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(54) **Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their window sills**

(57) The present invention refers to a projecting blind that is, a blind in which part of said blind is susceptible to projecting outwards to the exterior of the façade in order to achieve an inclined arrangement of part of said blind which is able to act as an awning when there is an obstacle on the sill of the window which tends to impede said projection such as for example, a balcony, railing plant pot, air conditioning apparatus, etc. in such a way that the blind is able to pass over said obstacle.

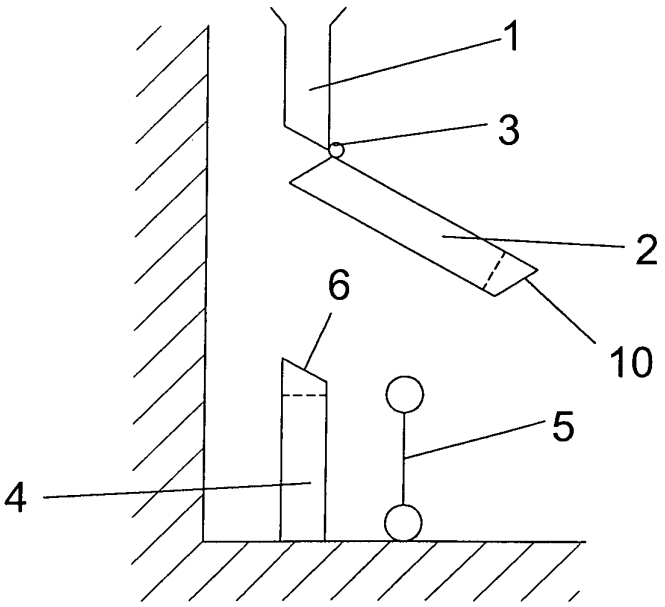

FIG. 2

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Description

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention refers to a projecting blind that is, a blind in which part of the blind is susceptible to projecting out towards the exterior of the façade in order to achieve an inclined arrangement of part of said blind, which is able to act as an awning.

[0002] The object of the invention is to obtain a blind which is able to carry out a frontal swing manoeuvre when there is an obstacle on the corresponding window sill which tends to impede that projection such as, for example, a balcony, a railing, a plant pot, air conditioning apparatus etc. such that the blind is able to circumvent that obstacle.

[0003] The invention is therefore situated within the scope of the blind manufacturing industry.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

[0004] As is known, awning type blinds or blinds with folding guide members base their characteristics on the fact that those guide members instead of comprising a single piece, which is rectilinear and fixed, that is, joined solidly to the frame throughout its extension, are fragmented in two parts one upper part which is that which is fixed to the frame, generally smaller, and another lower part, swinging with respect to the first, which enables transmission of this swinging movement to the blind overall.

[0005] In this way and as has been mentioned previously, the blind can work within a vertical plane, as any other conventional blind, however, in addition it may present a wide divergent sector downwards and outwards, determining a type of awning with wide lateral openings.

[0006] The problem arises when the blind is installed in a window or door which is provided with a close external element which prevents the outward projection of said blind, as occurs when, as has been mentioned there is a railing of varying height, a plant pot etc. in front of the door or window.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The projecting blind proposed in this invention fully resolves in a satisfactory manner the aforementioned problems enabling passage over obstacles of any size, simply by adjusting the structure to that height.

[0008] Therefore, in a more specific manner, in accordance with the essential nature of the invention, the blind incorporates lateral guide members fragmented into three parts, one upper fixed part as in any conventional projecting blind, an intermediate swinging part with respect to the upper part of the guide, and a lower part once again fixed to the frame, with the height of this lower fixed part adjusted to the height of the obstacle which prevents the projecting part of the blind from extending to the level of the sill.

[0009] In accordance with another of the characteristics of the invention, the upper end of the lower and fixed part of the guide members is provided with a part as a finish to said profile which is screwed to it, and which is preferably made from plastic, having a groove which establishes continuity with the guide proper, while at the lower end of the folding part of each guide another part is fixed, similar both due to the fact that it is plastic and also its configuration, to which a third part is associated also made from plastic, projecting outwards and provided with a plate which retracts against the tension of a spring, and which can be displaced by means of a trigger, such that when the folding guide members adopt a vertical arrangement, a trigger mounted on the second part of each of these projects the aforementioned plate outwards leaving the grooves of the two first parts free, in order to enable free vertical sliding of the blind, while when the mobile part of the guide members is projected forward, which obviously can only be carried out with the blind situated above the lower end of said swinging guides, the plate is projected by a spring effect onto the second part closing the groove thereof, and preventing the blind from descending, which in such a situation would cause its uncoupling in respect of the corresponding guides.

[0010] In accordance with another of the characteristics of the invention, the system incorporates fixing caps in its lower slat, which are oversized in respect to conventional ones, which is trimmed at its external end with a tiered perimeter edging such that it acts as a means of axial retention for the slats preventing their exit from the guide members which would cause dismantling of the blind.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The present descriptive report is supplemented by a series of drawings illustrative of a preferred embodiment but not however restricting the invention in any way. Figures 1 to 6 show the first example of a preferred embodiment.

Figure 1 shows, in a diagram of lateral elevation, a projecting blind for windows with obstacles carried out in accordance with the object of the present invention, which appears with its guide members in a vertical closing position.

Figure 2 shows, in a representation similar to the previous figure, the same group in a position of frontal projection for the swinging part of the guide members.

Figure 3 shows a real representation of the same blind as in previous figures, in the two positions corresponding to said figures.

Figure 4 shows a detail in perspective of the part which finishes the upper end of the lower part and which fixes the guide members.

Figure 5 shows also in perspective the grouping of the two parts which are coupled to the lower part of the swinging part of the guide members, in the blind position corresponding to Figure 1.

Figure 6 shows another perspective view of the grouping represented in Figure 5, now in position corresponding to the situation of the blind shown in Figure 2.

Figures 7 to 12 show the second example of a preferred embodiment.

Figure 7 shows a section of the profile of the guide member, together with the frame profile and the block in addition to the bolt antagonistic to one of the grooves of the frame profile described in the second example of a preferred embodiment.

Figure 8 shows a perspective view of the upper part attached to the frame, and the intermediate swinging part and the lower fixed part each one of these formed by a straight profile and a coupling part.

Figure 9 shows another perspective view of the upper closing part which is fixed to the straight profile of the lower fixed part of the guide member and the lower closing part which is fixed to the straight profile of the intermediate swinging part of the guide member together with the lockgate in the vertical closing position of the blind. The horizontal position of the lockgate is also shown corresponding to the intermediate swinging folded part.

Figure 10 shows another perspective view of the upper closing part which is fixed to the straight profile of the lower fixed part of the guide member.

Figure 11 shows a perspective view of the lower closing part which is fixed to the straight profile of the intermediate swinging part of the guide member.

Figure 12 shows the lockgate connected by means of twisted elastic to the lockgate stop which is fixed to the lower closing part of the intermediate swinging part of the guide.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0012] In view of the foregoing, the present invention refers to a projecting blind that is, a blind in which part of the blind is susceptible to projecting outwards to the exterior of the façade in order to achieve an inclined arrangement of part of said blind which is thus able to act as an awning.

First example of a preferred embodiment.

[0013] In the light of the figures indicated and in particular Figures 1 and 2, it may be seen how the blind in this invention bases its characteristics on the fact that in each of its lateral guide members an upper part (1) is established fixed to the frame (not shown in these Figures), an intermediate swinging part (2) with respect to the upper part (1) by means of a hinge (3), and a lower part (4) once again fixed and solid to the frame (22), with a height adapted to the obstacle (5) which prevents frontal and integral projection of the blind, such that, as shown in figure 2, the intermediate part (2) of the guide members is susceptible to pass over the upper edge of the obstacle (5) without any problem.

[0014] In a complementary manner on the upper end of the lower part (4) of each guide, a part is established (6) preferably obtained by plastic injection moulding and provided with holes (7) for fixing with screws to said part (4) of the guide member, with the part (6) being provided with a groove (8) which establishes continuity with the groove (9) of the guide members themselves.

[0015] Another part (10) is fixed to the lower end of the intermediate part (2) of the guides, similar to the previous part with the same groove (8') and also with holes (7) for attachment with screws to the folding guide member(2) with, solidly attached to this part (10), another part (11) of a similar nature which is projected outwards from the folding sector (2) of the guide members and on which a plate (12) of a sliding type is mounted which is able to leave the groove (8') free from the part (10) such as that shown in Figure 5, when the blind adopts the position of Figure 1, or when said groove is closed, (8'), preventing the passage of the blind itself as indicated in figure 6.

[0016] The closure of the groove (8') occurs automatically when the intermediate or folding sector (2) of the guide members is separated from the lower and fixed sector (4), due to the existence of a spring (13) inside the part (11) which tends to push the plate (12) towards the part (10), while the release of the groove (8') also occurs automatically when the intermediate sector (2) of the guide members folds towards the vertical position, due to the fact that the trigger (14) mounted on the aforementioned part (10) meets a socket (15) operatively established on the part (6) fixed to the lower fixed part (4) of the guide members.

[0017] Finally and as a complement to the structure described, in the lower part of each blind, specifically in the lower slat, caps are established (16), which are considerably larger than conventional caps, and which present in their external end a marked perimeter edge, which determines a stepping destined to act as a stop or buffer to the internal springs of the guide profile, such that the slats can slide freely on the guide member, but are incapacitated from moving transversally in respect of said guide members such that when blind adopts the

position of Figure 2, the profiles of the intermediate part (2) remain positioned in a parallel manner by these caps which prevent their lateral displacement, preventing the uncoupling between the blind and said guide profiles.

[0018] For blocking the intermediate and folding guide members(2) when the blind is in a closed position , handles (17) have been provided which will enable manual approach of the blind and its placing in closed position. For closing the folding sector (2) reinforcement bolts (18) are used which are susceptible to placement at any height of said sector (2).

Second example of a preferred embodiment.

[0019] In this second example of a preferred embodiment, shown in Figures 7 to 12 another means of coupling the intermediate swinging part (2) of the guide and the lower part (4) of the guide which is fixed and solid to the frame (22) of the door or window is provided.

[0020] The intermediate swinging part (2) is provided with a lower closing part (2.2) fixed to the lower part of the straight profile (2.1) whereas the lower fixed part (4) is provided with an upper closing part (4.2) fixed to a straight profile (4.1) which is fixed to the frame profile (22) of the blind by means of a block (23). Similarly, the upper part (1) of the guide is fixed to the frame profile (22) of the blind by means of another taco (23).

[0021] In the vertical closing position, the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4) is provided with a bolt (4.3) which is housed in a cavity (2.2.1) of the lower closing part (2.2) of the swinging intermediate part (2).

[0022] The bolt (4.3) is maintained in this position due to the presence of elastic means (4.4) which compressed and fixed to the bolt (4.3) and to a stop (4.5) of the bolt fixed in the upper closing part (4.2).

[0023] When the bolt (4.3) catch (4.3.1) is vertically displaced the intermediate swinging part (2) is released from the lower fixed part (4) and is able to swing with respect to this part (4) round the rotation axis defining the hinge (3).

[0024] At the same time a lockgate (2.3) joined by twisted elastic means (2.4) to a lockgate stop (2.5) fixed to the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swing part (2) by screwing in a hole (2.5.2) of the lockgate stop (2.5) begins to rotate round the rotation axis defined by the twisted elastic means (2.4) towards the inside of the guide member in order to block the passage of the lower slat of the blind when this is projected outwards to pass over the obstacle (5). The elastic means under stress (2.4)are provided with two ends 90° out of phase in their balanced position, each of which are inserted in respective grooves (2.3.1, 2.5.1) of the lockgate (2.3) and the lockgate stop (2.5)

[0025] This position of balance occurs when the lockgate (2.3) is totally separated from a guide member (4.6) presenting the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4) and adopts a position perpendicular to the slat of the blind due to the force of recovery of the twisted elastic means (2.4). At that moment, two cavities (2.3.3) in the lower part of the lockgate (2.3) adjacent to the rib (2.3.2) support in respective horizontal sections (2.22) present in the lower closing part (2.2) of the swinging intermediate part (2) preventing the passage of the blind.

[0026] When the intermediate swinging part (2) is required to return to the position of vertical closure , it is made to swing such that a rib (2.3.2) of the lockgate (2.3) is guided by the guide member(4.6) present in the lower fixed part (4) thus making said lockgate (2.3) rotate to a vertical position parallel to the slat of the blind such that the passage of the blind is released by the lower fixed part (4) in the vertical closing position and the twisted elastic means (2.4) remain twisted for the subsequent displacement of the intermediate swinging part (2) in order to pass over the obstacle (5).

[0027] In addition, at this moment the lower closing part (2.2) of the swinging intermediate part (2) pushes the bolt (4.3) which is compressing the twisted elastic means (4.4) until said bolt (4.3) is aligned with the cavity (2.2.1) of the lower closing part (2.2) thus the elastic means (4.4) under compression recover their position of equilibrium and with the bolt (4.3) remaining inserted in the cavity (2.2.1).

[0028] The lower closing part (2.2) of the swinging intermediate part (2) is also provided with a window (2.2.3) which prevents the lower closing part (2.2) from impacting with the guide (4.6) of the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4).

[0029] The upper closing part (4.2) is provided with a wall (4.2.1) which conceals the separation of the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2) and the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4) in order to prevent light from entering the room when the blind is in a vertical closed position, and at the same time it increases the resistance of the group, as an extension (4.2.1.1) remains within the frame profile (22).

[0030] Both the lower closing part (2.2) and the upper closing part (4.2) are provided with a vertical wall (2.2.4, 4.2.2) oblique in respect of the closing direction in order to facilitate the guiding of one (2.2) over the other (4.2).

[0031] The upper closing part (4.2) is provided with a groove (4.2.3) which enables it to be screwed to the frame profile (22).

[0032] Both the lower closing part (2.2) and the upper closing part (4.2) are provided with antagonistic list supports (2.2.5, 4.2.4) to other grooves (2.1.2, 4.1.2) with strangulated entrance of the straight profiles (2.1, 4.1) of the intermediate swing part and the lower fixed part (4) of the guide which fix the lists by wedging and prevent them from coming out of said grooves (2.1.2, 4.1.1) with strangulated entrance.

[0033] In addition, the two closing parts (2.2, 4.2) are provided with flanges (2.2.6, 4.2.5) which are inserted in lateral external housing (2.1.3, 4.1.2) of the straight profiles (2.1, 4.1) of the intermediate part (2) and lower part (4) of the guide member and which increase resistance to distortion of the whole group.

[0034] The connection of closing parts (2.2, 4.2) to the profiles (2.1, 4.1) of the intermediate part (2) and the lower part (4) of the guide is carried out by means of screwing through holes(2.2.7, 4.2.6).

[0035] Some flats (19) with a projection (19.1) joined to the horizontal profile (21) may be placed fixed to the lateral external housing (2.1.3) of the straight profile (2.1) of the intermediate part (2) of the blind guide member by means of a pin (19.2) which is inserted in a hole(19.1.1) in the projection (19.1) and which enables the horizontal profile (21) to be fixed to the straight profile (2.1) of the intermediate part (2) of the guide.

A rod (20) which slides through a hole (21.1) of the horizontal profile (21) situated in the straight profile (21) of the intermediate part (2) of the guide members acts as a bolt with respect to the upper fixed part (1) of the guide such that the rod (20) is inserted in a groove (22.1) of the frame profile (22) of the blind.

[0036] The function of the horizontal profile (21) is to keep the guide members on both sides of the blind parallel, in addition to enabling a grip on the blind in order to proceed to closure by the user and permit the bolt to be actuated in those cases in which the lateral ends of the blind, i.e. those which travel through the guide members, are not accessible.

Claims

1. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, **characterised in that** in each of its guide members three sectors or independent parts are established, an upper and fixed part (1), an intermediate and folding part (2) joined by hinges (3) to the upper part (1) and a lower part (4) also fixed and solid to the frame (22), as the upper part (1), with the height of this lower part (4) of the guide members adapted to the height of the obstacle (5) to be passed over, having provided the incorporation to the lower end of the intermediate and folding parts (2) of the guide members of a means of closure for their respective grooves or guides, which prevent the descent and exit of the blind itself when those guide sectors are uncoupled from the lower and fixed guide members (4) that is when the blind is projecting outwards.

2. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the profiles comprising the lower and fixed part (4) of the guide members are provided on their upper ends with respective parts (6,10) which are fixed to said profiles by screwing and which are provided with grooves (8, 8') which establish continuity with said guide members, existing in the lower end of the intermediate and folding part (2) of the guide similar plastic parts (10) which are fixed in the same way, to each of which another part (11) is solid projecting outwards and carrying a sliding plate (12), able to block the groove (8') of the part (10) to which it is associated, closing the blind guide members at a level of the lower end of said intermediate and folding parts(2).

3. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to previous claims **characterised in that** the aforementioned plates (12) are mounted slidingly on the corresponding parts (11) projected outwards, and tending to a closure situation through the effect of respective springs (13) mounted on such external parts (11), each plate (12) having in addition a trigger (14) which when the blind is in a closed position acts as a stop on a plastic socket (15) of the part (6) fixed to the lower and fixed part (4) of the guide member, causing the retraction of the aforementioned plate (12) against the spring (13) which assists it and leaving the groove (8')free for passage of the blind.

4. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1 **characterised in that** the lower slat is provided with caps (16) which are oversized and are provided with a perimeter edge in their free end destined to be fitted in the interior groove of the guide and which determines a stepping through which they are susceptible to rest on the internal guide member springs, preventing lateral displacement of the profiles comprising the intermediate and folding part (2) thus preventing the slats and guide members from uncoupling when in folded position.

5. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1 **characterised in that** in the lower slat a profile in the form of a handle (17) is inserted which enables manual positioning of the blind in its closing position.

6. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the profiles comprising the intermediate and folding part (2) of the guide members incorporate externally at any height, reinforcement bolts(18) which fix said profiles by screwing and which fit in the closing grooves of those profiles.

7. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1 **characterised in that** the intermediate swinging part (2) is provided with a lower closing part (2.2) fixed to the lower part of the straight profile (2.1) whereas the lower fixed part (4) is provided with an upper closing part (4.2) fixed to a straight profile (4.1).

8. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** in the vertical closing position the upper closing part

(4.2) of the lower fixed part (4) is provided with a bolt (4.3) which fits into a cavity (2.2.1) of the lower closing part (2.2) of the swinging intermediate part (2).

9. Projection blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 8, **characterised in that** the bolt (4.3) is maintained in a vertical closed position due to the presence of elastic means (4.4)fixed to the bolt (4.3) and a bolt stop (4.5) fixed on the upper closing part (4.2).

10. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 8 **characterised in that** the bolt (4.3) is provided with a catch (4.3.1) which is which is moveable vertically and which releases the intermediate swinging part from the lower fixed part (4)such that the intermediate swinging part (2) may swing with respect to the lower fixed part (4) round the rotation axis defining by the hinge (3).

11. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2) is provided with a lockgate (2.3) joined by means of twisted elastic means (2.4) to the stop (2.5) of the lockgate, which rotates round the rotation axis defined by the twisted elastic means (2.4) towards the interior of the guide in order to block the passage of the lower slat of the blind when this is projected externally to pass over the obstacle (5).

12. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 11, **characterised in that** the twisted elastic means (2.4)are provided with two ends 90° out of phase in their balanced position, each of which are inserted in respective grooves (2.3.1, 2.5.1) of the lockgate (2.3) and the lockgate stop (2.5)

13. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 11 **characterised in that** lockgate (2.3) adopts a position perpendicular to the blind slat due to the recovery force of the twisted elastic means (2.4) when the lockgate (2.3) is totally separated from a guide member (4.6) present in the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4).

14. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 13 **characterised in that** the lockgate (2.3) is provided with a rib (2.3.2) which is guided by the guide member(4.6)present in the lower fixed part (4) which rotates said lockgate (2.3) until it is in a vertical position parallel to the blind slat such that the passage of the blind is released by the lower fixed part (4) in the vertical closing position when the intermediate swinging part (2) returns to the position of vertical closure.

15. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 13 **characterised in that** the twisted elastic means (2.4) remain twisted for the following displacement of the intermediate swinging part (2) in order to pass over the obstacle (5) when the intermediate swinging part returns to the vertical closing position.

16. Projection blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claims 9, 10 and 13 **characterised in that** the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2) pushes the bolt (4.3) which compresses the elastic means (4.4)) until said bolt (4.3) is aligned with the cavity (2.2.1) of the lower closing part (2.2) thus the elastic means (4.4) recover their position of equilibrium and the bolt (4.3) remains inserted in the cavity (2.21) when the intermediate swinging part (2) returns to the vertical closing position.

17. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 13 **characterised in that** two cavities (2.3.3) of the lower part of the lockgate (2.3) adjacent to the rib (2.3.2) rest on respective horizontal sections (2.2.2) present in the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2).

18. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 13 **characterised in that** the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2) is provided with a window (2.2.3) which prevents that lower closing part (2.2) from impacting with the guide arm (4.6) of the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4).

19. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the upper closing part (4.2) is provided with a wall (2.1) which conceals the separation of the lower closing part (2.2) of the intermediate swinging part (2) and the upper closing part (4.2) of the lower fixed part (4) in order to prevent light from entering the room when the blind is in a vertical closed position and at the same time increasing resistance of the group as an extension (4.2.1.1) remains within the frame profile (22).

20. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the lower closing part (2.2) and the upper closing part are provided with a vertical wall (2.2.4, 4.2.2) which is oblique to the direction of closure in order to facilitate guiding one (2.2) on the other (4.2).

21. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the upper closing part (4.2) is provided with a groove (4.2.3) which enables it to be screwed to the frame

profile (22).

22. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the lower closing part (2.2) and the upper closing part are provided with antagonistic list supports (2.2.5, 4.2.4) to other grooves (2.1.2, 4.1.2) with strangulated entrance of the straight profiles (2.1, 4.1) of the intermediate swinging part (2) and the lower fixed part (4) of the guide member which fixes the lists by wedging and prevents them from coming out of said grooves (2.1.2, 4.1.1) with strangulated outlet.

23. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the lower closing parts (2.2, 4.2) are provided with a flange (2.2.6, 4.2.5) which is inserted in lateral external housing (2.1.3, 4.1.2) of the intermediate part (2) and lower part (4) of the guide member which increases resistance to distortion of the whole group.

24. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 7 **characterised in that** the connection of the closing parts (2.2, 4.2) to the profiles (2.1, 4.1) of the of the intermediate part (2) and the lower part (4) of the guide is made by screwing through holes (2.2.7, 4.2.6).

25. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 23 **characterised in that** flat (19) with a projection (19.1) joined to the horizontal profile (21) may be placed and fixed to the lateral external housing (2.1.3) of the straight profile (2.1) of the intermediate part (2) of the blind guide member by means of a pin (19.2) which is inserted in a hole(19.1.1) in the projection (19.1) and which enables the horizontal profile (21) to be fixed to the straight profile (2.1) of the intermediate part (2) of the guide.

26. Projection blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 25 **characterised in that** a rod (20) which slides through a hole (21.1) in the horizontal profile (21) situated in the straight profile (21) of the intermediate part (2) of the guide member acts as a bolt with respect to the upper fixed part (1) of the guide such that the rod (20) is inserted in a groove (22.1) of the frame profile (22) of the blind.

27. Projection blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 25, **characterised in that** the horizontal profile (21) maintains the guide members on both sides of the blind parallel, which permits gripping of the blind by the user in order to close it and enabling the bolt to actuate in those cases in which the lateral ends of the blind , i.e. those which pass through the guides, are not accessible.

28. Projection blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the upper part (1) of the guide member is fixed to the frame profile (22) of the blind by means of a block (23).

29. Projecting blind for windows with obstacles on their sills, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the fixed lower part (4) is fixed to the frame profile (22) of the blind by means of a block (23).

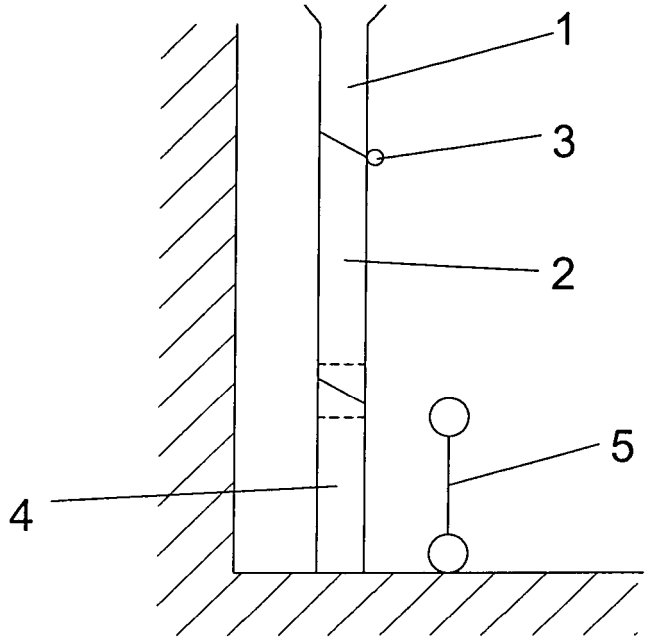

FIG. 1

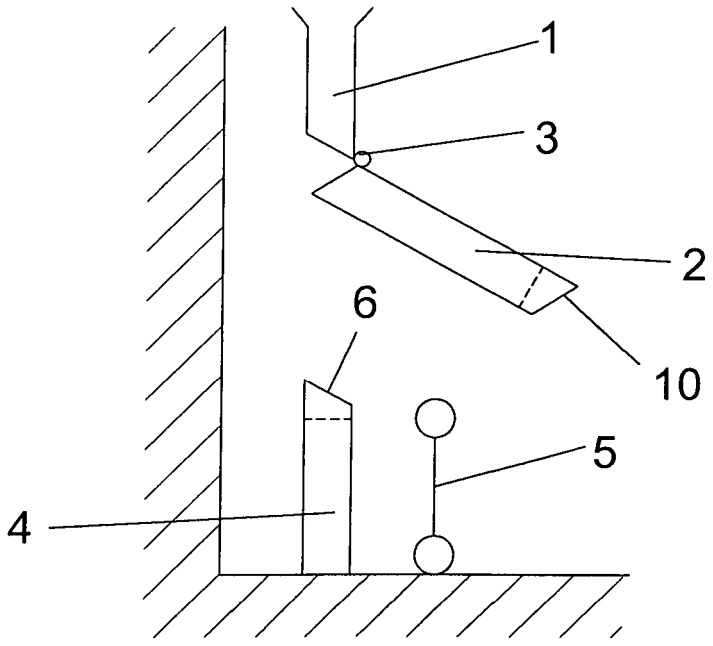

FIG. 2

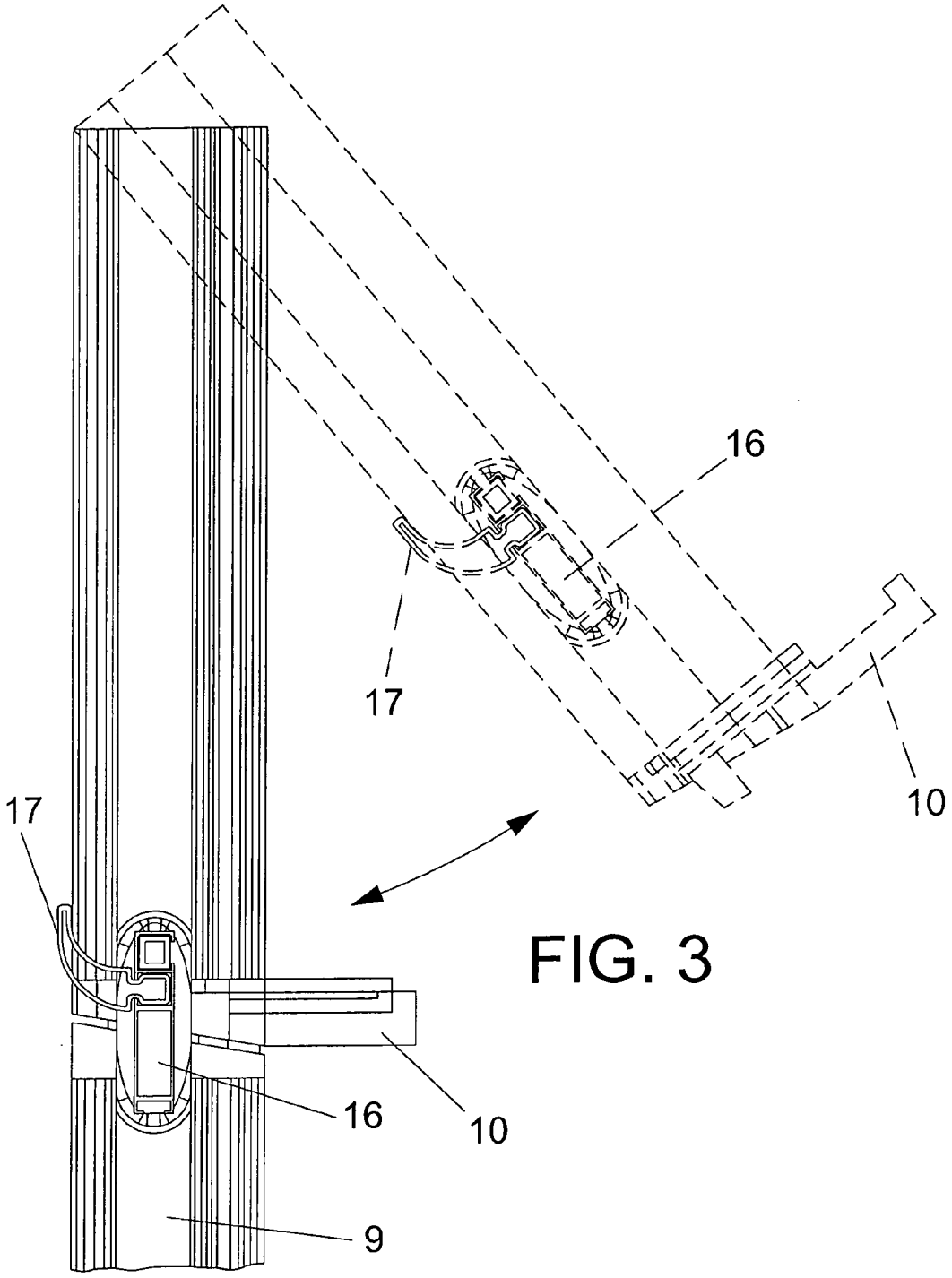

FIG. 3

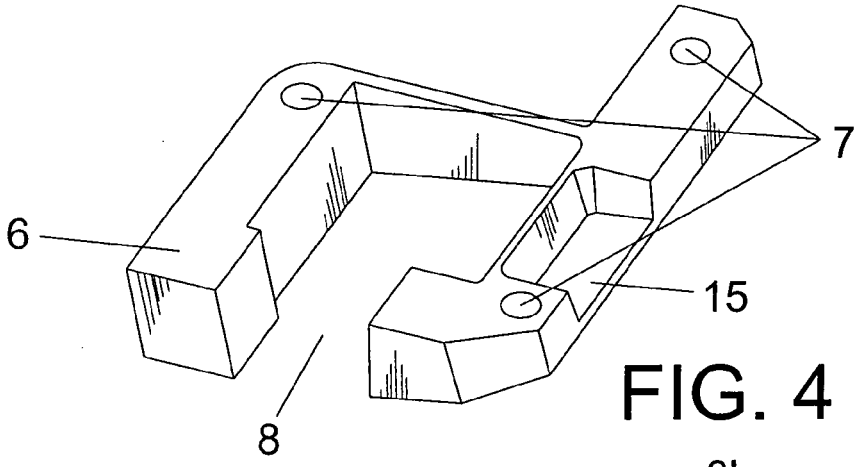

FIG. 4

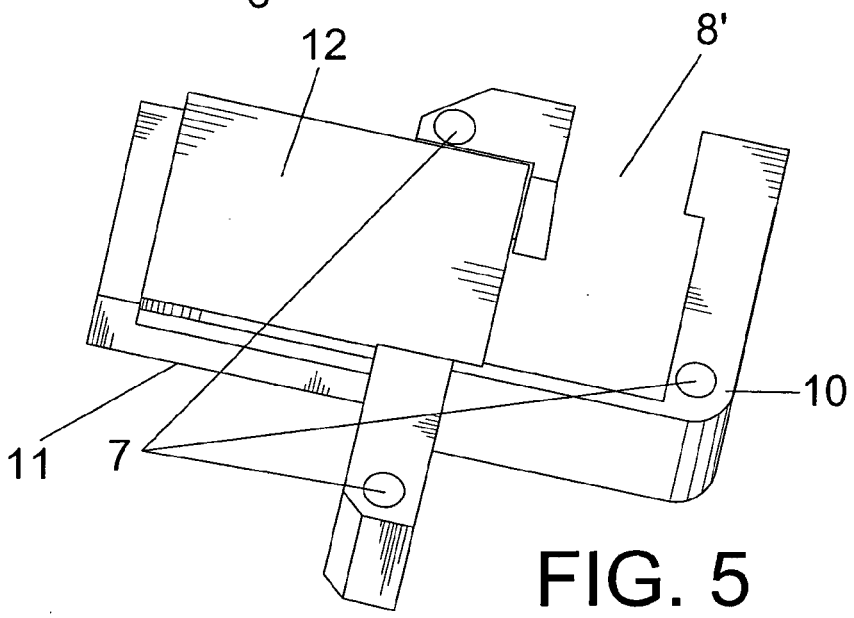

FIG. 5

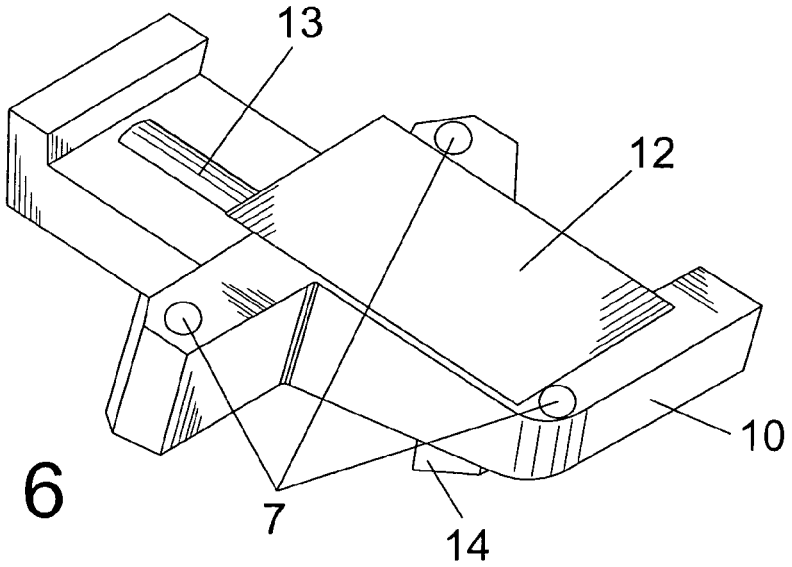

FIG. 6

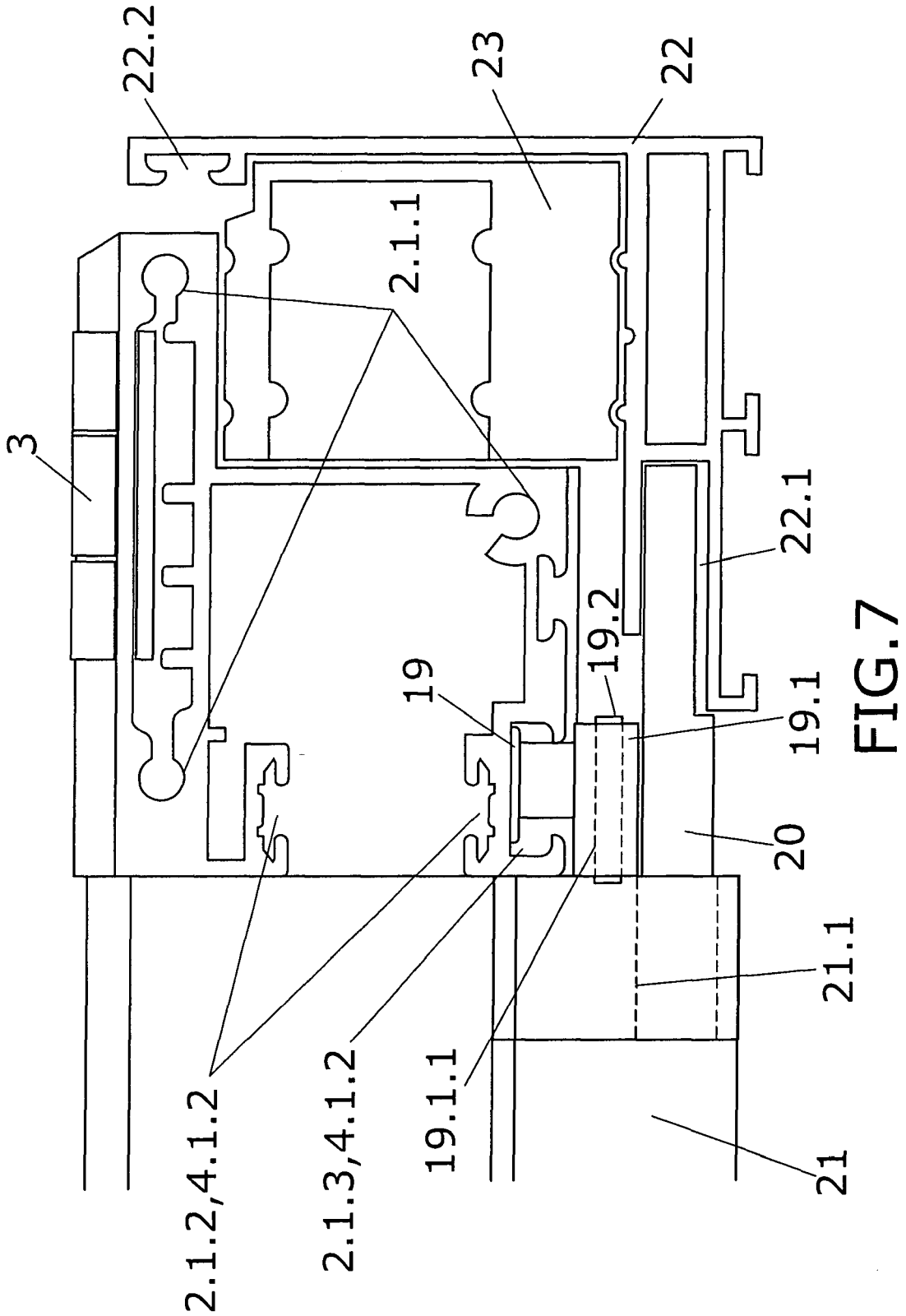

FIG.7

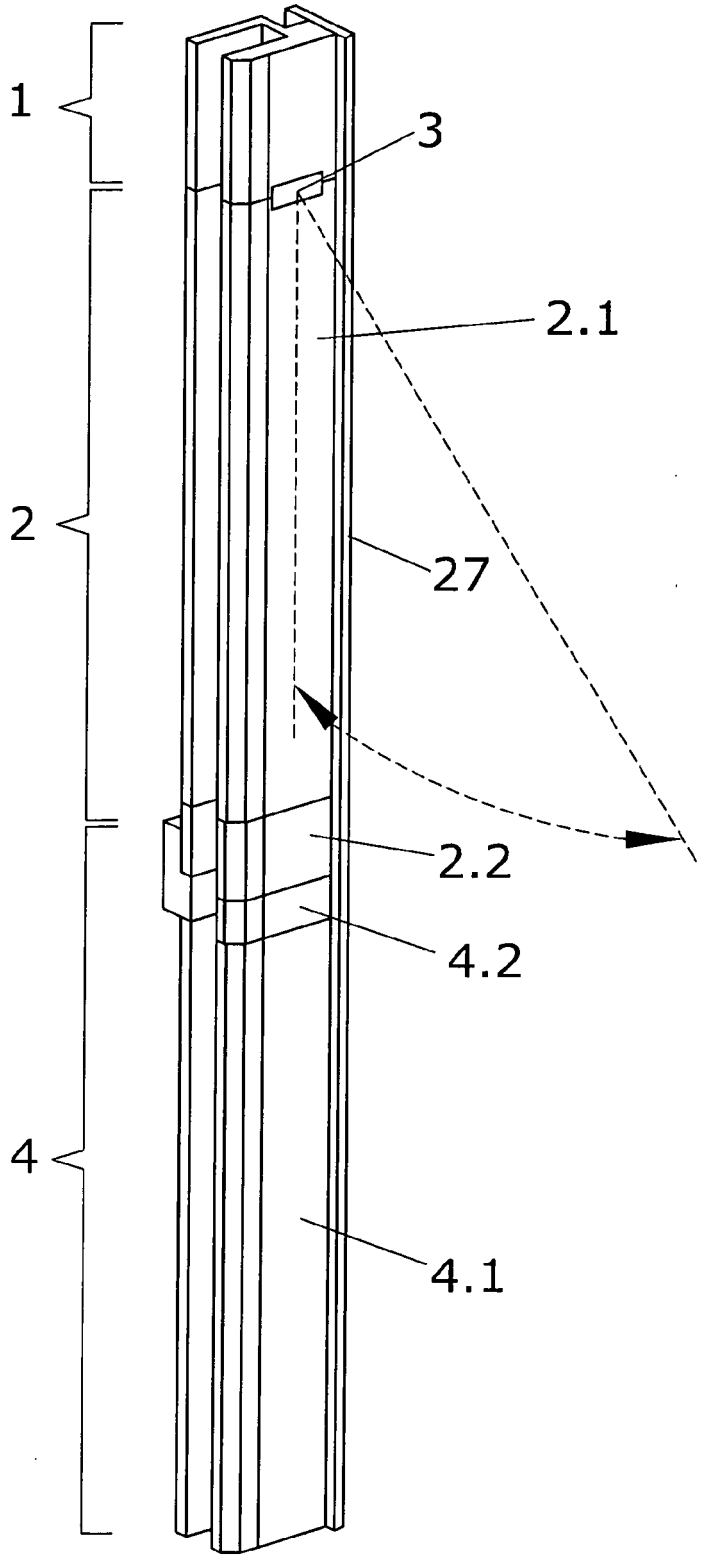

FIG.8

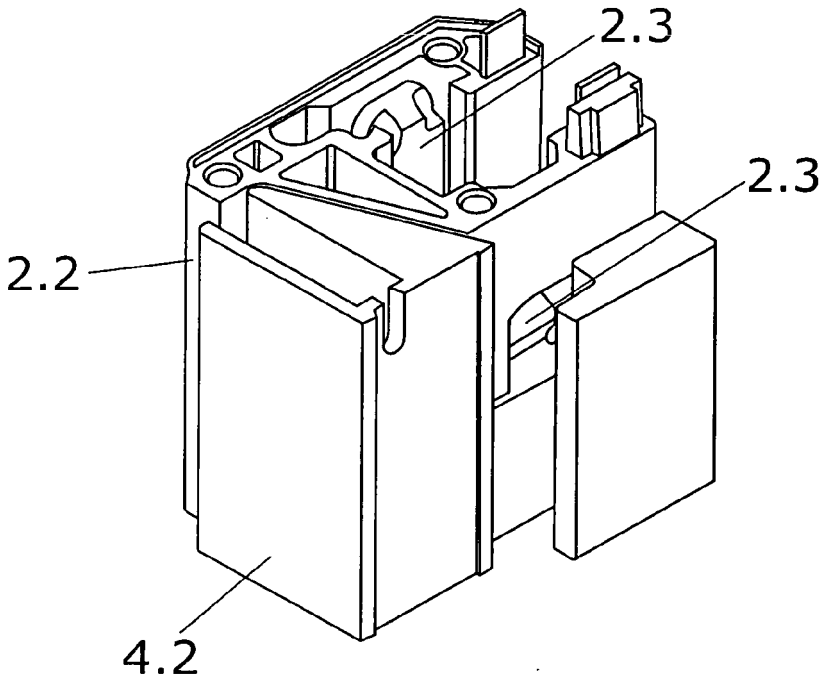

FIG.9

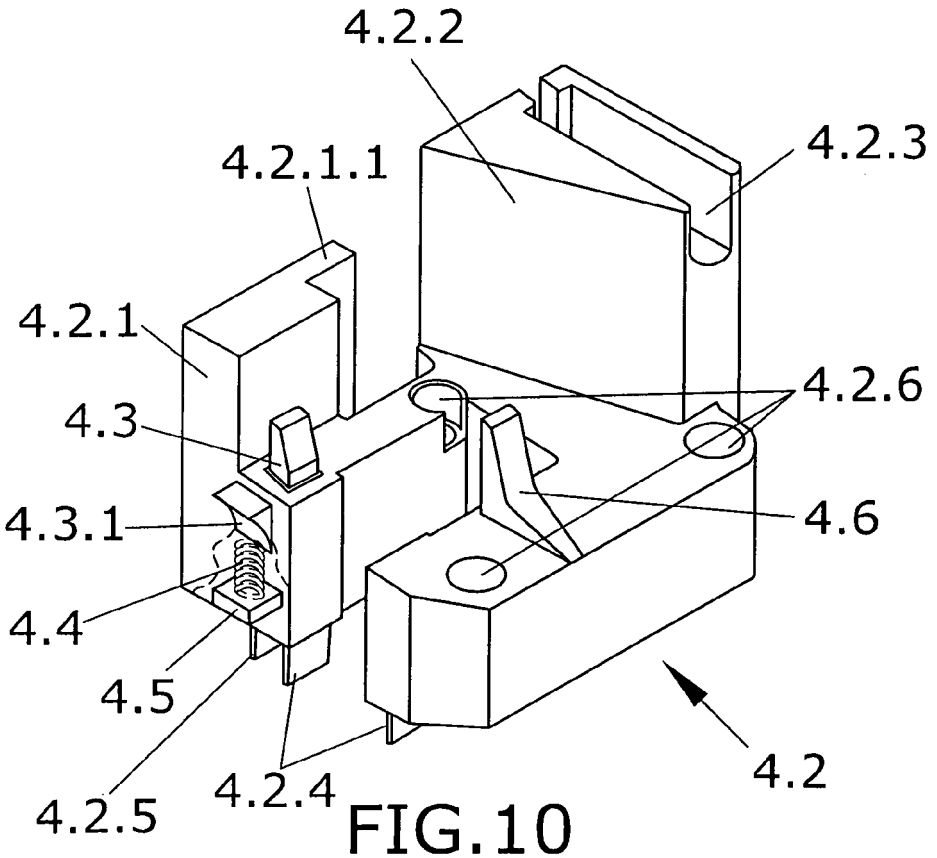

FIG.10

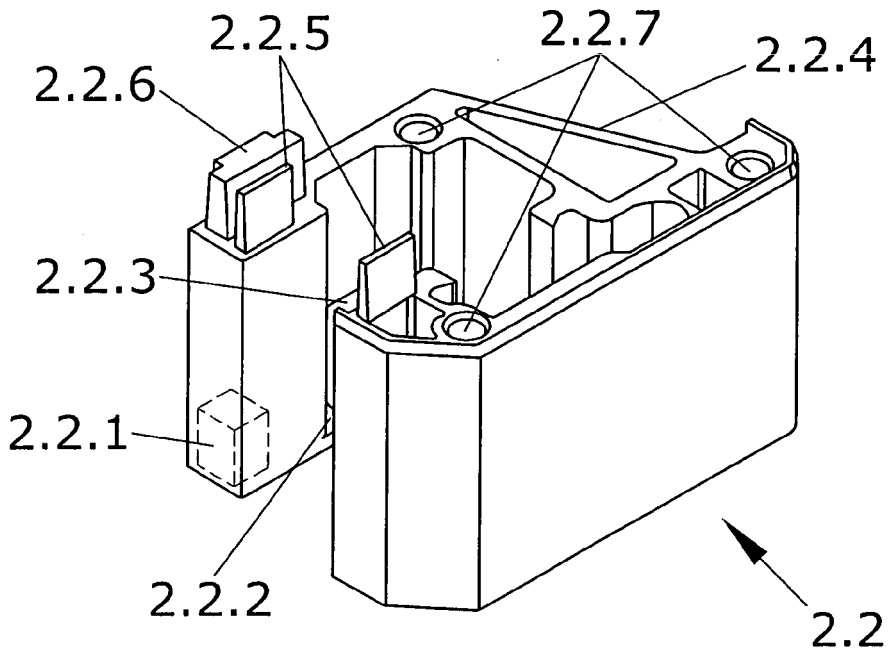

FIG.11

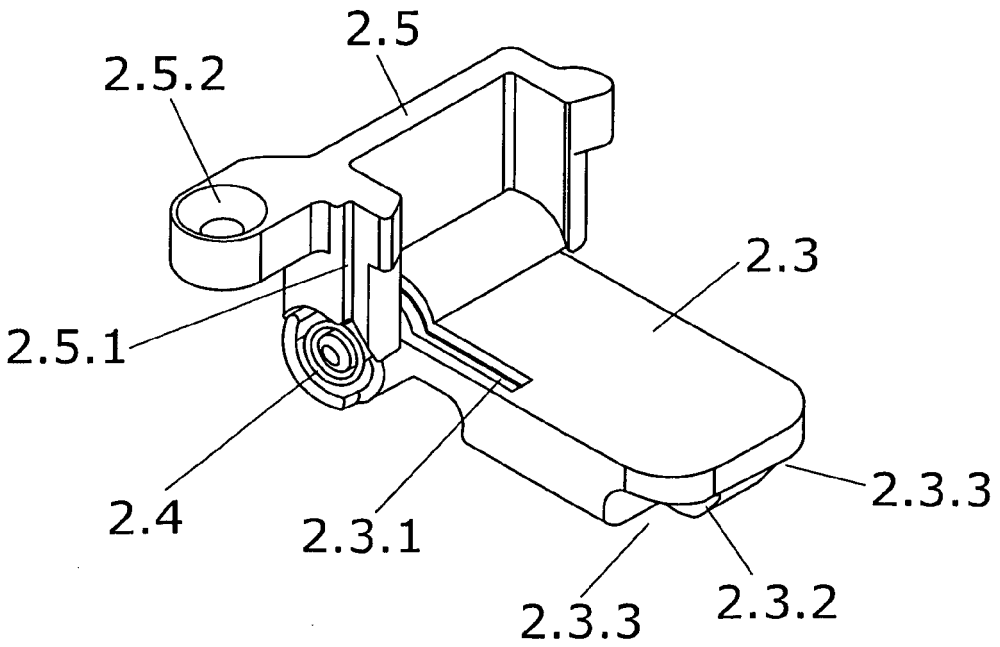

FIG.12