Feb. 17, 1959 H. BOLTACH 2,873,708

PIN FOR FABRICS

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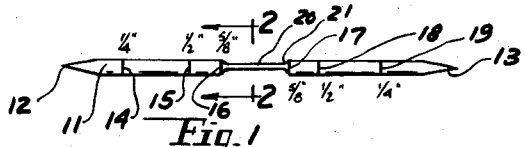


Fig. 1

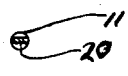


Fig. 2

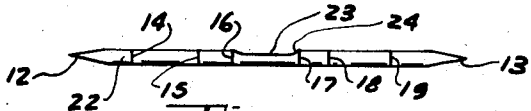


Fig. 3



Fig. 7

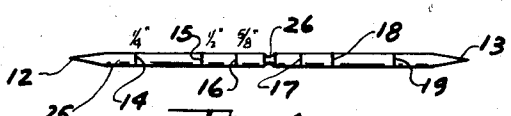


Fig. 4



Fig. 12

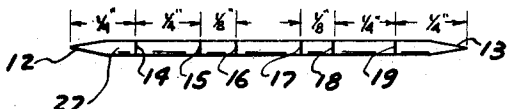


Fig. 5

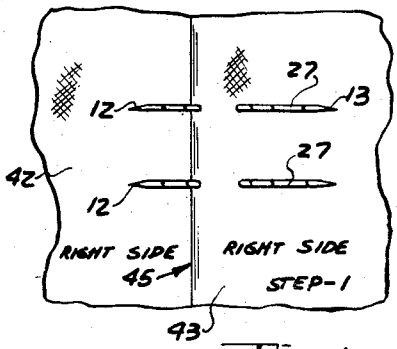


Fig. 11

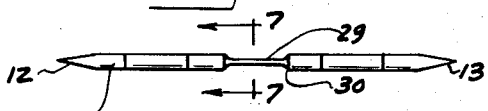


Fig. 6

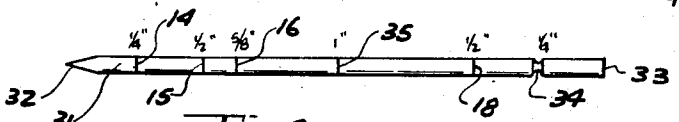


Fig. 8

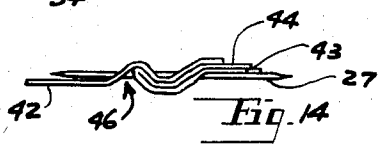


Fig. 14

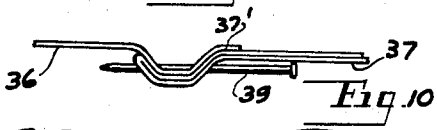


Fig. 10

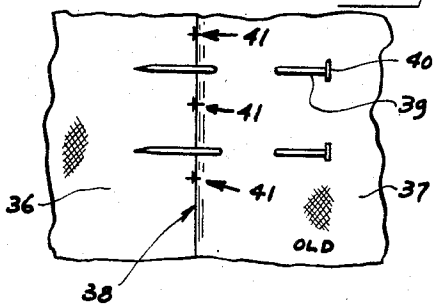


Fig. 9

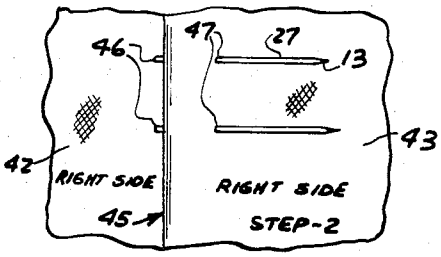


Fig. 13

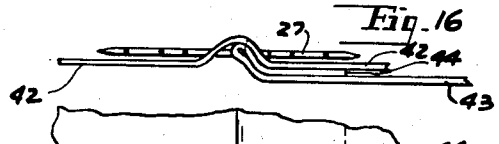
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Fig. 16



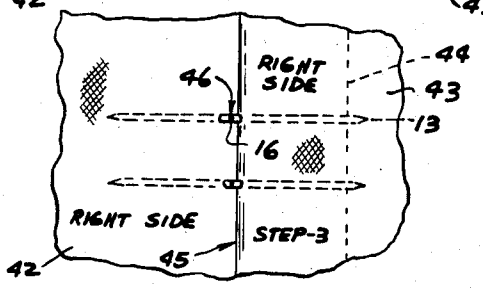


Fig. 15



Fig. 18

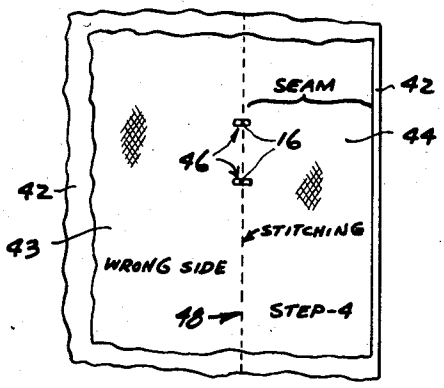


Fig. 17

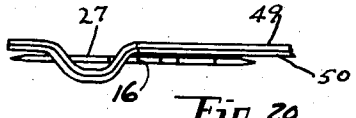


Fig. 20

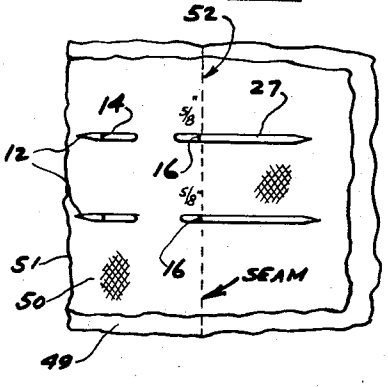


Fig. 19

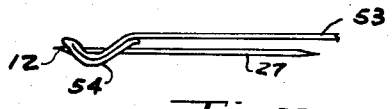


Fig. 22

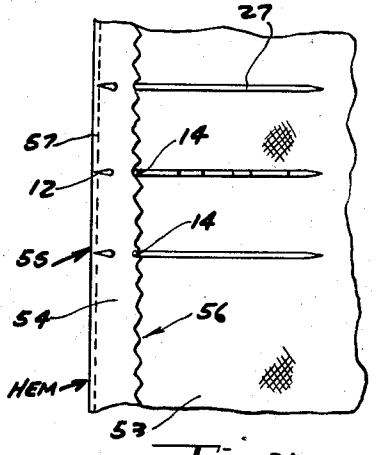


Fig. 21

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PIN FOR FABRICS

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Application August 20, 1956, Serial No. 605,040

1 Claim. (Cl. 112—262)

This invention relates to a pin for fabric, and more particularly, a pin construction which omits the conventional enlarged head.

Heretofore, in adjusting or fitting apparel, or any fabric, it was necessary after the initial pinning, to properly mark the registering fabrics, remove the pins, reverse the material, relocate the pins and baste before stitching on the wrong side.

It is the primary object of the present invention to eliminate most of these steps namely, the removal of the pins, marking, the relocating of the pins and basting. This will enable a person to adjust the apparel, slip covers or any fabric on the right side, pull the pins through and sew without removing them from their original position.

It is another object of this invention to provide a headless type of pin, pointed on one or both ends whereby either end of pin may be withdrawn through the fabrics. This will result in a more perfect fit, and will save at least two-thirds of the time heretofore required with the conventional headed pin.

It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to eliminate the above enumerated unnecessary steps.

It is the further object of the present invention to make possible stitching on a machine without fear of catching a pin head in the mechanism. This often results in breaking of the needle or more extensive damage to the machine.

It is the further object of the present invention to provide a pin structure such that if the pin is lost in the fabric after stitching, it may be easily removed from either side.

It is another object of the present invention to incorporate a series of markings on the pin to enable the seamstress to measure and pin in one easy operation; i. e. to pin an even seam of a given depth or to turn a predetermined hem measuring and fitting at once. The pins remain in place as a guage until after stitching is completed.

It is another object of this invention to provide the present pin with a marking, for illustration, at ⅝ of an inch which corresponds to the depth of seam allowance usually called for in patterns.

Heretofore much accuracy is lost in sewing in each of the subsequent operations above set forth using conventional pins, and due to the nature of the materials worked with. The present invention permits an article to be stitched exactly the way it is fitted without removal of pins and accordingly great accuracy is maintained.

It is another object of the present invention to provide markings which are substantially flush or of a minimum projection from the body of the pin so as not to interfere with movement of the pin through the fabric but still gives you the "feel," on insertion of the pin to the correct distance into the fabric.

These and other objects will be seen in the following specification and claim in conjunction with the appended drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a pin incorporating the present measuring means.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 1 showing a slightly different form of depressed portion.

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing an annular crimp.

Fig. 5 is a similar view omitting any depressed portion.

Fig. 6 is a similar view incorporating a central depressed portion of reduced diameter.

Fig. 7 is a section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a similar view of a slightly different form of measuring pin.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the use of conventional pins for fitting fabrics together.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary plan view thereof.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary elevational view which illustrates step 1 of a method of sewing.

Fig. 12 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 13 is similar to Fig. 11 illustrating step No. 2.

Fig. 14 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 15 is a view similar to Fig. 13 illustrating step No. 3.

Fig. 16 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 17 is a view similar to Fig. 15 illustrating step No. 4.

Fig. 18 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 19 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the use of the present pin for measuring and making a seam.

Fig. 20 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 21 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the use of the present pin in measuring and making a hem.

Fig. 22 is a plan view thereof.

It will be understood that the above drawings illustrate merely several preferred embodiments of invention and that other embodiments are contemplated within the scope of the claim herein set forth.

In Fig. 1 one form of the present headless pin is shown which includes a straight elongated shank **11** with tapered points **12** and **13** at its opposite ends.

A series of measuring or indicating means are provided in spaced relation upon said shank, which consists of a series of annular markings **14, 15, 16, 17, 18** and **19** which are substantially flush with the surface of said shank, and which indicate respectively from point **12** the measurements ¼, ½, and ⅝ inches and from the opposite point **13**, the measurements ⅝, ½ and ¼ inches.

Intermediate the ends of shank **11** there is provided a second indicating means in the form of a pair of flattened surfaces **20** of reduced thickness which at their ends merge into the outer surface of said shank as at **21**.

Each of the pins hereafter described with respect to Figs. 3 through 6 have tapered points **12** and **13** at their opposite ends, and additionally have the series of above described indicating or measuring means **14, 15, 16, 17, 18** and **19**.

In Fig. 3 the pin **22** shows a slightly different form of second indicating means in the nature of an elongated flattened slightly depressed portion **23** whose ends merge with the outer surface of the shank at **24**.

A slightly different form shows in Fig. 4 shank **25** with annular crimp **26** of slightly reduced diameter intermediate the ends.

In Fig. 5 the shank **27** for the pin includes the first set of measuring means **14, 15, 16, 17, 18** and **19**, but omits the second type of indicating means.

Fig. 6 shows a slight variation of the pin wherein the shank **28** has the first set of indicating means for measuring, and intermediate its ends has a second indicating means or portion of slightly reduced diameter as

at 29 whose ends merge with the outer surface of the shank as at 30.

A slight variation is shown in Fig. 8, wherein the shank 31 has a tapered point 32 at one end, and is transversely flat at its opposite end at 33.

A series of first indicating or measuring means are formed in shank 31 at 14, 15 and 16. Additionally there is a marking at 35 measuring, for illustration, 1 inch from point 32. There is also a ½ inch marking at 18 from the blunt end, and ¼ inch second type of indicating means at 34 in the form of annular crimp.

In accordance with the object of the invention above set forth in detail the present pin structure provides very convenient means for stitching together fabric whereby either end of the pin may be conveniently projected through the fabric without interference and whereby in a stitching operation the pins, once inserted in the fabric, may be left in the fabric and with the sewing proceeding immediately in a manner hereafter described in conjunction with applicant's method illustrated in Figs. 11 through 18.

Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate the use of the conventional pin 39 with enlarged head 40 for securing together the strips of material 36 and 37 for stitching adjacent and parallel to the line 38. As shown in Fig. 10, the edge of material 37 as it defines the stitch guide line 38 in reverse folded at 37'.

In the conventional method after the two strips are properly fitted and pinned together as shown, it is necessary to mark the material longitudinally and vertically at 41 in order to preserve the correct relation between the strips. As a next step the pins are removed. Thereafter the material is turned to its wrong side and the material must again be realigned in accordance with the markings 41 and thereafter repinned after which the material must be basted along the proposed stitch line as defined by the marks 41 and then the same may be stitched together.

The present form of pin construction which omits the head provides for a different manner of fitting and stitching wherein, once the material has been initially pinned together so as to properly fit, the said pins are not removed until after stitching.

My new method of stitching is illustrated in conjunction with Figs. 11 through 18 and for illustration is divided up into four main steps.

Step 1 is illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12 wherein a pair of strips of material 42 and 43, with strip 43 reverse folded at 44 are pinned together to define the stitch guide line 45.

In this connection the pins 27 such as described in conjunction with Fig. 5 are inserted through the overlapped material as indicated in Fig. 12 from the right sides of both strips.

As step 2, shown in Figs. 13 and 14 the pins 27 are withdrawn partially at their points of initial entry into strip 43 until the pointed ends 12 substantially register with stitch guide line 45. Thereafter said pins are reinserted through strip 42 as at 46 to define a proposed stitch line to pass through points 46.

Now as a third step, and referring to Figs. 15 and 16 the said pins 27 are further projected into and through strip 42 disengaging the pointed end 13 from strip 43, reverse fold 44 and the first insertion in strip 42, and thereafter the pin is moved in the opposite direction to the position shown in Fig. 16. At this point the respective pins 27 are only exposed as at the proposed stitch line adapted to pass through points 46, Fig. 15. Depending upon the longitudinal position of pins 27, a central marking 16, which may be of any desired color such as red, or other contrasting color will show. The right side of the strips is shown in Fig. 15.

As a final step, and in order to permit stitching from the wrong side of the material, as pins 27 are disengaged partly from strip 43—44 in effect the strip 43 is rotated 180 degrees so that the reverse side of the material is now illustrated in Fig. 17.

In this connection the respective pins will show for a short distance of their length as at points 46, which may be designated by the indicating mark 16. It is then a simple matter to stitch the two strips together along the line 48 from the wrong side of the material inasmuch as said line will pass through and directly over the showing portions of said pins at points 46, and in registry with the markings 16 to thus complete the stitching operation.

This method can be accomplished only because the pins omit the conventional heads 40 at Fig. 9.

Additional functions of the present pins are illustrated in Figs. 19 and 21.

In Figs. 19 and 20 there are shown a pair of overlapped strips of material 49 and 50 brought together at the common edge 51 and wherein there is desired ⅝ inch seam. The present pin 27 is used to secure the two strips together and the pointed ends 12 of said pins are projected to the edge 51. The marked portion 16 of pins 27 defines a line exactly ⅝ of an inch from edge 51 along which there will be the machined seam 52 or stitching.

Figs. 21 and 22 illustrate use of the present measuring pin for turning a predetermined hem. In Fig. 21 the material 53 is to have a ¼ inch hem so that the edge 54 is folded back till the outer portions thereof as at 56 register at the first marking 14 and the pins 27, whose pointed ends 12 register with the proposed edge 55 to thereby define the adjacent stitch line 57.

Having described my invention reference should now be had to the following claim.

I claim:

The method of sewing consisting of the following steps: pinning together at a plurality of points from the right sides a pair of parallel overlapped strips of fabric at right angles to the edge of one strip parallel to and adjacent which said strips are to be stitched together defining a proposed stitch line, with the pins parallel to and adjacent the sides of the strips, said edge of said one strip being above the other strip, said pins being twice threaded through each strip, partially withdrawing said pins respectively through the material of said strips until their one ends register with said edge, inserting the pins along the proposed stitch line into and through the other strip, longitudinally projecting the respective pins in the same direction so as to slidably disengage the opposite ends of said pins from both of said strips at the intitial point of insertion thereinto, and stitching from the wrong side of the strips along a line passing through the said strips and over the exposed intermediate portions of said pins.

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