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(54) SHUTTER SLAT AND ROLLING SHUTTER

BLENDENLAMELLE UN ROLLADEN
LAME DE VOLET ET VOLET ROULANT

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• **PETERSON, Brian**
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 (US)

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(74) Representative: **Barker Brettell LLP**
100 Hagley Road
Edgbaston
Birmingham B16 8QQ (GB)

(73) Proprietor: **Qualitas Manufacturing Incorporated**
Itasca, IL 60143 (US)

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(72) Inventors:
• **MILLER, James V.**
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 (US)

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to shutter slats and in particular to shutter slats of the roller type having improved resistance to storms and break-ins. It furthermore relates to shutter slats having compact retraction capability.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

10 **[0002]** Conventional roller shutters are designed to provide security from break-ins or protection from storms. Because such protection and security may not always be necessary or desired, such as during the day when a retail store is open for business or during fine weather when a homeowner wishes to open windows or enjoy an ocean view, roller shutters are designed to be retractable into a casing in which they are stored. In some examples, to facilitate compact storage, the rigid shutter slats that are designed to resist hurricane winds and burglars also must be capable of conforming to a roll.

15 **[0003]** One conventional shutter slat is made to conform to a roll by providing a loose articulation between slats. Slats are slidably engaged at the upper edge of one slat and the lower edge of another slat. The upper edge comprises a vertical projection terminating in a hook-shaped profile. The lower edge comprises a first portion and a second portion that cooperate to define a vertical pocket. The hook-shaped profile of the upper edge allows the upper edge to engage the first portion of the lower edge, also having a hook-shaped profile. The upper edge is prevented from undesirably
20 disengaging the lower edge by the second portion of the lower edge, which comprises a guard extending downward to slightly below the hook-shaped profile of the lower edge, defining a horizontal aperture between the first and second portions of the lower edge. The vertical pocket defined by the first and second portions of the lower edge is similar in depth to the height of the vertical projection of the upper edge. This shutter configuration's flexibility arises from the pivoting of the vertical portion of the upper edge within the horizontal aperture.

25 **[0004]** One result of this configuration is that the upper edge has significant vertical clearance within the vertical pocket. Shutters according to this configuration are known to have a clearance up to 6.35mm (one-quarter inch) per slat, or even more. A shutter having 48 slats and 6.35mm (one-quarter inch) clearance per slat would then have a total clearance of 30.48cm (twelve inches) between the fully open and fully closed positions. To raise such a shutter having a torsion spring as a counterbalance, a user must lift the bottom slat either by hand or mechanically to correct for the full amount of
30 clearance before the shutter will begin to retract. In such a shutter, a user would have to lift approximately 68.04kg (150 pounds) by 30.48cm (twelve inches) in order to engage the shutter's retraction mechanism. Shutters of this configuration do not obtain full benefit of the counterbalance, as provided by the torsion spring or by other means.

35 **[0005]** A further result of this configuration is that the loosely articulated slats are known to be noisy. The slats rattle against each other during extension and retraction. In addition, when the roller shutter is deployed, the normal forces of the wind are sufficient to cause the slats to rattle audibly.

40 **[0006]** Conventional shutter slats are generally designed to hang from a roll or spindle, the roll or spindle contained in a casing. When the shutter is retracted, the slats wrap around the spindle. Because the slats do not fit together compactly around the roll, the resulting shutter assembly, when retracted, creates a roll with a large diameter, and therefore requires a large casing for the roll. This can be unsightly, especially in shutter applications used on residential buildings. Thus, a shutter assembly that is capable of compact storage is desirable.

45 **[0007]** One solution to the problem of compact storage includes integration of a boss concentric with the articulation between adjoining slats, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,095,225 to Miller, titled "Shutter Slat with Integrated Boss." The slats in this configuration are also slidably engaged at the upper edge of one slat and the lower edge of another slat. The upper edge comprises a short vertical projection terminating in a c-shaped screw boss, and the lower edge comprises
50 a c-shaped channel having a diameter sufficient to accommodate the upper edge. The flexibility of this shutter configuration arises from the cooperation of the rounded internal surface of the c-shaped channel and the rounded external surface of the c-shaped screw boss. The diameter of the upper edge is smaller than the diameter of the c-shaped channel, but greater than the width of the aperture defined by the c-shaped channel, preventing the upper edge from simply falling out of the c-shaped channel provided by the lower edge.

55 **[0008]** One result of this configuration is that if the exposed portion of the c-shaped channel of the lower edge gives way upon exertion of pressure on the articulation, the slats may separate undesirably. Because the retention of the upper edge by the c-shaped channel is based on a relatively small difference in size, damage to either edge may result in a breach of the rolling shutter. For example, if a putative intruder hits the shutter, the c-shaped channel may be forced open. Even if the channel is bent only slightly, once a gap is formed between an upper edge and a lower edge, the two slats may be pried apart with undesirably slight effort.

[0009] US 2005/0205223 describes a rolling shutter comprised of slats that minimize the clearance between the engaging track of one slat and the receptacle track of the adjacent slat. The engaging track is disposed at an acute angle to the body of the slat to allow the slats to pivot freely, even when the clearance between the engaging and

receptacle tracks is reduced. The design of the slats does not permit the slats to be wound in a tightly nested configuration to minimize the profile of the rolling shutter in the retracted position.

[0010] German Patent No. DE 806286 discloses a slat for a rolling shutter comprising a single-walled body having a curvature with a convex side and a concave side, a first end and a second end; a hooking track positioned at the first end, a bend formed between the body and the hooking track, the hooking track projecting from the concave side of the body; a receiving track positioned at the second end, the receiving track including a guard member and a lip member; and an articulation space defined between the lip member and guard member, the articulation space sized and shaped to hingedly engage the hooking track. These elements also are not designed to permit the slats to be tightly nested when the shutter is retracted.

[0011] There is a need for shutter slats that completely minimize the space required for a rolling shutter made up of the slats to be wound up in a fully closed configuration. There is also a need for shutter slats that do not retain water, which can freeze and damage the slats.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] According to the invention, the shutter slat comprises a body having a curvature with a convex side and a concave side, a first end and a second end. A hooking track is positioned at the first end, with a bend formed between the body and the hooking track, the hooking track projecting above the convex side of the body. A receiving track is positioned at the second end, the receiving track including a guard member extending along the curvature of the body, and a lip member adjacent to the second end, the lip member including a curl and projecting below the concave side of the body. An articulation space is defined between the lip member and guard member, the articulation space sized and shaped to hingedly engage the hooking track. In a further alternative embodiment, the shutter slat may be incorporated in a rolling shutter where a plurality of slats form a chain extending from a spindle, the hooking track of each successive slat engaged in the receiving track of the preceding slat in the chain.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0013] Embodiments of the invention will now be explained in further detail by way of example only with reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

- FIG. 1 is a side view of a shutter slat not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 2 is an elevation of a shutter slat not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 3 is a detailed view of a hooking track not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 4 is a detailed view of a receiving track not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 5 is an elevation of a window aperture including a rolling shutter not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 6 is a partial horizontal sectional view of a shutter slat engaged in a track, taken along lines A-A not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 7 is a side view of the cooperation of two shutter slats when the shutter slats are in an open position not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 8 is a detailed view of the cooperation between the hooking track and receiving track of the two shutter slats of FIG. 7 not within the scope of the claims;
- FIG. 9 is a side view of the cooperation of two shutter slats when the shutter slats are in a closed position not within the scope of the claims.
- FIG. 10 is a side view of the shutter slats of FIG. 9, showing the interaction between successive windings of shutter slats .
- FIG. 11 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of a shutter slat according to the present invention.
- FIG. 12 is a side view of a rolling shutter comprised of shutter slats of FIG. 11 in a retracted position.
- FIG. 13 is a detail side view of the shutter slats of FIG. 12.
- FIG. 14 is a side view of a further alternative embodiment of a shutter slat.
- FIG. 15 is a side view of a hinge formed by engagement of two shutter slats of FIG. 14.
- FIG. 16 is a photo of a rolling shutter mounted in an apparatus for testing resistance to water intrusion.
- FIG. 17 is a photo of a rolling shutter mounted in the apparatus of FIG. 16 exhibiting water intrusion during testing.
- FIG. 18 is a photo of a rolling shutter mounted in the apparatus of FIG. 16 exhibiting no water intrusion during testing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0014] FIGS. 1 and 2 show a shutter slat 1. Illustratively, shutter slat 1 is an elongated body of extruded aluminum having a body portion 4, a hooking track 7, and a receiving track 8. The body portion 4 is bound by an outward facing

side 2, an inward facing side 3, a first edge 5, a second edge 6, a first end 15 and a second end 16. In this embodiment, the slat is formed of a single ply of extruded aluminum; however, double-ply aluminum, as well as other metal or plastic materials is also contemplated.

5 [0015] FIG. 1 is a side view of a shutter slat 1. The body portion 4 is a curved single-wall having an outward facing side 2, an inward facing side 3, a first edge 5, and a second edge 6. The outward facing side 2 of body portion 4 has a convex cross-section and the inward facing side 3 has a concave cross-section when sectioned vertically at any location along the length of slat 1. The distance between outward facing side 2 and inward facing side 3 defines the thickness 50 of body portion 4.

10 [0016] FIG. 2 is an elevation of a low-clearance shutter slat 1. The distance between the upper end 52 of hooking track 7 and the lower end 53 of receiving track 8 defines the vertical height 54 of slat 1. However, each slat 1 in a rolling shutter 9 may not have the same vertical height 54. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the vertical height 54 of slat 1 is not critical so long as the slat 1 is conformed to roll into a shutter casing 12 (FIG. 5). It may be advantageous to vary the vertical heights 54 of slats 1 in a rolling shutter 9 to minimize the space required to retract the rolling shutter 9 into a fully closed position.

15 [0017] The distance between first end 15 and second end 16 of body portion 4 defines the overall horizontal width 55 of slat 1. The overall horizontal width 55 must be wide enough to cover a building aperture or other opening in which a rolling shutter 9 made with slats 1 is designed to protect.

20 [0018] Outward facing side 2 and inward facing side 3 are both formed with a radius of curvature 51. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that radius of curvature 51 is not critical so long as slat 1 is conformed to wrap around a spindle 19 (FIG. 9). The overall vertical height 54 and the radius of curvature 51 of body portion 4 cooperate to allow a rolling shutter 9 formed by slats 1 to roll when retracted around a spindle 19. The radius of curvature 51 of body portion 4, the overall vertical height 54, and the thickness 50 are selected to facilitate retraction and winding of a rolling shutter 9 formed from slats 1 around the spindle 19 and to provide strength to the rolling shutter 9.

25 [0019] FIG. 3 is a detailed view of hooking track 7, which is connected to body portion 4 at first edge 5, which is a smooth concave transition. Hooking track 7 includes a hook 30 with an outer surface 31, an inner surface 32, and a tip 33. Hooking track 7 is formed integrally with body portion 4. However, it is understood that hooking track 7 could be formed separately and fixed to body portion 4. It is also understood that hooking track 7 could, in the alternative, be located at second edge 6.

30 [0020] Hook 30 of hooking track 7 has a profile that is dimensioned to be substantially similar to the profile of articulation space 20 of receiving track 8. Hook 30 may have a single radius, or the radius may change along the profile of hook 30. In the embodiment shown, the radius of hook 30 decreases closer to tip 33.

35 [0021] Outer surface 31 has a radius of curvature that in conjunction with the radius of curvature of inner surface 32 causes hooking track 7 to have a substantially uniform thickness 56 from tip 33 to first end 5 of body portion 4. The thickness 56 of hooking track 7 in this embodiment is substantially similar to the thickness 50 of body portion 4. Hooking track 7 also has a vertical height 57 that extends from first edge 5 to upper end 52.

[0022] FIG. 4 is a detailed view of receiving track 8, which is connected to body portion 4 at second edge 6. Receiving track 8 includes a lip member 10, a guard member 11, and an articulation space 20. Receiving track 8 may also include a receptacle 23. Receiving track 8 is formed integrally with body portion 4. However, it is understood that receiving track 8 could be formed separately and fixed to body portion 4.

40 [0023] Receiving track 8 has a vertical height 58 that extends from second edge 6 to lower end 53. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the vertical height 58 of receiving track 8 is not critical so long as receiving track 8 is dimensioned to engage hooking track 7.

45 [0024] Lip member 10 has an outer lip surface 15, an articulating lip surface 16, and a tip 25. Outer lip surface 15 further includes an outer lip wall 40 and an outer lip curl 41. Outer lip wall 40 of outer lip surface 15 is contiguous with the inward facing side 3 of body portion 4 such that the curvatures 51 of inward facing side 3 and outer lip wall 40 are the same, and there is no break between inward facing side 3 and outer lip wall 40. This common curvature 51 minimizes the space taken up by slat 1 when a rolling shutter 9 made of slats 1 is retracted into a fully closed position.

50 [0025] Guard member 11 has an outer guard surface 17 and an articulating guard surface 18. As shown, articulating surfaces 16 and 18 may be wholly or partially concave. Such concave articulating surfaces allow for improved articulation between adjacent slats without the need to provide additional vertical clearance.

55 [0026] Articulation space 20 is the space within which a hooking track 7 of an adjacent slat 1 is received in receiving track 8 to form a rolling shutter 9. The tip 25 of lip member 10 and the articulating guard surface 18 of guard member 11 define an aperture 22 communicating with articulation space 20. Hook 30 of hooking track 7 of the adjacent slat 1 is dimensioned to enter articulation space 20 through aperture 22. The profile of articulation space 20 is dimensioned to substantially match the profile of hook 30 of hooking track 7. Tip 33 of hook 30 of the adjacent slat 1 seats against articulating lip surface 16 of lip member 10, thereby forming a hinge between hooking member 7 of the adjacent slat 1 and receptacle member 8. Outer surface 31 of hook 30 of the adjacent slat 1 contacts articulating guard surface 18 of guard member 11, thereby preventing hooking member 7 of the adjacent slat 1 from disengaging with receptacle member

8.

[0027] In prior art designs, receiving tracks have thin guard members that are substantially vertical when the slat is in a vertical position. The lowest point of such a prior art guard member extends below the lowest point of the communicating lip member. Guard member 11 is considerably shorter than the guard members of prior art slats, and the lowest point of guard member 11 terminates above the lowest point of lip member 10 when slat 1 is in a vertical position. Because guard member 11 is shorter in relation to the lip member, it is thickened and reinforced at the point where it engages the hooking track 7 of the adjacent slat 1 without appreciably increasing the amount of extruded aluminum required to form receiving track 8, further increasing the security of the hinge formed by two slats without requiring additional material expense. The increased thickness of guard member 11 also protects slat 1 from excessive articulation that may disengage the hinge formed with the hooking track of another slat 1.

[0028] Receptacle 23 is adapted to receive a retention or alignment device 29 (FIG. 6). This retention or alignment device may be a screw, bolt, or other device capable of being retained by the receptacle and capable of aligning slats with one another and/or retaining the slat to a guide. Articulating lip surface 16 has a shoulder 27 which separates articulation space 20 from receptacle 23, and articulating guard surface 18 has a shoulder 28 which separates articulation space 20 from receptacle 23. When slat 1 is in a vertical position, as shown in FIG. 1, receptacle 23 is located above shoulders 27 and 28. As shown in FIG. 4, it is advantageous to locate receptacle 23 between the body portion 4 and aperture 22. It is understood that if receiving track 8 were located at first edge 5 of slat 1, receptacle 23 still would be located between body portion 4 and aperture 22.

[0029] While receptacle 23 is a space distinct from articulation space 20 and separated by shoulders 27 and 28, as shown, receptacle 23 has a portion that is open to and in communication with articulation space 20. The hooking track 7 of an adjacent slat 1 cannot enter the gap between first shoulder 27 and second shoulder 28 and cannot be retained in receptacle 23. Although receptacle 23 is in open communication with articulation space 20, receptacle 23 is protected from the collection of dirt and grime by lip member 10 and guard member 11, and by the hooking track 7 of an adjacent slat 1. If desired, it is understood that receptacle 23 may be completely separated from articulation space 20. In such an embodiment, articulating surfaces 16 and 18 would be connected at shoulders 27 and 28 to provide a single, continuous articulating surface for the hooking track 7 of a second slat 1.

[0030] FIG. 5 shows an elevation of a plurality of shutter slats 1, articulated into a rolling shutter 9 which may be installed on a building aperture such as a window or door. Details of the building aperture are not illustrated for the sake of clarity. The building aperture is further equipped with shutter casing 12 and a pair of guides 13 and 14, located on opposite lateral edges of the building aperture. Rolling shutter 9 may be rolled up for storage within shutter casing 12. The first and second ends 15 and 16 of slat 1, as shown in FIG. 2, are adjacent guides 13 and 14. Retention screw 29 provides for secure alignment of ends 15 and 16 with guides 13 and 14.

[0031] FIG. 6 is a partial sectional view taken along lines A-A of FIG. 5. A shutter slat 1 is shown in combination with a guide 13 and a retention screw 29. Retention screw 29 is preferably inserted in receptacle 23 of shutter slat 1 for use with guide 13. The head 44 of the retention screw 29 protrudes from receptacle 23 and slides within vertical guide 13 provided at the end of rolling shutter 9. In this illustrative embodiment, retention screw 29 does not restrict the rotation or pivoting of hooking track 7 within receiving track 8. As illustrated, for minimization of the rolling shutter, the diameter of the head 44 of retention screw 29 is not larger than the external profile of receiving track 8. Because of the space between head 44 of screw 29 and first end 15 of slat 1, the receiving track 8 of one slat 1 may slide horizontally with respect to the hooking track 7 of another slat 1. The amount of horizontal sliding may be limited in part by the space between head 44 of screw 29 and first end 15 of slat 1 or by the configuration of guides 13 and 14. An extended screw (not shown) with an extension member may be used in place of screw 29. The extension member of an extended screw is longer than head 44 of screw 29 and is better adapted to retain rolling shutter 9 within guides 13 and 14 during either an attempted break in or extreme wind conditions. An example of an extended screw is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,784,522.

[0032] FIG. 7 is a side view showing the cooperation of two slats 1a and 1b, and FIG. 8 is a detailed view of the cooperation of receiving track 8 of slat 1a and hooking track 7 of slat 1b. Both FIG. 7 and FIG. 8 show slats 1a and 1b engaging when the shutter slats are in an open position. As shown in FIG. 7, the bottom slat 1b is in a vertical position, i.e. the position as in an open shutter, with the vertical axis 59 of slat 1a substantially or completely in line with vertical axis 60 of slat 1b. There is very little clearance space provided between slats. Still, bottom slat 1b can articulate in a clockwise direction.

[0033] As shown in FIG. 8, hooking track 7 of slat 1b is slidably engaged with receiving track 8 of slat 1a to form a hinge between slats 1a and 1b. The outer surface 31 of hook 30 of slat 1b is convex and seats against the articulating lip surface 16 of lip member 10 and the articulating guard surface 18 of guard member 11 of slat 1a. Tip 33 of hook 30 of slat 1b also seats against articulating lip surface 16 of lip member 10 of slat 1a. Lip member 10 of slat 1a retains hook 30 of slat 1b in articulation space 20. Tip 25 of lip member 10 of slat 1a extends into a space defined by hook 30 of slat 1b. Tip 25 of lip member 10 of slat 1a also curls into articulation space 20, providing additional security to the hinge formed by hooking track 7 of slat 1b and receiving track 8 of slat 1a.

[0034] Guard member 11 shields the connection of hooking track 7 of slat 1b with lip member 10 of slat 1a, preventing hooking track 7 of slat 1b from disengaging from receiving track 8 of slat 1a. Guard member 11 also protects hooking track 7 of slat 1b and lip member 10 of slat 1a from exposure to forces applied to the outward facing sides 2 of slats 1a and b. In the open position, the weight bearing portion of receiving track 8 is lip member 10. Because hooking track 7 of slat 1b does not bear directly upon guard member 11 of slat 1a, damage to the outward facing side 2 of slat 1a, and to guard member 11 of slat 1a, is less likely to disengage the articulation between slats 1a and 2b than in prior art shutters in which an exposed portion of the lower track was weight bearing.

[0035] One advantage to the design of lip member 10 and guard member 11 is that slats 1a and 1b do not retain water in the hinge formed by hooking track 7 of slat 1b and receiving track 8 of slat 1a. Lip member 10 of slat 1a, at its lowest point, is horizontally displaced from the intersection of body portion 4 and hooking track 7 of slat 1b. The intersection of body portion 4 and hooking track 7 of slat 1b is a smooth transition. This design allows water to flow cleanly from lip member 10 of slat 1a without draining into the hinge formed by the intersection of slats 1a and 1b.

[0036] Slat 1 does not require a protrusion to prevent excessive articulation. With slat 1, guard member 11 is thickened in comparison to prior art slats. The thickness of guard member 11 and the shape of lip member 10 prevent slat 1 from excessive articulation, and there is no need for a protrusion on hooking member 7. Without a protrusion, there is no channel to retain water that drips off lip member 10. If water were to be retained, it could freeze and damage the hinge.

[0037] FIG. 9 is a side view showing the cooperation of two slats 1c and 1d engaging when the slats are in a closed position. As shown, tip 25 of lip member 10 of slat 1c lies flush against inner surface 32 of hook 30 of slat 1d, and body portions 4 of slats 1c and 1d form a substantially circular arc when the slats are in a fully closed position. This arc allows an initial subassembly of slats 1 of a rolling shutter 9 to lie substantially flush against spindle 19 when the slats are in a fully closed position, and allows subsequent subassemblies of slats 1 to form similar arcs around the initial subassembly and around other subassemblies. Those skilled in the art will understand that it may be advantageous to alter the arcs of the slats as the distance between the slats and the spindle increases to minimize the overall space needed for the rolling shutter 9 in its fully closed position.

[0038] The shape of guard member 11 further minimizes the overall radius of a rolling shutter 9 of slats 1 when the shutter is in a closed position. As set out above, guard member 11 is shorter and thicker than prior art slats, and the lowest point of guard member 11 is above the lowest point of lip member 10 when slat 1 is in a vertical position. As shown in FIG. 9, when slats 1c and 1d are in a closed position, guard member 11 of slat 1c, at its furthest point from the center 65 of spindle 19, is located approximately the same distance from the center 65 of spindle 19 as hooking track 7 of slat 1d at its furthest point from the center 65 of spindle 19. This configuration minimizes the overall radius of a rolling shutter 9 of slats 1 when the shutter is in a closed position by minimizing the overall radius taken up by each subassembly of slats circling spindle 19. The outer surface of guard 11, furthermore, is formed to be substantially parallel to the curvature of the body, thereby reducing the overall radius of the rolled up shutter slat.

[0039] In a preferred embodiment, the slat is provided with a bend or indent between the hooking track and the body of the slat. As best shown in FIG. 3, slat 1 has a bend between the body 4 and hooking track 7, at the first edge 5. The bend allows the hinge between adjacent slats to form a smooth transition. For example, FIGs. 7 and 8 show a hinge between the slats 1a and 1b in the vertical position. When the hooking track 7 of a slat 1b is engaged in the receiving track 8 of a slat 1a, the bend permits a smooth transition to be formed between the outer surface 31 of hook 30 and the outer guard surface 17 of the guard member 11. This smooth transition is believed to allow water to flow cleanly over the hinge, without collecting and draining into the hinge. It has further been found that the more acute the angle of the bend, the more effective in reducing the infiltration of water into the hinge.

[0040] In some slat configurations, the presence of a bend between the body and hooking track can interfere with the ability to minimize the space required to retract the rolling shutter into a fully closed position. For example, FIG. 10 shows slats 1 with a hooking track 7 and a receiving track 8 that project above the convex curvature of the body 4 of the slat - i.e. projects from the outward facing side 2. The engagement of the hooking track 7 and receiving track 8 forms a hinge 62 that projects above the common convex curvature of the slats 1, and creates gaps 64 between the bodies 4 of adjacent slats in successive windings. These gaps interfere with a compact fit when the shutter is rolled into a retracted or a fully closed position.

[0041] It has been found that the space required for the rolling shutter in the retracted position can be minimized without sacrificing the bend between the body and hooking track, by forming the slat with a receiving track that projects below the concave curvature of the body of the slat -- i.e. projects from the inward facing side. Referring to FIGs. 11 and 12, an alternative embodiment of a slat is shown having a receiving track with a lip member that projects below the concave curvature of the inward facing side of the body. The guard member of the receiving track extends along the curvature of the body.

[0042] As shown in FIG. 11, slat 100 has a body 104 with a first edge 105 and a second edge 106 opposite the first edge. Body 104 has a curvature with a radius of curvature 151, a convex outward facing side 102 and a concave inward facing side 103. A hooking track 107 is connected to the body 104 at the first edge 105, and a receiving track 108 is connected to the body at the second edge 106.

5 [0043] Receiving track 108 includes a lip member 110, a guard member 111, and an articulation space 120. Lip member 110 comprises a base 168 that is adjacent to the end 106 of body 104, and an outer lip wall 140. Lip member 110 projects below the concave inward facing side 103 of body 104 by a height 166. Guard member 111 extends along the curvature of body 104. Articulation space 120 is in communication with an aperture 122 that is defined between lip member 110 and guard member 111. Articulation space 120 is sized and shaped to hingedly engage the hooking track 107. Receiving track 108 may also include a receptacle 123 defined between the lip member 110 and guard member 111, that is sized and shaped to receive a retention or alignment device (not shown) as previously described.

10 [0044] Hooking track 107 comprises a hook 130 with an outer surface 131, an inner surface 132, a base 170 adjacent to end 105 of body 104, and a tip 133. Hook 130 is sized and shaped to be substantially similar to the size and shape of articulation space 120 of receiving track 108. A bend 172 having an interior angle 174 is formed between hooking track 107 and body 104. Bend 172 causes hooking track 107 to project above the convex outward facing side 102 of body 104 by a height 176.

15 [0045] FIGs. 12 and 13 show a rolling shutter in a retracted position, that comprises a plurality of slats 100 forming a chain extending from a spindle 119. The hooking track 107 of each successive slat 100 is hingedly engaged in the receiving track 108 of the preceding slat 100 in the chain. In the retracted position, the chain of slats is wound about spindle 119 in a series of windings that are increasingly distal to the spindle.

20 [0046] An example of a single winding is shown by the slats 100a, 100b, 100c, 100d and 100e -- i.e. where slat 100a is the initial slat in the winding positioned closest to the spindle, slat 100e is the last slat in the winding positioned furthest from the spindle, and slats 100b, 100c and 100d are intermediate slats positioned between the initial and last slats 100a and 100e. As shown in FIG. 13, the hooking track 107a of the initial slat 100a is positioned adjacent to the receiving track 108e of the last slat 100e. In addition, the body 104e of the last slat 100e overlaps the hooking track 107a of the initial slat 100a. Conversely, the body 104a of the first slat 100a underlaps the receiving track 108e of the last slat 100e. Similarly, the intermediate slats 100b, 100c and 100d have hooking tracks 107 that are positioned adjacent to the receiving tracks 108 and are overlapped by the bodies 104 of the slats in the successive winding, and have bodies 104 that underlap the receiving tracks 108 of the slats in the successive winding.

25 [0047] To minimize the space required in the retracted position, slat 100 may be configured with a receiving track 108 having a lip member 110 that projects below (inward) the concave side 103 of body 104 at a height 166 that is approximately the same as the height 176 that the hooking track 107 projects above (outward) the convex side 102 of the body 104. The guard member 111 of the receiving track 108 has a curvature that extends along the curvature of body 104, and the outer wall 140 of the lip member 110 of receiving track 108 may also have a curvature that is the same or approximately the same as the curvature of body 104. In addition, the base 168 of the receiving track 108 adjacent to the end 106 of body 104 may be sized and shaped to be complementary to the size and shape of the base 170 of the hooking track 107 adjacent to the end 105 of body 104.

30 [0048] As discussed above, the curvature and vertical height of the body 104 may be varied to minimize the space required by the rolling shutter in the retracted position. As is apparent in FIG. 12, the radius and circumference of each successive winding increases the further away from the spindle. Thus the radius 151 of the curvature of slats 100 may increase the further away from the spindle 119 -- i.e. the radius of curvature of the body 104 of a slat proximal to the spindle may be shorter than the radius of a slat distal to the spindle. Similarly, height of slats 100 may increase the further away from the spindle 119 -- i.e., the height between ends 105 and 106 of the body 104 of a slat proximal to the spindle may be shorter than the height of a slat distal to the spindle.

35 [0049] In another embodiment, the interior angle 174 of the bend 172 may vary between slats in a rolling shutter. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that, as the radius 151 of the curvature of the body 104 increases, the interior angle 174 of the bend 172 may also increase to accommodate the flatter curvature of the body and minimize any gap between the bodies of adjacent slats in successive windings. Thus, the interior angle 174 of the bend 172 of a slat 100 proximal to the spindle 119 may be smaller than the interior angle of a slat distal to the spindle.

40 [0050] In a further embodiment, each winding of the rolling shutter in the retracted position has the same number of slats. In the embodiment of FIG. 12, each winding comprises 5 slats, where each of the hinges 162 is seated against a preceding hinge to form a compact roll.

45 [0051] In addition to minimizing the space required in a retracted position, these embodiments are believed to provide further advantages. As discussed above, the receiving track 108 may have a guard member 111 with a curvature that is the same or similar to the curvature of body 104, and with a lip member that 110 that projects below the concave inward facing side 103 of the body. This configuration minimizes the profile of the hinge 162 on the convex outward facing side and smooths the transition between engaged shutter slats 100, which allows water to flow more cleanly off the exterior surface of the rolling shutter, and reduces any projecting surfaces where water may collect and drain into the hinge. The minimal profile of the hinge 162 also reduces the exposure of the receiving track 108 and hooking track 107 on the exterior outward facing side 102 of the rolling shutter, which may otherwise provide a weak point to force apart the engaged shutter slats. The engagement of the receiving track 108 and hooking track 107 is moved to the interior side 103 of the rolling shutter, allowing the guard member 111 to more effectively protect the hooking track from

forces applied to the outward facing sides 102 of the shutter slats.

[0052] In yet another embodiment, the slat may be configured to further minimize the profile of the hinge 262. Figures 14 and 15 show a slat 200 with a body 204, a hooking track 207 and a receiving track 208. Body 204 has a convex outward facing surface 202 with a curvature having a radius 251. Receiving track 208 has a guard member 211 with an outer guard surface 217 that generally extends along the curvature of outward facing surface 202 of body 204. Thus, outer guard surface 217 and outward facing surface 202 form a surface with a generally continuous curvature, which further minimizes the profile of the outward facing surface of the hinge 262.

[0053] In a preferred embodiment, the hooking track 207 is also sized and shaped to minimize the profile of the outward facing surface of hinge 262. As best shown in FIG. 15, when adjacent slats are in the vertical position, the outer surface 231 of hooking track 207 does not generally project beyond a tangent (plane) 264 to the outer guard surface 217 of the receiving track 208. More preferably, when hooking track 207 is engaged in receiving track 208, the outer surface 231 and outer guard surface 217 form a hinge surface that extends along the curvature of outward facing surface 202. Thus, the hinge surface and outward facing surface 202 form a surface with a generally continuous curvature. Consequently, when adjacent slats are in the vertical position, the junction between the two slats is essentially the intersection between the curvatures 251 of the outward facing sides 202 of the two shutter slats. This configuration is also shown by the adjacent vertical slats in FIG. 12.

[0054] The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventors to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the scope of the invention.

[0055] Shutter slats with different designs were tested for resistance to water intrusion. Shutter Slat A has a conventional slat design, with a receiving track that projects from the convex outward facing side of the slat. Shutter Slat B has a slat design similar to that shown in FIGs. 11 and 14, as discussed above.

[0056] Testing was performed by mounting a shutter in a vertical frame or buck, as shown in FIG. 16. The hinges between adjacent slats of the shutter were compressed by the weight of the shutter. A spray rack was positioned on the exterior side of the shutter, with multiple spray nozzles directed toward the convex outward facing side of the slats. The spray nozzles were centered on the hinges, with a spray angle of 0°, +45° or -45° from horizontal. Water was sprayed against the shutter for a period of 10 minutes, at a flow rate of either 11.36, 15.14 or 18.93 lpm (litres per minute) (3, 4 or 5 gpm (gallons per minute)). A catch trough was positioned on the interior side of the shutter, at the bottom of the shutter to measure the amount of water (ml) that penetrated through the hinge from the exterior side.

Table 1: Water Intrusion Results

	0° Spray Angle			+45° Spray Angle			-45° Spray Angle		
	18.93 lpm (5 gpm)	15.14 lpm (4 gpm)	11.36 lpm (3 gpm)	18.93 lpm (5 gpm)	15.14 lpm (4 gpm)	11.36 lpm (3 gpm)	18.93 lpm (5 gpm)	15.14 lpm (4 gpm)	11.36 lpm (3 gpm)
Slat A	20 ml	NM	0 ml	NM	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml
Slat B	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml	0 ml

[0057] The results of the water intrusion testing is shown in Table 1. Significant amounts of water were found to penetrate the conventional shutter design Slat A at 18.93 lpm (5 gpm) with a 0° spray angle. Immediate, steady drips from multiple hinges were observed, as shown in FIG. 17. Slow drips from a single hinge producing non-measurable (NM) amounts of water were also observed at 15.14 lpm (4 gpm) with a 0° spray angle, and at 18.93 lpm (5 gpm) with a +45° spray angle. In contrast, no water was found to penetrate the shutter design Slat B under any conditions, as shown in FIG. 18.

Claims

1. A slat (100, 200) for a rolling shutter, comprising:

- a single-walled body (104, 204) having a curvature with a convex side (102, 202) and a concave side (103), a first end (105) and a second end (106);
- a hooking track (107, 207) positioned at the first end (105);
- a bend formed between the body and the hooking track (107, 207), the hooking track projecting above the

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convex side of the body (104, 204);

a receiving track (108, 208) positioned at the second end (106), the receiving track including a guard member (111, 211) extending along the curvature of the body, and a lip member (110, 210) adjacent to the second end (106), the lip member (110, 200) including a curl and projecting below the concave side (103) of the body (104, 204); and

an articulation space (120) defined between the lip member (110, 210) and guard member (111, 211), the articulation space sized and shaped to hingedly engage the hooking track (107, 207).

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2. The slat of claim 1, wherein the lip member (110, 210) projects below the concave side (103) of the body (104, 204) at a first height, and the hooking track (107, 207) projects above the convex side (102, 202) of the body (104, 204) at a second height that is approximately the same as the first height.
3. The slat of claim 1, wherein the hooking track (107, 207) includes a first base (170) adjacent to the body and the lip member (110, 210) has a second base (168) adjacent to the body, and wherein the first and second bases are sized and shaped to be complementary.
4. The slat of claim 1, wherein the convex side (102, 202) of the body (104, 204) has a first surface with a first surface curvature, and the guard member (111, 211) has a second surface that extends along the first surface curvature.
5. The slat of claim 1, wherein the lip member (110, 210) has a curvature that is approximately the same as the curvature of the body (104, 204).
6. A rolling shutter (9), comprising:
 - a spindle (119);
 - a plurality of slats (100, 200) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the plurality of slats (100, 200) form a chain extending from the spindle (119), the hooking track (107, 207) of each successive slat engaged in the receiving track (108, 208) of the preceding slat in the chain.
7. The rolling shutter of claim 6, wherein the slats have a height between the first and second ends (15, 16) of the body (104, 204), and wherein the rolling shutter (9) has a retracted position in which the plurality of slats (100, 200) are wound about the spindle (119) with at least one slat proximal and one slat distal to the spindle, and the height of the proximal slat is shorter than the height of the distal slat.
8. The rolling shutter of claim 7, wherein the height of the plurality of slats (100, 200) increases the further away from the spindle (119).
9. The rolling shutter of claim 7, wherein the curvature of the body (104, 204) has a radius, and the radius of the proximal slat is shorter than the radius of the distal slat.
10. The rolling shutter of claim 9, wherein the radius of the plurality of slats (100, 200) increases the further away from the spindle (119).
11. The rolling shutter of claim 7, wherein the bend between the body (104, 204) and the hooking track (107, 207) has an angle, and the angle of the proximal slat is smaller than the angle of the distal slat.
12. The rolling shutter of claim 11, wherein the angle of the plurality of slats (100, 200) increases the further away from the spindle (119).
13. The rolling shutter of claim 7, wherein the plurality of slats (100, 200) are wound about the spindle (119) with a plurality of successive windings.
14. The rolling shutter of claim 13, wherein the plurality of windings has a first winding and a second successive winding, and wherein the hooking track (107, 207) of a slat (100, 200) in the first winding is overlapped by the body (104, 204) and is adjacent to the receiving track (108, 208) of a slat (100, 200) in the second successive winding.
15. The rolling shutter of claim 13, wherein at least one winding comprises a series of slats (100, 200) having an initial slat positioned closest to the spindle (119) and a last slat positioned furthest from the spindle, and wherein the

hooking track (107, 207) of the initial slat is overlapped by the body and is adjacent to the receiving track (108, 208) of the last slat.

5 16. The rolling shutter of claim 15, wherein the series of slats includes an intermediate slat positioned between the initial and last slats, and wherein the hooking track (107, 207) of the intermediate slat is overlapped by the body (104, 204) and is adjacent to the receiving track (108, 208) of a slat in a successive winding.

17. The rolling shutter of claim 13, wherein each of the windings comprises the same number of slats.

10 18. The rolling shutter of claim 13, wherein each of the windings comprises 5 slats.

19. A rolling shutter, comprising:

15 first and second slats (100, 200), each according to claim 1, wherein for each slat:

the convex side (102, 202) of the body (104, 204) has a first surface with a first surface curvature, the hooking track (107, 207) has a second surface, the guard member (111, 211) has a third surface, and wherein the second surface of the first slat does not project beyond a tangent to the third surface of the 20 second slat, when the hooking track (107, 207) of the first slat is engaged in the receiving track (108, 208) of the second slat and the first and second slats are in a vertical position.

20 20. The rolling shutter of claim 19, further comprising a hinge formed by engagement of the hooking track (107, 207) of the first slat in the receiving track (108, 208) of the second slat, and wherein the second and third surfaces form 25 a hinge surface that extends along the first surface curvature.

Patentansprüche

30 1. Lamelle (100, 200) für einen Rollladen, die Folgendes umfasst:

einen einwandigen Körper (104, 204), eine Krümmung mit einer konvexen Seite (102, 202) und einer konkaven Seite (103), ein erstes Ende (105) und ein zweites Ende (106) aufweisend;
eine Einhakschiene (107, 207), positioniert am ersten Ende (105);
35 einen Bogen, gebildet zwischen dem Körper und der Einhakschiene (107, 207), wobei die Einhakschiene über die konvexe Seite des Körpers (104, 204) hinausragt;
eine Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208), positioniert am zweiten Ende (106), wobei die Aufnahmeschiene ein Schutzelement (111, 211), das sich entlang der Krümmung des Körpers erstreckt, und ein Lippenelement (110, 210) angrenzend an das zweite Ende (106) umfasst, wobei das Lippenelement (110, 210) eine Rollbiegung umfasst und unter der konkaven Seite (103) des Körpers (104, 204) herausragt, und
40 einen Gelenkraum (120), definiert zwischen dem Lippenelement (110, 210) und einem Schutzelement (111, 211), wobei der Gelenkraum dimensioniert und geformt ist, um scharnierartig in die Einhakschiene (107, 207) einzugreifen.

45 2. Lamelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Lippenelement (110, 210) unter der konkaven Seite (103) des Körpers (104, 204) bei einer ersten Höhe herausragt, und wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) über der konvexen Seite (102, 202) des Körpers (104, 204) bei einer zweiten Höhe herausragt, die ungefähr die gleiche wie die erste Höhe ist.

50 3. Lamelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) eine erste Basis (170) angrenzend an den Körper umfasst und wobei das Lippenelement (110, 210) eine zweite Basis (168) angrenzend an den Körper aufweist, und wobei die erste und die zweite Basis dimensioniert und geformt sind, um komplementär zu sein.

55 4. Lamelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die konvexe Seite (102, 202) des Körpers (104, 204) eine erste Oberfläche mit einer ersten Oberflächenkrümmung aufweist, und wobei das Schutzelement (111, 211) eine zweite Oberfläche aufweist, die sich entlang der ersten Oberflächenkrümmung erstreckt.

5. Lamelle nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Lippenelement (110, 210) eine Krümmung aufweist, die ungefähr die gleiche wie die Krümmung des Körpers (104, 204) ist.

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6. Rollladen (9), der Folgendes umfasst:

eine Spindel (119);
mehrere Lamellen (100, 200) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5,
wobei die mehreren Lamellen (100, 200) eine Kette bilden, die sich von der Spindel (119) erstreckt, wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) der einzelnen aufeinander folgenden Lamellen in die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) der vorherigen Lamelle in der Kette eingreift.

7. Rollladen nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Lamellen eine Höhe zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Ende (15, 16) des Körpers (104, 204) aufweisen und wobei der Rollladen (9) eine eingezogene Position hat, in der mehrere Lamellen (100, 200) um die Spindel (119) gewickelt sind, mit zumindest einer proximalen Lamelle und einer distalen Lamelle bezüglich der Spindel, und wobei die Höhe der proximalen Lamelle kürzer als die Höhe der distalen Lamelle ist.

8. Rollladen nach Anspruch 7, wobei sich die Höhe der mehreren Lamellen (100, 200) vergrößert, je weiter sie von der Spindel (119) entfernt sind.

9. Rollladen nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Krümmung des Körpers (104, 204) einen Radius aufweist und wobei der Radius der proximalen Lamelle kürzer als der Radius der distalen Lamelle ist.

10. Rollladen nach Anspruch 9, wobei sich der Radius der mehreren Lamellen (100, 200) vergrößert, je weiter sie von der Spindel (119) entfernt sind.

11. Rollladen nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Bogen zwischen dem Körper (104, 204) und der Einhakschiene (107, 207) einen Winkel aufweist, und wobei der Winkel der proximalen Lamelle kleiner als der Winkel der distalen Lamelle ist.

12. Rollladen nach Anspruch 11, wobei sich der Winkel der mehreren Lamellen (100, 200) vergrößert, je weiter sie von der Spindel (119) entfernt sind.

13. Rollladen nach Anspruch 7, wobei die mehreren Lamellen (100, 200) mit mehreren aufeinander folgenden Wicklungen um die Spindel (119) gewickelt sind.

14. Rollladen nach Anspruch 13, wobei die mehreren Wicklungen eine erste Wicklung und eine zweite darauf folgende Wicklung aufweisen, und wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) einer Lamelle (100, 200) in der ersten Wicklung durch den Körper (104, 204) überlappt werden und angrenzend an die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) einer Lamelle (100, 200) in der zweiten darauf folgenden Wicklung sind.

15. Rollladen nach Anspruch 13, wobei zumindest eine Wicklung eine Reihe von Lamellen (100, 200) umfasst, eine anfängliche Lamelle, die der Spindel (119) am nächsten positioniert ist, und eine letzte Lamelle, die am weitesten von der Spindel entfernt positioniert ist, aufweisend, und wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) der anfänglichen Lamelle überlappt wird durch den Körper und angrenzend ist an die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) der letzten Lamelle.

16. Rollladen nach Anspruch 15, wobei die Reihe von Lamellen eine Zwischenlamelle umfasst, die zwischen der anfänglichen und der letzten Lamelle positioniert ist, und wobei die Einhakschiene (107, 207) der Zwischenlamelle überlappt wird durch den Körper (104, 204) und angrenzend ist an die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) einer Lamelle in einer darauf folgenden Wicklung.

17. Rollladen nach Anspruch 13, wobei jede der Wicklungen die gleiche Anzahl von Lamellen umfasst.

18. Rollladen nach Anspruch 13, wobei jede der Wicklungen 5 Lamellen umfasst.

19. Rollladen, der Folgendes umfasst: erste und zweite Lamellen (100, 200), jeweils nach Anspruch 1, wobei für jede Lamelle:

die konvexe Seite (102, 202) des Körpers (104, 204) eine erste Oberfläche mit einer ersten Oberflächenkrümmung aufweist,
die Einhakschiene (107, 207) eine zweite Oberfläche aufweist,
das Schutzelement (111, 211) eine dritte Oberfläche aufweist, und

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wobei die zweite Oberfläche der ersten Lamelle nicht über eine Tangente an der dritten Oberfläche der zweiten Lamelle hinausragt, wenn die Einhakschiene (107, 207) der ersten Lamelle in die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) der zweiten Lamelle eingreift und die erste und die zweite Lamelle in einer vertikalen Position sind.

- 5 **20.** Rollladen nach Anspruch 19, ferner umfassend ein Scharnier, das durch Eingriff der Einhakschiene (107, 207) der ersten Lamelle in die Aufnahmeschiene (108, 208) der zweiten Lamelle gebildet wird, und wobei die zweite und die dritte Oberfläche eine Scharnieroberfläche bilden, die sich entlang der ersten Oberflächenkrümmung erstreckt.

10 **Revendications**

- 1.** lame (100, 200) pour un volet roulant, comprenant :

15 un corps à paroi unique (104, 204) ayant une courbure avec un côté convexe (102, 202) et un côté concave (103), une première extrémité (105) et une seconde extrémité (106) ;
une piste d'accrochage (107, 207) positionnée au niveau de la première extrémité (105) ;
un coude formé entre le corps et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207), la piste d'accrochage faisant saillie au-dessus du côté convexe du corps (104, 204) ;
20 une piste de réception (108, 208) positionnée au niveau de la seconde extrémité (106), la piste de réception comprenant un élément de garde (111, 211) s'étendant le long de la courbure du corps, et un élément de lèvre (110, 210) adjacent à la seconde extrémité (106), l'élément de lèvre (110, 200) comprenant une boucle et faisant saillie sous le côté concave (103) du corps (104, 204) ; et
un espace d'articulation (120) défini entre l'élément de lèvre (110, 210) et l'élément de protection (111, 211), l'espace d'articulation étant dimensionné et formé pour venir en prise de manière articulée avec la piste d'accrochage (107, 207).

2. lame selon la revendication 1, l'élément de lèvre (110, 210) faisant saillie sous le côté concave (103) du corps (104, 204) au niveau d'une première hauteur, et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) faisant saillie au-dessus du côté convexe (102, 202) du corps (104, 204) au niveau d'une seconde hauteur qui est approximativement la même que la première hauteur.

3. lame selon la revendication 1, la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) comprenant une première base (170) adjacente au corps et l'élément de lèvre (110, 210) ayant une seconde base (168) adjacente au corps, et les première et seconde bases étant dimensionnées et formées pour être complémentaires.

4. lame selon la revendication 1, le côté convexe (102, 202) du corps (104, 204) ayant une première surface avec une première courbure de surface, et l'élément de protection (111, 211) ayant une deuxième surface qui s'étend le long de la première courbure de surface.

5. lame selon la revendication 1, l'élément de lèvre (110, 210) ayant une courbure qui est approximativement la même que la courbure du corps (104, 204).

- 6.** volet roulant (9), comprenant :

45 un axe (119) ;
une pluralité de lames (100, 200) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5,
la pluralité de lames (100, 200) formant une chaîne s'étendant depuis l'axe (119), la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) de chaque lame successive venant en prise avec la piste de réception (108, 208) de la lame précédente dans la chaîne.

50 **7.** volet roulant selon la revendication 6, les lames ayant une hauteur entre les première et seconde extrémités (15, 16) du corps (104, 204), et le volet roulant (9) ayant une position rétractée dans laquelle la pluralité de lames (100, 200) sont enroulées autour de l'axe (119) avec au moins une lame proximale et une lame distale par rapport à l'axe, et la hauteur de la lame proximale étant plus courte que la hauteur de la lame distale.

55 **8.** volet roulant selon la revendication 7, la hauteur de la pluralité de lames (100, 200) augmentant à mesure que l'on s'éloigne de l'axe (119).

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9. Volet roulant selon la revendication 7, la courbure du corps (104, 204) ayant un rayon, et le rayon de la lame proximale étant plus court que le rayon de la lame distale.
- 5 10. Volet roulant selon la revendication 9, le rayon de la pluralité de lames (100, 200) augmentant à mesure que l'on s'éloigne de l'axe (119).
11. Volet roulant selon la revendication 7, la courbure entre le corps (104, 204) et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) ayant un angle, et l'angle de la lame proximale étant plus petit que l'angle de la lame distale.
- 10 12. Volet roulant selon la revendication 11, l'angle de la pluralité de lames (100, 200) augmentant à mesure que l'on s'éloigne de l'axe (119).
13. Volet roulant selon la revendication 7, la pluralité de lames (100, 200) étant enroulées autour de l'axe (119) avec une pluralité d'enroulements successifs.
- 15 14. Volet roulant selon la revendication 13, la pluralité d'enroulements ayant un premier enroulement et un second enroulement successif, et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) d'une lame (100, 200) dans le premier enroulement étant recouverte par le corps (104, 204) et étant adjacente à la piste de réception (108, 208) d'une lame (100, 200) dans le second enroulement successif.
- 20 15. Volet roulant selon la revendication 13, au moins un enroulement comprenant une série de lames (100, 200) ayant une lame initiale positionnée le plus près de l'axe (119) et une dernière lame positionnée le plus loin de l'axe, et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) de la lame initiale étant recouverte par le corps et étant adjacente à la piste de réception (108, 208) de la dernière lame.
- 25 16. Volet roulant selon la revendication 15, la série de lames comprenant une lame intermédiaire positionnée entre la lame initiale et la dernière lame, et la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) de la lame intermédiaire étant recouverte par le corps (104, 204) et étant adjacente à la piste de réception (108, 208) d'une lame dans un enroulement successif.
- 30 17. Volet roulant selon la revendication 13, chacun des enroulements comprenant le même nombre de lames.
18. Volet roulant selon la revendication 13, chacun des enroulements comprenant 5 lames.
19. Volet roulant, comprenant :
- 35 des première et seconde lames (100, 200), chacune selon la revendication 1, pour chaque lame :
- le côté convexe (102, 202) du corps (104, 204) ayant une première surface avec une première courbure de surface,
- la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) ayant une deuxième surface, l'élément de protection (111, 211) ayant une
- 40 troisième surface, et
- la deuxième surface de la première lame ne faisant pas saillie au-delà d'une tangente à la troisième surface de la seconde lame, lorsque la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) de la première lame vient en prise avec la piste de réception (108, 208) de la seconde lame et que les première et seconde lames sont dans une position verticale.
- 45 20. Volet roulant selon la revendication 19, comprenant en outre une charnière formée par mise en prise de la piste d'accrochage (107, 207) de la première lame dans la piste de réception (108, 208) de la seconde lame, et les deuxième et troisième surfaces formant une surface de charnière qui s'étend le long de la première courbure de surface.
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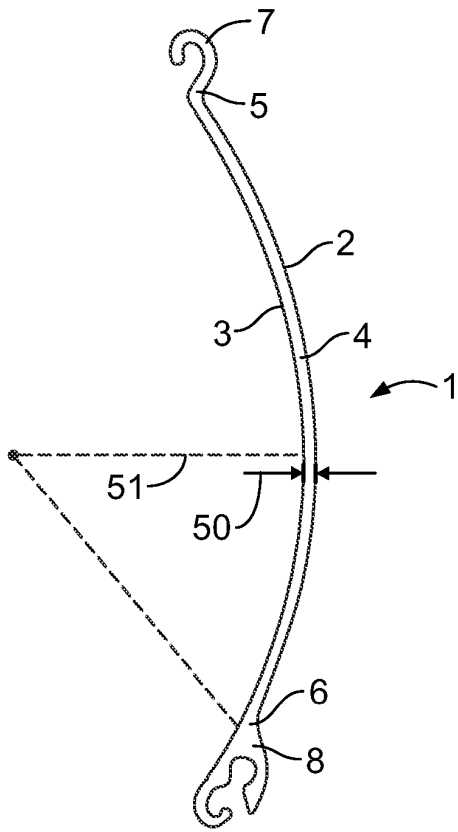


FIG. 1

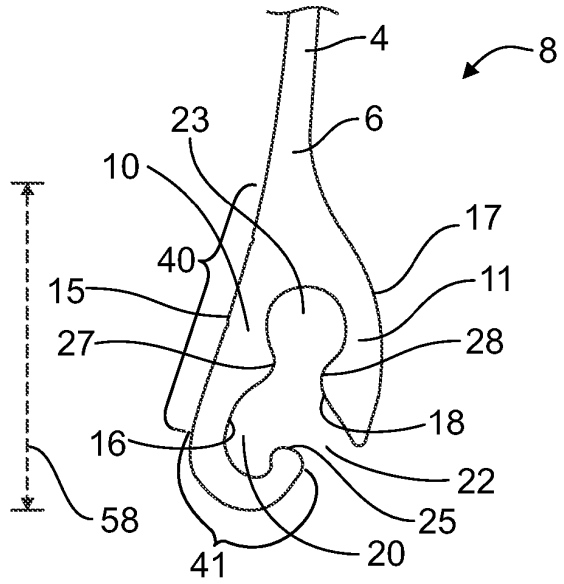


FIG. 4

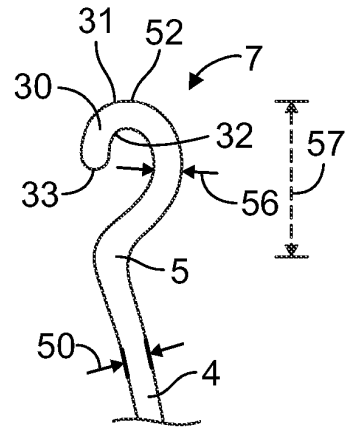


FIG. 3

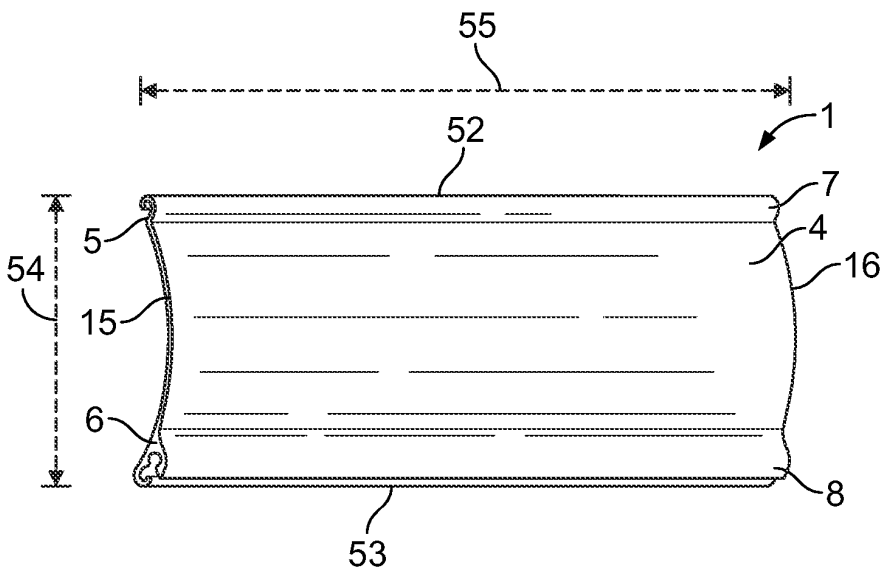


FIG. 2

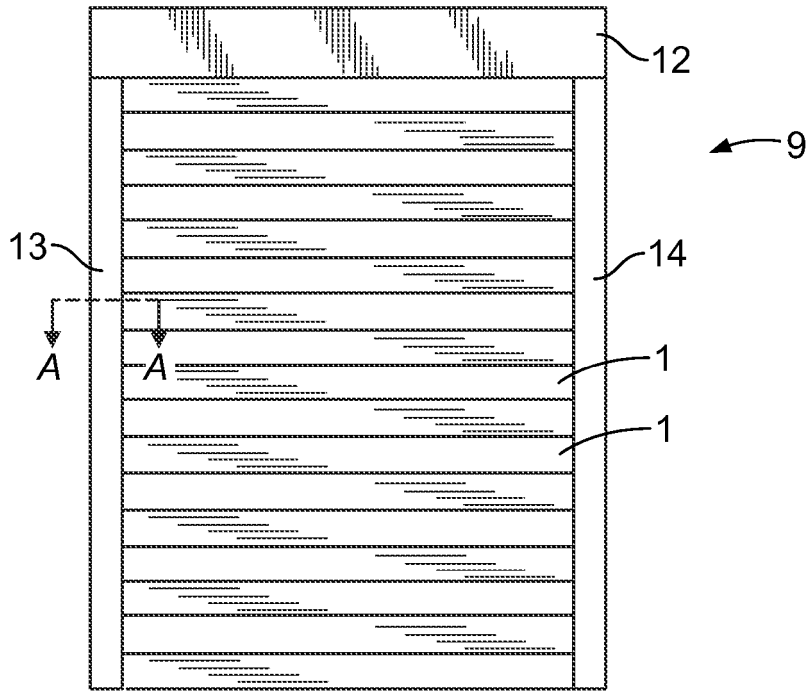


FIG. 5

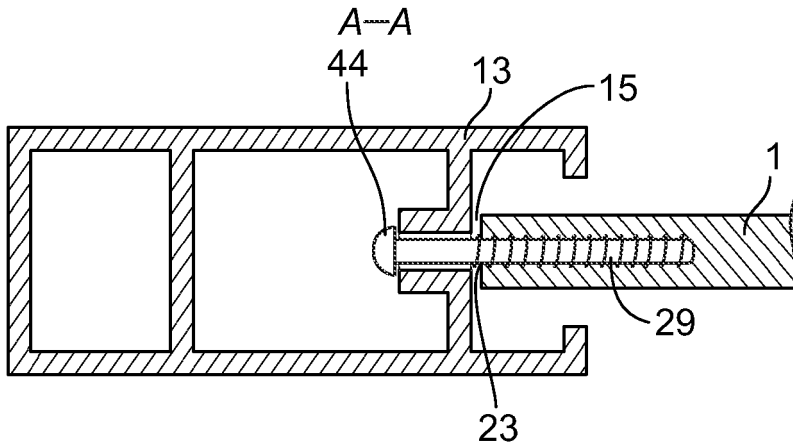


FIG. 6

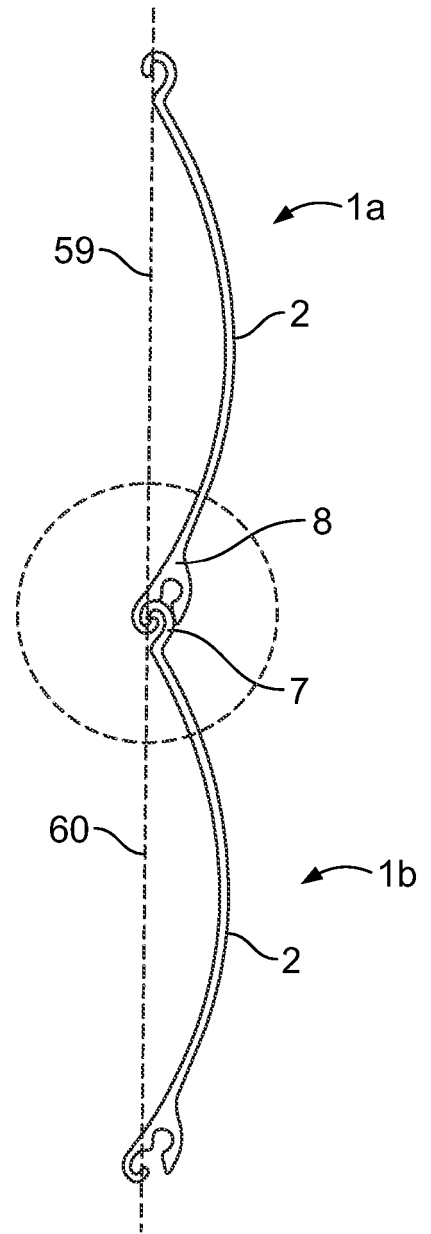


FIG. 7

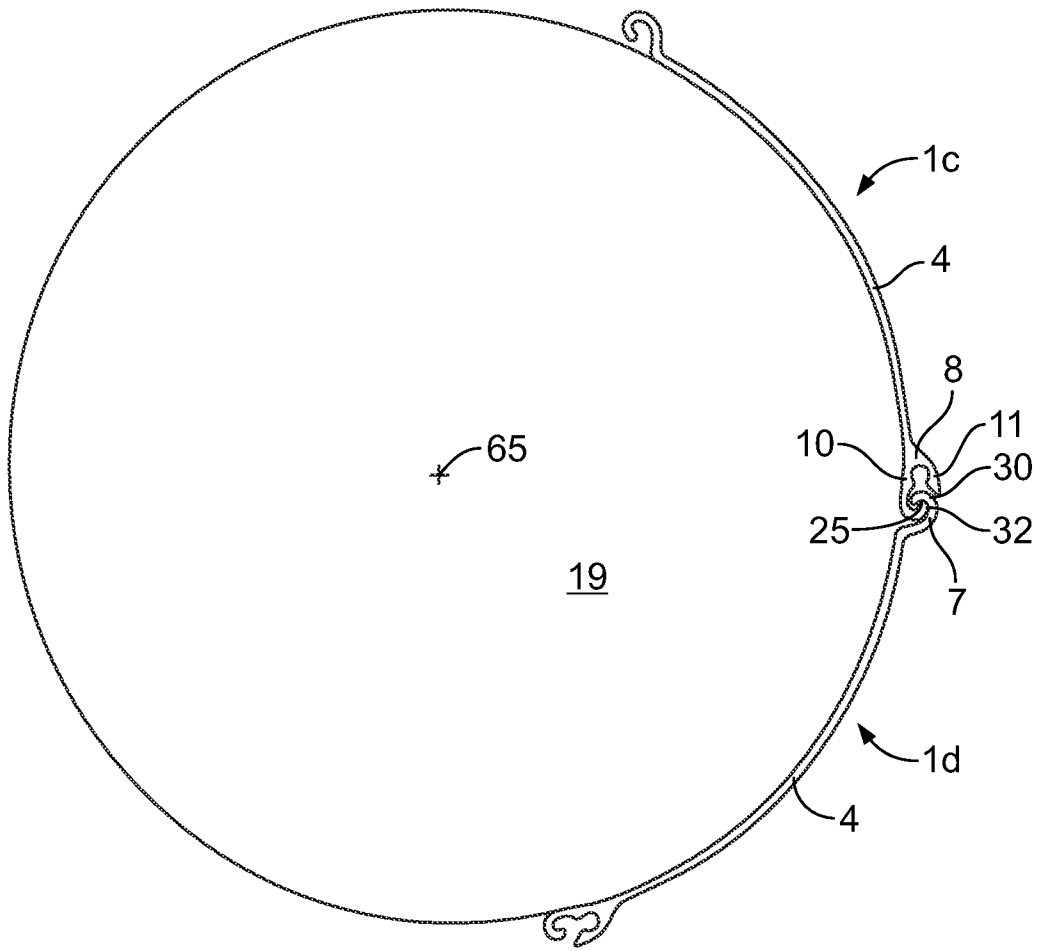
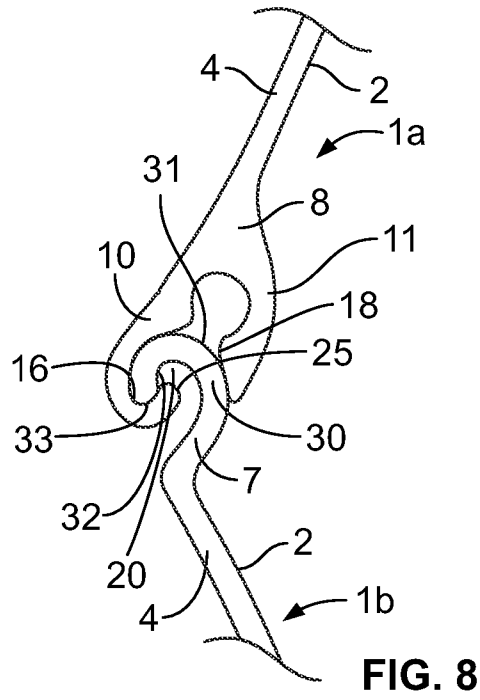


FIG. 9

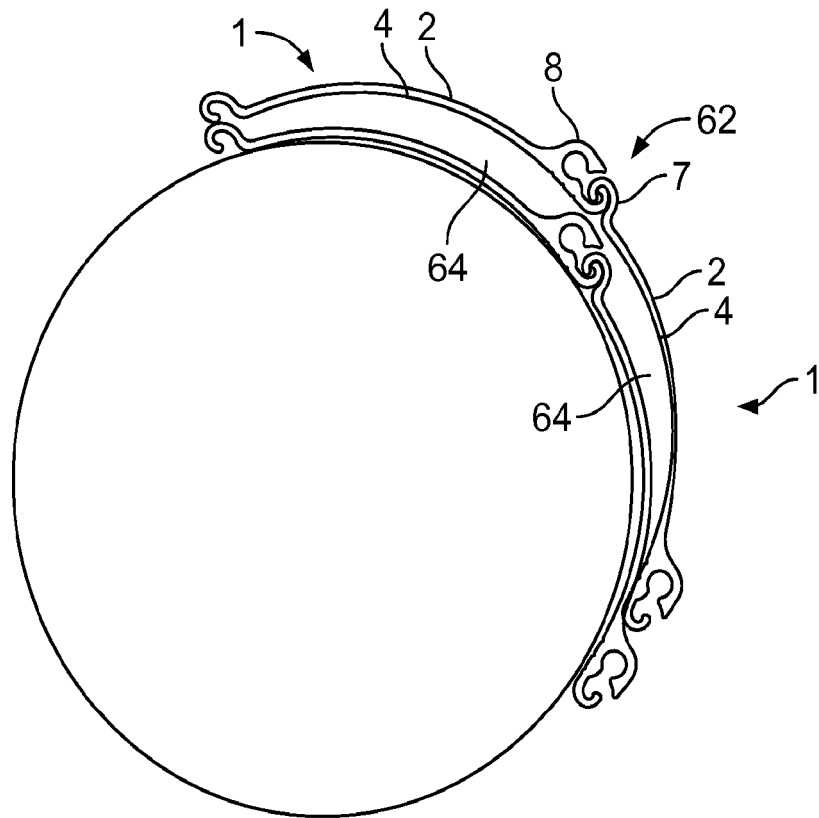


FIG. 10

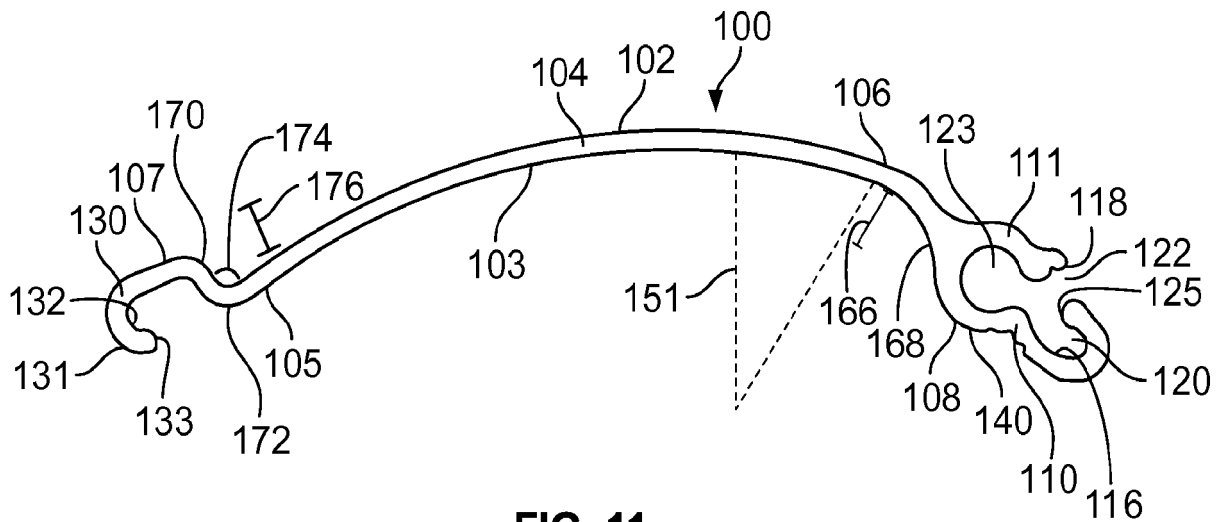


FIG. 11

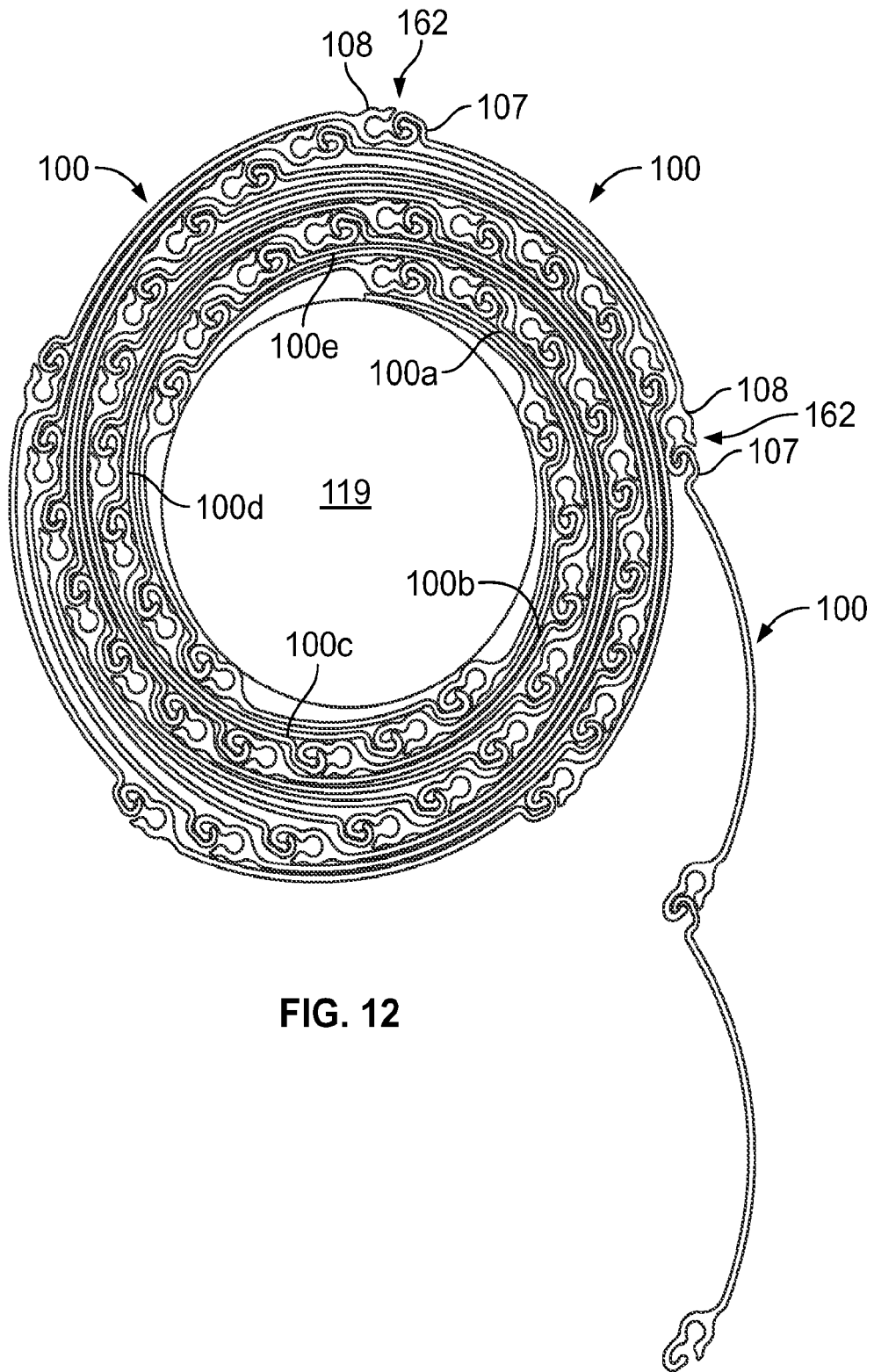


FIG. 12

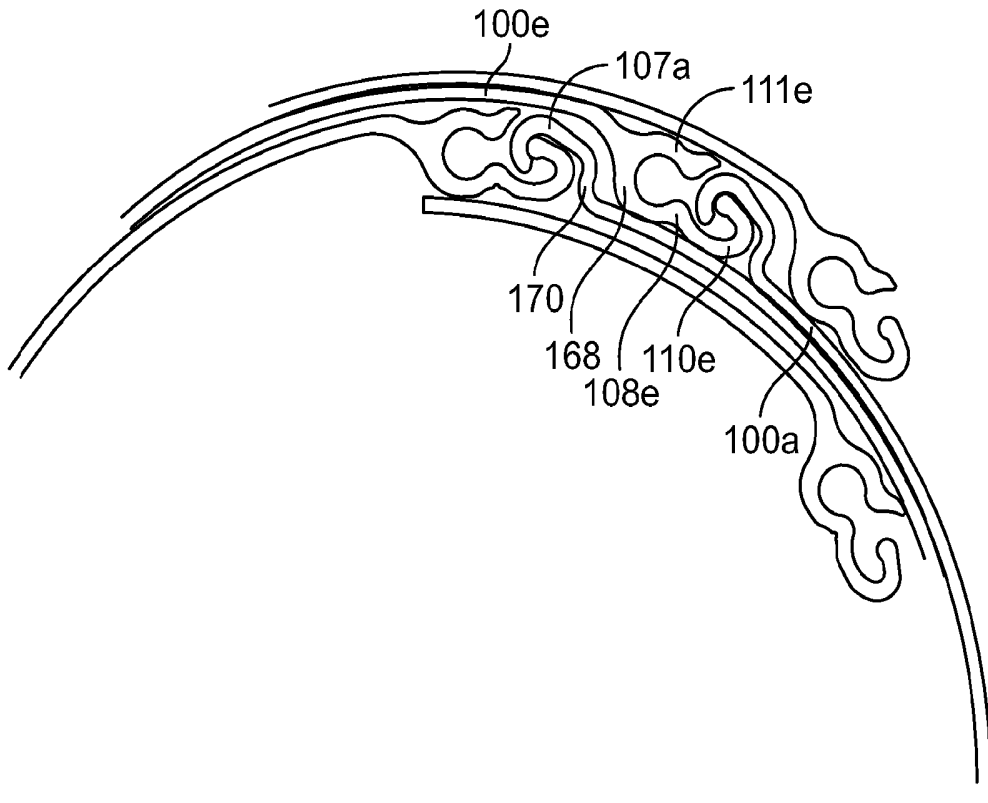


FIG. 13

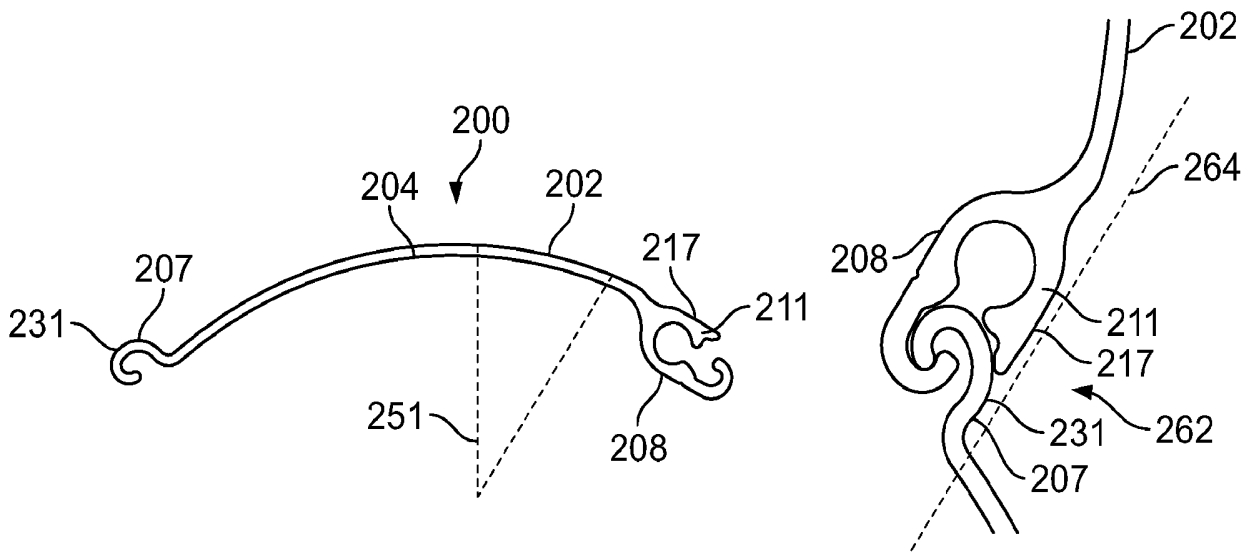


FIG. 14

FIG. 15



FIG. 18

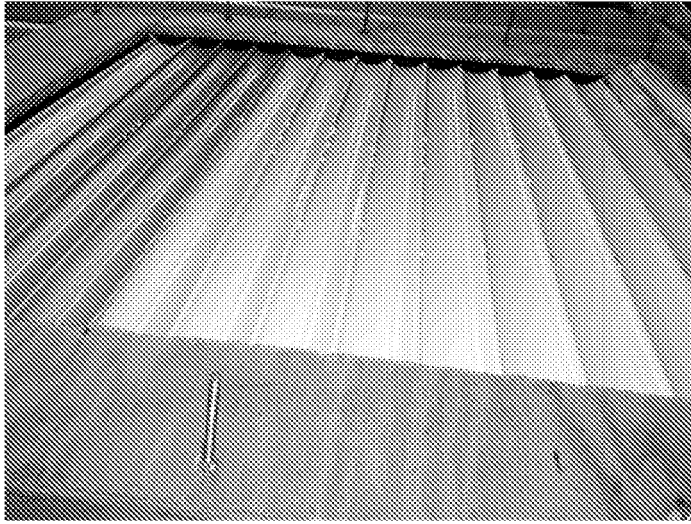


FIG. 17



FIG. 16

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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