layers of fabric by a tool.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates a flanged disc forming the body portion of a pin and is provided with a series of openings or slots 2, one of which is centrally arranged. Spaced pairs of lugs 3 are formed on the flange of the disc and the pairs of lugs are oppositely disposed and are employed for securing to the disc a pin portion 4. The pin portion 4 consists of a bar 5 and spiral parts 6 integral

with said bar and extending in opposite directions to one another and having their free ends pointed, as shown at 7. The bar 5 engages the disc within the flange and the ears or lugs 3 are bent over the spiral parts 6 at opposite sides of the bar thereby effectively securing the pin portion 4 to the disc so that the pin portion may be rotated in either direction by a tool 8 applied to the disc. The tool 8 includes a handle with a pointed portion 9 and spaced lugs 10. The pointed portion 9 extends through the intermediate slot while the lugs fit the other slots so that the discs may be readily turned in either direction. To secure layers of fabric together, as shown in Figure 6, the pointed ends 7 are brought in contact with one of the layers and with the tool applied to the disc and a slight pressure applied thereto with a turning movement the pin parts are caused to pass through the layers of fabric with the discs overlying one layer and the pin parts overlying the other layer, thereby effectively securing the layers together. While it has been described in detail the application of the pin to layers of fabric, the same applies to the securing of seat covers to upholstery of an automobile, as suggested in Figure 5. To remove the pin from the fabric the handle is turned in a reverse direction, causing the pin parts to withdraw from the fabric without injuring or tearing the fabric.

The bar 5 is offset, as shown at 11, so that said bar will not cross the intermediate slot or opening 2 and therefore will not interfere with the pointed portion 9 of the handle when passed through said opening.

Having described the invention, I claim:

A rotary pin comprising a flanged disc having tool receiving openings for the purpose of rotating said disc, a bar engaging the disc within the flange, oppositely extending spiral parts integral with the bar and having pointed free ends, and ears formed integrally with the discs and bent to overlie the spiral parts at opposite ends of the bar.

ARTHUR A. LIMPERT. 45