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(54) **Modular security blind**

(57) The present invention relates to a modular security blind which can be used for both windows and for doors. The blind of the invention is formed by slats that can be joined together by connection profiles and which can roll up around a rolling axis. The blind is characterised in that it has been produced by different types of elements with the object of providing it with various possibilities of configuration. For said purpose, the blind comprises slats which comprise means of security and conventional blind slats that have a lower open end and an upper end that is provided with a hooking element with the open end of the slat situated above, said slats being joined together by means of coupling profiles, the slats that comprise means of security being situated in a lower, intermediate or upper section of the blind, or a combination thereof.

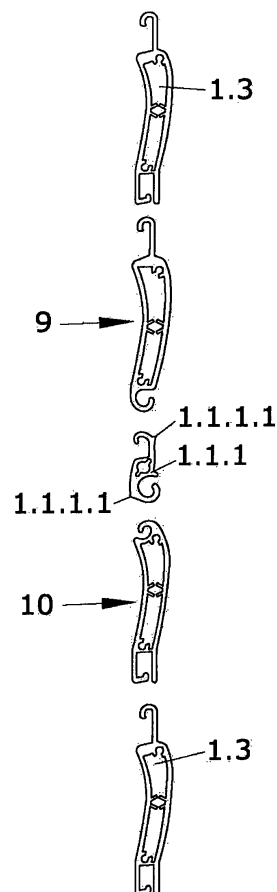


FIG.1

Description

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a modular security blind which can be used both for windows and for doors.

[0002] The blind of the invention is formed by slats that can be joined together by connection profiles and which can roll up around a rolling axis.

[0003] The blind is characterised in that it has been produced by different types of elements with the object of providing it with various possibilities of configuration through the distribution of said elements depending on the requirements and wishes of the user. In order to do that, the blind comprises slats which comprise means of security and conventional blind slats that have a lower open end and an upper end that is provided with a hooking element with the open end of the slat situated above, said slats being joined together by means of coupling profiles, the slats that comprise means of security being situated in a lower, intermediate or upper section of the blind, or a combination thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] As is well-known, there are blinds called conventional, and others that have additional functional characteristics such as, for example, security blinds that prevent the opening thereof from the outside or mosquito blinds that allow the passage of light through die-cut slats.

[0005] In all cases, they are blinds that already have a pre-established configuration and that do not allow them to be customised by the end user.

[0006] The invention proposed resolves the previous drawback by means of means that allow the combination of slats and coupling profiles so that it is possible to obtain a blind that fulfils several functional characteristics based on the requirements expressed by the customer.

[0007] For example, blinds that are provided with turning means of the slats of the 'Majorca' type, with the object of regulating the entrance of light, are well-known. Nevertheless, besides not allowing for any modularity, they comprise costly turning mechanisms and require a large rolling volume.

[0008] Also mentioned as background of the invention is the utility model of application number U8900808 and title "Security device for doors or roller blinds", which discloses a blind formed on the basis of slats that have connection profiles which act as a joining link between the aforementioned slats. These profiles are normally assigned to achieve a suitable joint between the slats, although in this invention they have a configuration such that they allow the wedging thereof onto the side rails of the blind. In this way, they achieve that, in the case of trying to open the blind from the outside, said profiles become wedged on the side rails, thereby preventing the opening of the blind. The connection profile between the

slats has the longitudinal ends thereof rolled up in opposite directions and with different amplitudes of curve, in order to determine respective open manifolds which allow for the coupling of the profile with possibility for turning in the semi-manifolds at the ends of the adjoining slats.

[0009] Also mentioned as background of the invention is the utility model of application number U200501469 and title "Improved slat blind" which discloses a blind formed through a set of slats that we could define as conventional and which is divided into an upper panel and a lower panel, so that it is possible to open an intermediate cavity between both panels for the entrance of air and light. With the object of facilitating the retention of the upper panel of the blind in the area of division of both panels, it is provided with a connection device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention consists of a modular security blind.

[0011] Blinds are normally made of slats that can be joined together by means of connection profiles so that they make up a sheet that, in an extended position, covers the space of the door or window whereupon it is installed. It also consists of a rolling axis around which the blind rolls around upon being raised.

[0012] In addition to the elemental function of covering a space such as that of a door or window, blinds can fulfil other types of functions such as, for example, security functions, by being provided with some type of mechanism or device that prevents it from being raised from the outside. There are other types of blinds that have suitable means which allow the entrance of light and air but prevent the entrance of insects, or the possibility of dividing the blind into two independent panels so that the opening of a bay between both panels by the user is possible.

[0013] The invention proposes a configuration wherein completely modular blinds are achieved by means of slats of different types and coupling profiles between these different types of slats, so that it is possible to make a blind that can combine several of the functional qualities previously disclosed according to the requirements and wishes of the user.

[0014] According to that previously mentioned, the blind object of the invention comprises slats which comprise means of security and conventional slats of blinds which have a lower open end and an upper end which are provided with a hooking element with the open end of the slats situated above, being joined together by means of coupling profiles.

[0015] In this way, the user can choose the combination of these different elements depending on their liking or needs, furthermore being able to place them at those points of the blind wherein they see fit.

[0016] They will be able, for example, to regulate the light on the inside by means of selecting the points of light that they wish in the blind, i.e. in which sections

thereof they wish light to pass through, which will be achieved by means of the use of light slats with different die-cuts or micro-perforations, from small holes that prevent the passage of insects to die-cuts that can be personalised with advertising elements.

[0017] In the same way, the customer will be able to select the self-locking points by means of the use of slats and security profiles. Currently, security blinds use a system of slats and locking elements in the entire structure to guarantee the inviolability thereof. By means of the present invention, the customer selects the sections where they wish to place them, which can be in a lower, intermediate or upper section, or a combination thereof, as it is sufficient to have sections of 4 or 5 of this type of slat pairs and profiles to guarantee the inviolability of the blind.

[0018] Another of the advantages that the present invention contributes is that relating to the relatively frequent need of changing an already installed blind to another, for example, security blind. In this case, the work becomes quite complex since it is necessary to change the casing, as this requires greater volume to store the security blind inside. With the proposed invention, as it only uses security and coupling profiles with other conventional sections, the volume of the blind is similar to the pre-existing blind and reuses the casing with the consequent savings in time, materials and costs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] The present specification is complemented with a set of illustrative and non-limitative plans of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the profiles of a preferred embodiment of the blinds formed by slats which comprise means of security and conventional slats.

Figure 2 is a representation of an example of embodiment of coupling profiles between slats which comprise means of security and conventional slats, wherein one of the profiles corresponds to the case wherein the coupling profiles join to a span of slats above, and to a span of slats below that comprise means of security, and the other profile corresponds to the case wherein it joins to a span of slats that comprise a means of security above, and to a span of conventional slats below, which allow it to form a completely modular blind wherein the sections can be selected wherein one wishes to insert the slats that comprise means of security.

Figure 3 is a schematic representation of the profiles of a preferred embodiment of the blind of the invention formed by slats that have means to let through the passage of light and security slats.

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the profiles of a preferred embodiment of the invention formed by conventional slats and slats that are provided with

means which allow the passage of light.

Figure 5 is a schematic elevated representation of a preferred embodiment of the coupling profile between security slats and opaque slats in the light sections, wherein one of the sections corresponds to the case wherein it joins to a span of light slats above and to a span of security slats below, and the other section corresponds to the case wherein it joins to a span of security slats above and to a span of light slats below.

Figure 6 is a schematic elevated representation of a preferred embodiment of the coupling profile between opaque slats in the light sections and conventional roller slats, wherein one of the profiles corresponds to the case wherein it joins to a span of light slats above and to a span of conventional slats below, and the other profile corresponds to the case wherein it joins to a span of conventional slats above and to a span of light slats below.

Figure 7 is a schematic representation of a section of four possible configurations of perforated light slats.

Figure 8 is a schematic representation of a section of two possible configurations of slats that are provided with means for the placement of lids and bolts.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of a section of the rolling axis of the invention.

Figure 10 is a schematic representation of a section of an embodiment of a seating slat.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0020] According to the description of the invention, there are mainly the following types of elements that can be included in the blinds object of the invention:

- Slats which comprise means of security, which in the preferred embodiment corresponding to figure 1 correspond to connection profiles (1.1.1) with self-locking functions that have a shape such that they produce a wedging on the side rails wherein the blind is installed at the moment wherein someone tries to raise them.
- Conventional blind slats (1.3), i.e. those that do not have any additional function, which can be, for example, of the type represented in figure 1, which have a lower open end and an upper end that is provided with a hooking element with the open end of the slat situated above.

[0021] All of the slats are joined together by means of longitudinal or bayonet couplings, i.e. the disposal thereof is sequential. This system has numerous advantages with respect to other systems, such as, for example, the joining by means of hooks or plates on the inside of each slat, which can be joined together or by means of screws connected to the slat, as these layouts present a difficult and costly maintenance.

[0022] Likewise, between the different spans of slats previously described and which have different functions, there are coupling profiles that make possible the joining therebetween and that make possible the existence of a modular blind completely configurable according to the requirements expressed by the customer, who can select where they wish to place the sections, which can be a lower, intermediate or upper section of the blind or a combination thereof.

[0023] In the preferred embodiment shown in figures 1 and 2, according to the different combinations of the possible slats, there are two types of coupling profiles between slats of different types:

- Coupling profiles (10) between the upper spans of slats which comprise means of security and lower spans of conventional slats (1.3), represented in figure 2.
- Coupling profiles (9) between upper spans of conventional slats (1.3) and lower spans of slats which comprise means of security, represented in figure 2.

[0024] Both types of coupling profiles constitute two differentiated ends. Each profile end joins to a different type of slat which also has ends of different shape, so that each coupling profile consists of two ends of shape antagonistic to the slats whereto it connects.

[0025] More specifically, in the preferred embodiment shown in figures 1 and 2, the coupling profiles (9, 10) are formed by two ends which coincide with the shape of the ends of the slats or connection profiles which join to the slats with which the aforementioned coupling profiles (9, 10) connect to.

[0026] Figure 2 represents the coupling profiles (9, 10) between conventional slats (1.3) and slats which comprise means of security, the coupling profile (9) which allows conventional slats (1.3) situated above to thread to slats situated below which comprise means of security with an upper end in the shape of a hook of the type that a conventional slat (1.3) would have and a lower, rolled end antagonistic to the slat that comprises means of security.

[0027] The connection element (10) between an upper span of slats that comprise means of security and a lower span of conventional slats (1.3) is comprised by an upper end of rolled profile antagonistic to the slat which comprises means of security and a lower end which has a routing like the bottom of the conventional slats (1.3).

[0028] The slats that comprise means of security in the embodiment shown in figure 1 are formed by a connection profile (1.1.1) which has curved longitudinal ends in different directions and that has a suitable shape for the wedging thereof onto the side rails if they are attempted to be opened from the outside. For that reason, the connection profile (1.1.1) corresponding to the embodiment shown in figure 1 that has curved longitudinal ends in different directions and which has projections or extensions (1.1.1.1) at its ends, which allow for the wedging

on the side rails if the blind is attempted to be opened from the outside. Its curved ends have a greater length than the connection profiles (1.1.1) shown in the embodiment example shown in figure 3, in addition to having angular ends. In this way, the advantage is achieved of, upon changing a blind made of conventional slats (1.3) for a blind that comprises security functions by inserting slats which comprise means of security between the conventional slats (1.3), it is sometimes necessary to decrease the width of the rails of the blind, by means of, for example, weather-stripping, so that the correct interlocking of the connection profiles (1.1.1) can be carried out. Nevertheless, the profile shown in figure 1 is adaptable to various rail widths by correctly carrying out the interlocking with its special configuration.

[0029] In the extended position of the blind, the projections or extensions (1.1.1.1) of the connection profile (1.1.1) are situated interlocked in the side rails of the blind and if the blind is attempted to be opened involuntarily from the inside, the aforementioned projections (1.1.1.1) lock into the side rails even more, preventing the opening thereof.

[0030] In another embodiment of slats that comprise means of security shown in figure 3 comprise both slats (1.1) joined by means of connection profiles (1.1.1) which carry out the locking functions in the side rails.

[0031] Likewise, the coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10) can have the length of one slat, as occurs in figure 1, or also, they can have smaller dimensions so that it would be necessary for them to join to an element of length approximate to that of a slat for the correct rolling of the blind. Hence, the slats that comprise means of security in figure 1 become an element of connection (1.1.1), the use of adjacent slats of the same (1.1.1) not being necessary, since the coupling profiles themselves (9, 10), given their length, fulfil said function, achieving the correct rolling of the blind.

[0032] The modular blind object of the invention can comprise other types of slats in addition to the slats that comprise means of security and conventional slats (1.3), such as light slats (1.2) and connection devices for the division of the blind into independent panels.

[0033] Figure 3 represents a span of slats which comprise means of security in connection with light slats (1.2). In the preferred embodiment shown, the slats that comprise means of security correspond to the embodiment corresponding to the utility model of application number U8900808. The slats (1.1) are of a slightly curved shape and are provided with open manifolds at both ends in opposite directions. These nozzles fit together with the connection profiles (1.1.1), which have their curved longitudinal ends in opposite directions and with different amplitudes of curve and which have a central area that is essentially straight-line that produces a wedging on the side rails wherein the blind is installed at the moment wherein it is attempted to raise the blind from the outside.

[0034] The light slats (1.2), which can be made of a single piece, part thereof consisting of a perforated area

that lets light pass through, or it can consist of two independent elements, light slats (1.2), strictly speaking, perforated, alternated with opaque slats (1.2.2).

[0035] The connection devices for the division into independent panels, or what is the same, means that allow for the division into at least two independent panels of the blind, so that it is possible to open a bay in the centre thereof. This device can be similar to that disclosed by the utility model of application number U200501469.

[0036] In the preferred embodiments shown in figures 3, 4, 5 and 6, there are two types of coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5) between slats of different types:

- Coupling profiles between the upper spans of security slats and light (1.2) slats, represented in figure 5.
- Coupling profiles between the conventional roller slats (1.3) and the light sections (1.2), represented in figure 6.

[0037] Likewise, both types of coupling profiles consist of two differentiating ends. Each one of the profile ends joins to a different type of slat, the ends thereof also of a different shape, so that each coupling profile has two ends of shape antagonistic to that of the end of the slat whereto it connects.

[0038] More specifically, in the preferred embodiment corresponding to figures 5 and 6, the coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5) are formed by two ends which coincide with the shape of the ends provided by the slats or connection profiles that join to the slats with which the aforementioned coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5) connect to. In other words, the profiles (2, 3, 4, 5) are formed by two halves, each one corresponding to the shape that the end of the slat or connection profile would have that would join with the slat in which the coupling profile (2, 3, 4, 5) threads into.

[0039] In figure 5, the coupling profiles (2, 3) are represented between the light slats (1.2) and security slats, one of the profiles (2) having two curved ends in different directions, the end (2.1) which couples to the span of security slats which is disposed above the same has the shape of the end of a connection profile (1.1.1). Likewise, the other end (2.2) is of the same shape as one of the ends of a perforated light slat (1.2.1).

[0040] The coupling profile (3) which joins to one end of the light slats (1.2) which is situated above a span of security slats is formed by an upper end that has the shape of one end of a perforated light slat (1.2.1) and a lower end (3.2) that has the shapes of an end of a connection profile (1.1.1).

[0041] Figure 6 represents the coupling profiles (4, 5) between the light slats (1.2) and the conventional slats (1.3). The coupling profile (4) that couples to an upper span of light slats (1.2) with a lower span of conventional slats (1.3) is formed by an upper end (4.1) that corresponds to one end of a perforated light slat (1.2.1) and a lower end (4.2) that corresponds to an end of a conventional slat (1.3).

[0042] The coupling profile (5) corresponding to the coupling between an upper span of conventional slats (1.3) and a lower span of light slats (1.2) also has two differentiated ends, the upper one (5.1) corresponding to the end of a conventional slat (1.3) and the lower corresponding to the end of a perforated light slat (1.2.1).

[0043] Another additional characteristic presented by the blind object of the invention is the possibility of total darkness, i.e. the sections or slats (1.2.1) wherethrough light passes, are overlapped by opaque slats (1.2.2) which allow for total closure, as occurs with the conventional slats. In the preferred embodiment, the perforated light slats (1.2.1) would be concealed at both open ends (1.2.2.1) of the opaque slats (1.2.1). In other words, the concealment of the perforated light slats (1.2.1) is done both above and below the opaque slat (1.2.2), which makes possible a maximum amount of light with respect to the light configurations of traditional blinds, wherein there is only concealment of one of the sides of the opaque slat (1.2.2).

[0044] In the preferred embodiment, the perforated light slat (1.2.1) can adopt curved convex shapes as represented in figure 3, or straight, as in two of the three embodiments in figure 7. The ends of these slats (1.2.1) can have quadrangular shapes (1.2.1.1), with the object of blocking the turning thereof inside the openings (1.2.2.1) of the opaque slats (1.2.2), preventing the light slats (1.2.2) and the opaque slats (1.2.2) from being able to become unhooked. Nevertheless, the ends of these perforated slats (1.2.1) can also have a circular form (1.2.1.2).

[0045] All of the slats disclosed have housings for lateral lids, which prevent the longitudinal movement therebetween, and which secure thereto by means of screws or by pressure. In figure 8, two possible configurations are represented wherein there is an opening (6) wherein a bolt or other configuration consisting of flaps (7), which have the same function, while also making the use of lids possible, can be inserted. These slats can be situated at any height of the blind as an additional security measure.

[0046] The modular blind joins to the rolling axis (8) at its upper part. These axes can have different configurations, for example, cylindrical, octagonal, hexagonal or similar. A tie rod (8.1), which normally consists of a sheet that is inserted in slots of the axis (8) at one end and is joined to an oscillating profile which joins to the first slat of the modular blind at the other, is used for the fastening of the modular blind. Another way of fastening the blind to the axis (8) could be by means of screwing the first slat thereto (8).

[0047] The modular blind object of the invention consists of a rolling axis (8), see figure 9, which is provided with a rabbet (8.2) on its surface, so that the previously mentioned tie rod (8.1) or the first slat with its corresponding screw, are situated in this notch (8.2). The rabbet (8.2) is proportionate to the thickness of the slat that rolls up.

[0048] The objective of this embodiment is that upon

rolling, the blind does not produce a protrusion of the slats in the area that would remain on the tie rod (8.2) or on the screw, so that the blind rolled about the rolling axis (8) would adopt an elliptical shape instead of a circular one. This fact causes the weight of the blind not to be distributed in a uniform fashion on the rolling axis (8), obliging the user to apply additional force to counteract the inadequate distribution of the weight thereof. Another of the drawbacks of the elliptical distribution of the blind is that it requires a larger space in the casing when it is completely folded up.

[0049] With the object that the other elements of the blind, i.e. the belt disc, the terminal end or the motor coupling and the tachometer, in the case wherein the blind is motorised, can adapt to the axis (8), which includes the aforementioned rabbet (8.2), these elements are provided with a flat wall whose plane coincides with a hypothetical axis (8) cord so that this flat wall adapts to the graduation (8.1) upon remaining tangential to the ends thereof (8.1).

[0050] The axis has a central hole (8.3) for the placement of the terminal end, which is situated centrally with respect to the greater radius of the axis (8).

[0051] Additionally, the blind object of the invention comprises means in contact with the axis (8) to facilitate the rolling up thereof. These means are situated in the upper area of the blind so that they cannot be seen by the user. For that reason, a first section of slats is provided that, due to the shape thereof, are perfectly coupled to the surface of the axis (8) upon rolling up thereon, facilitating the rolling of the other sections of slats as there are no angular parts between the slats.

[0052] In the preferred embodiment, the means to facilitate the rolling consist of at least the combination of perforated slats (1.2.1) with seating slats (1.4). Nevertheless, the perforated light slats (1.2.1) can have perforations or be completely opaque, i.e. not have perforations. The seating slats (1.4), represented in figure 8, have both open ends (1.4.1) separated by a central partition (1.4.2). In this way, the longitudinal dimensions of the slat (1.4) are reduced with respect to the opaque slats (1.2.2) of the light sections (1.2), thereby achieving that the axis (8) is tighter, and therefore, giving meaning that the roll has less volume.

[0053] It is also possible to include a section of seating slats (1.4) and perforated light slats (1.2.1) that would occupy a larger strip than those previously mentioned, in this case formed by light slats wherein the perforated slat (1.2.1) is substituted by a non-perforated slat, i.e. completely opaque. In this way, the undesired effect of completely extending the blind, which leaves an upper strip of slats which are not sufficiently close together, thereby letting light pass therethrough, is avoided.

[0054] The elements of the modular blind can be of materials that provide toughness thereto with the object of increasing the security thereof. The preferred materials used are carbon fibre, aluminium, steel or stainless steel.

[0055] For example, the light could be regulated on the

inside by means of the selection of the points of light that is desired in the blind, i.e. in which sections thereof it is wished for light to pass through, which is achieved by means of the use of light slats with different die-cuts or micro-perforations, from small holes that prevent the passage of insects to die-cuts that can be personalised with advertising elements.

10 Claims

1. Modular security blind, of those formed by slats that can be joined together by connection profiles and that can roll around a rolling axis (8), **characterised in that** it comprises means of security and conventional slats (1.3) of blinds that have a lower open end and an upper end that is provided with a hooking element with the open end of the blind slat situated above, being joined together by means of coupling profiles and said slats that comprise means of security in a lower section being situated in the lower, intermediate or upper part of the blind, or a combination thereof.
2. Modular security blind, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the slats which comprise means of security are formed by a connection profile (1.1.1) that has curved longitudinal ends in different directions and that has projections or extensions (1.1.1.1) at its ends, which allows it to wedge on the side rails if the blind is attempted to be opened from the outside.
3. Modular security blind, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the slats which comprise means of security are formed by a slightly curved section (1.1) which disposes at both of its ends open manifolds which fit together with the connection profiles (1.1.1); the longitudinal ends thereof being curved.
4. Modular security blind, according to claim 3, **characterised in that** the connection profiles (1.1.1) have, centrally, an essentially straight-line area for their wedging on the side rails if the blind is attempted to be opened from the outside.
5. Modular security blind, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10) are provided with two ends that consist of shapes antagonistic to the slats whereto they connect.
6. Modular security blind, according to claim 5, **characterised in that** the coupling profiles (2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10) are formed by two ends coinciding with the shape of the ends of by the slats or the connection profiles, which join to the slats whereto the aforementioned profiles connect.

7. Modular security blind, according to claim 6, **characterised in that** the coupling profiles (10) between upper spans of the slats which comprise means of security and lower spans of conventional slats (1.3) are comprised of an upper end with rolling profile antagonistic to the slat which comprises means of security and a lower end which has a routing like the bottom of the conventional slats (1.3). 5
8. Modular security blind, according to claim 6, **characterised in that** the coupling profiles (9) between upper spans of conventional slats (1.3) and lower spans of slats which comprise means of security have an upper end in the shape of a hook of the type that would have a conventional slat (1.3) and a lower rolling end antagonistic to the slat which comprises means of security. 10
9. Modular security blind, according to claim 1, **characterised in that** it additionally comprises slats which comprise means that make the passage of light (1.2) possible and/or connection devices for the division of the blind into independent panels. 15
10. Modular security blind, according to claim 9, **characterised in that** the slats that have means which make the passage of light (1.2) possible consist of the combination of at least one perforated slat (1.2.1) and one opaque slat (1.2.2). 20
11. Modular security blind, according to claim 9, **characterised in that** the slats that have means which make the passage of light (1.2) possible consist of the combination of two opaque slats (1.2.2) and one perforated slat (1.2.1). 25
12. Modular security blind, according to claim 11, **characterised in that** the opaque slat (1.2.2) has both end openings (1.2.2.1) which allow for the concealment of the perforated slats (1.2.1), preventing the passage of light through the blind. 30
13. Modular security blind, according to claim 12, **characterised in that** the perforated slats (1.2.1) have a straight shape. 35
14. Modular security blind, according to claim 13, **characterised in that** the perforated slats (1.2.1) have a curved convex shape. 40
15. Modular security blind, according to claim 11, **characterised in that** the perforated slats (1.2.1) have quadrangular ends (1.2.1.1) with the object of blocking the turning with respect to the opaque slat (1.2.2). 45
16. Modular security blind, according to claim 11, **characterised in that** the perforated slats (1.2.1) have circular (1.2.1.2) ends. 50
17. Modular security blind, according to claims 6 and 9, **characterised in that** the coupling profiles (2) between a lower span of light slats (1.2) and an upper span of security slats have two curved ends in different directions, one end (2.1) which connects to the span of security slats which has the shape of the end of a connection profile (1.1.1) of a security slat, the opposite end (2.2) having the same shape as one of the ends of a perforated slat (1.2.1). 55
18. Modular security blind, according to claims 6 and 9, **characterised in that** the coupling profile (3) between light slats (1.2) and security slats situated above the light slats (1.2) are formed by an upper end (3.1) which has the shape of an end of a perforated slat (1.2.1) and a lower end (3.2) which has the shape of an end of a connection profile (1.1.1) of a security slat.
19. Modular security blind, according to claims 6 and 9, **characterised in that** the coupling profile (4) which connects an upper span of light slats (1.2) with a lower span of conventional slats (1.3) is formed by an upper end (4.1) which corresponds to an end of a perforated slat (1.2.1) and a lower end (4.2) which corresponds to an end of a conventional slat (1.3).
20. Modular security blind, according to claims 6 and 9, **characterised in that** the coupling profile (5) between an upper span of conventional slats (1.3) and a lower span of light slats (1.2) has an upper end (5.1) corresponding to the end of a conventional slat (1.3) and the lower end corresponding to the end of a perforated slat (1.2.1).

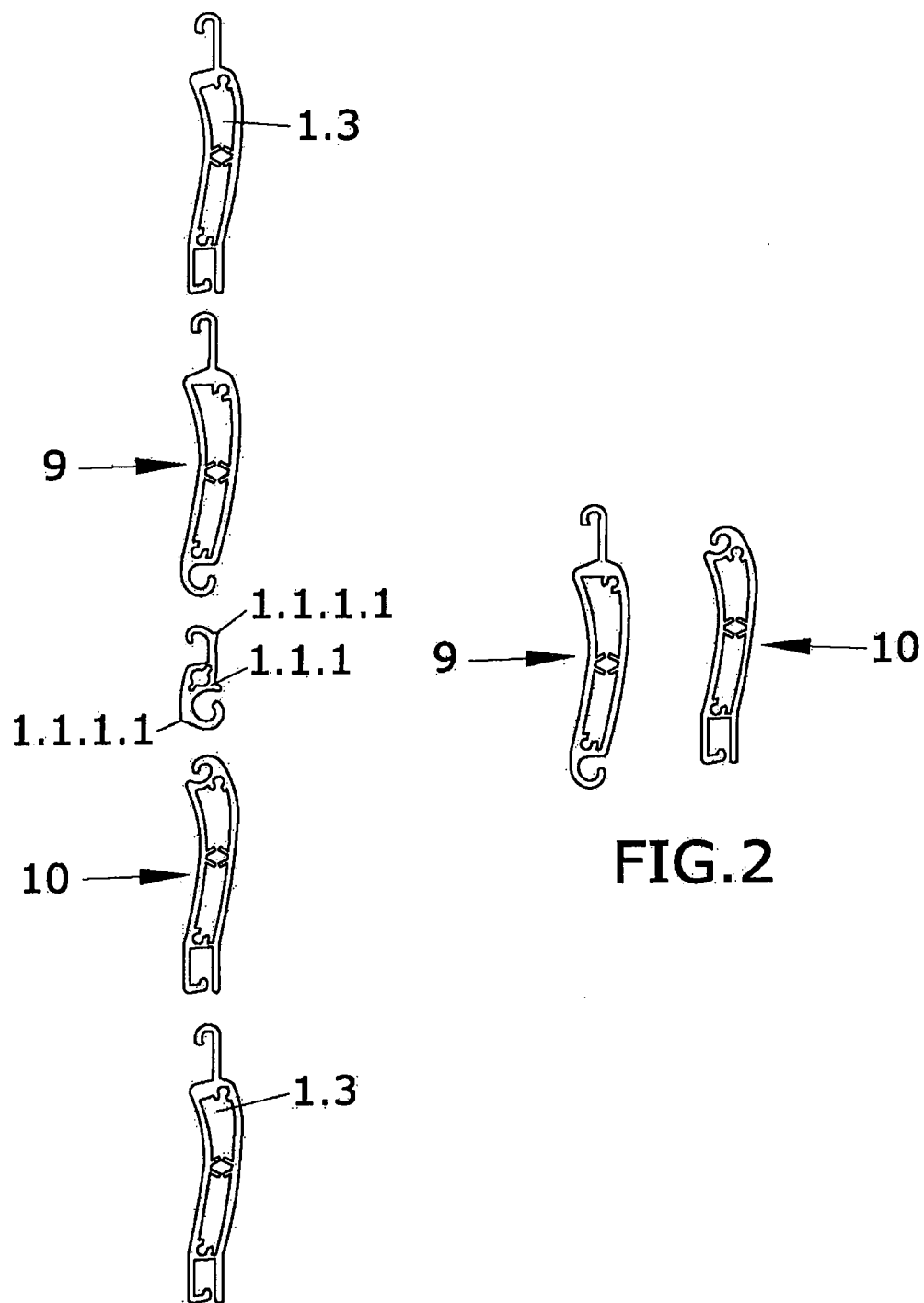


FIG.1

FIG.2

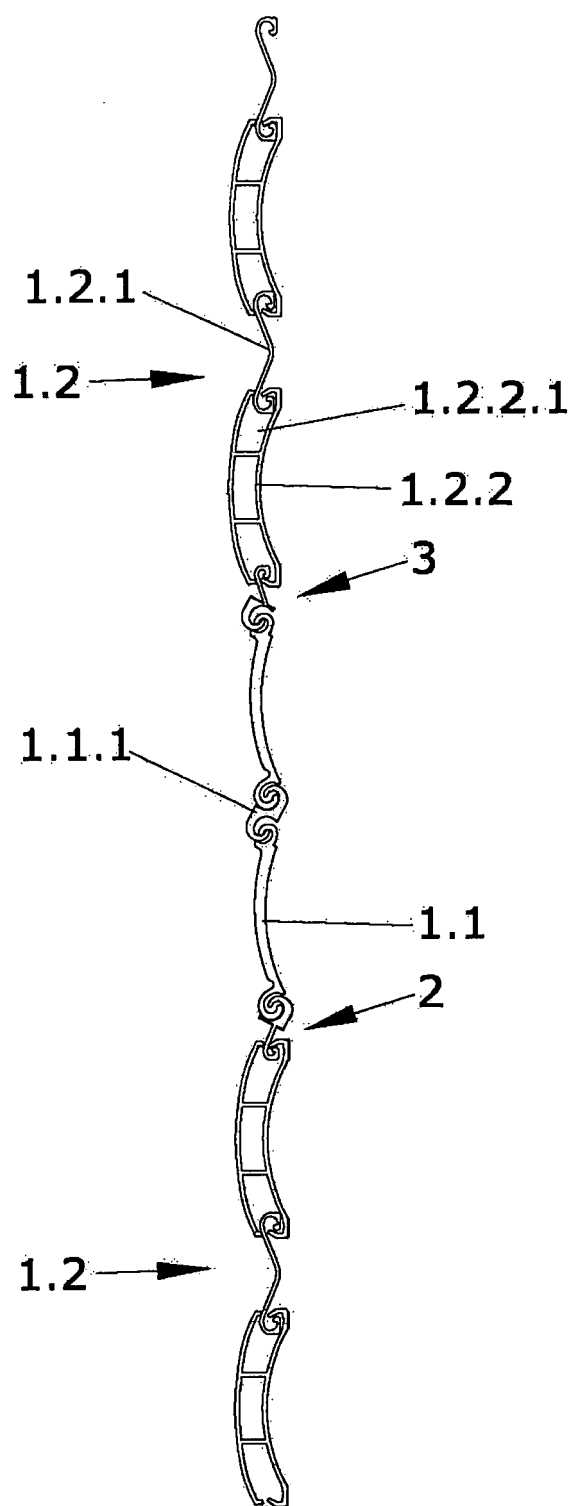


FIG.3

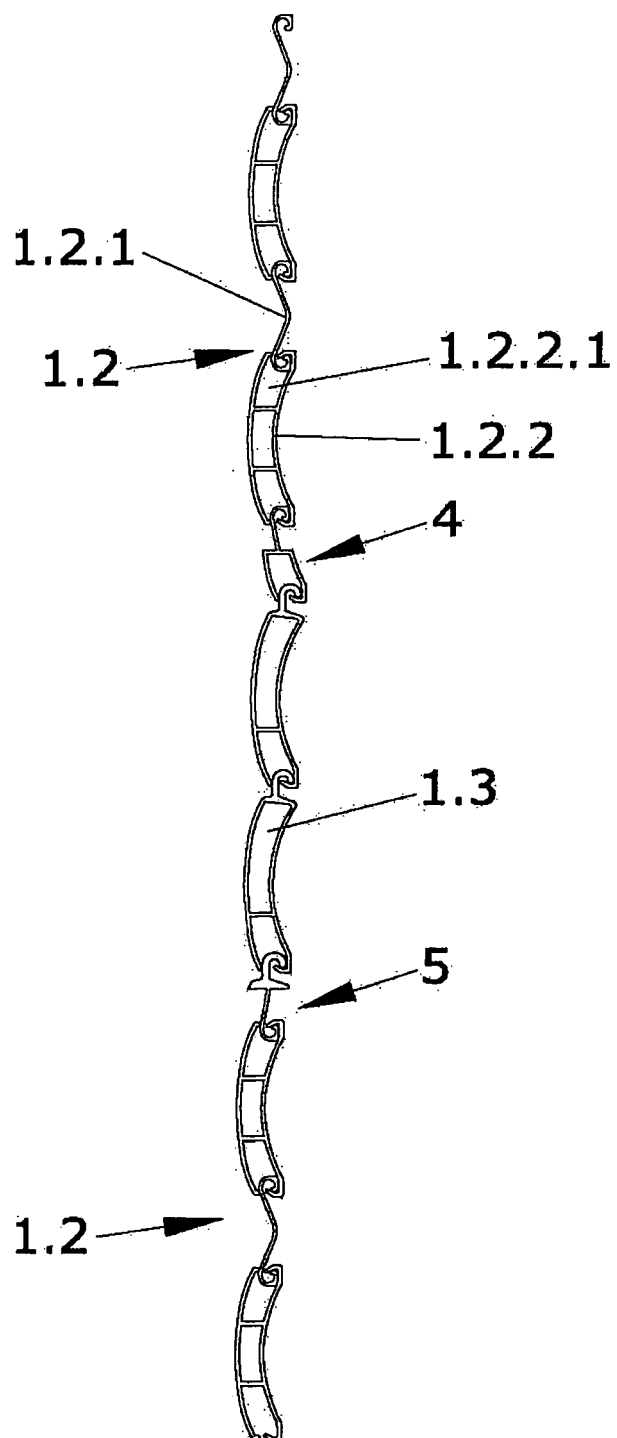


FIG.4

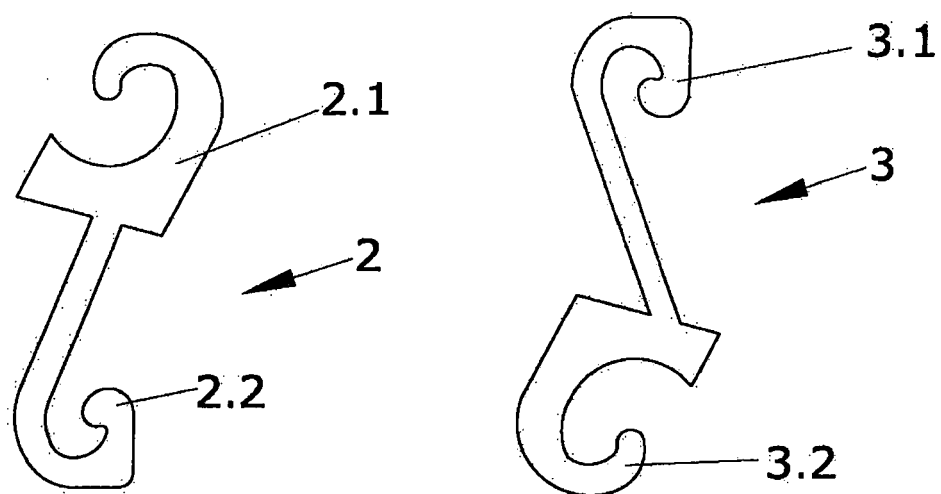


FIG. 5

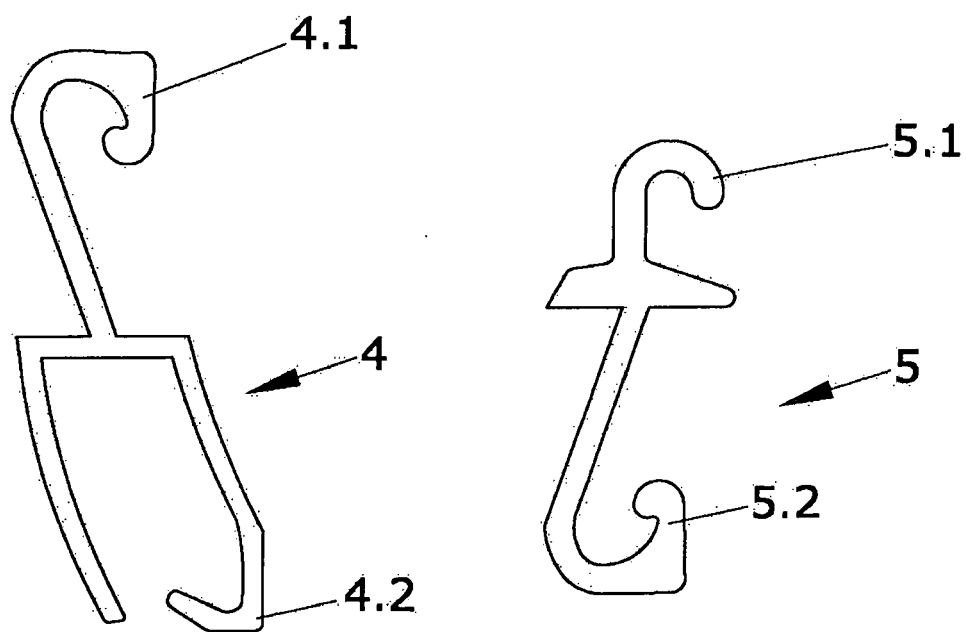


FIG. 6

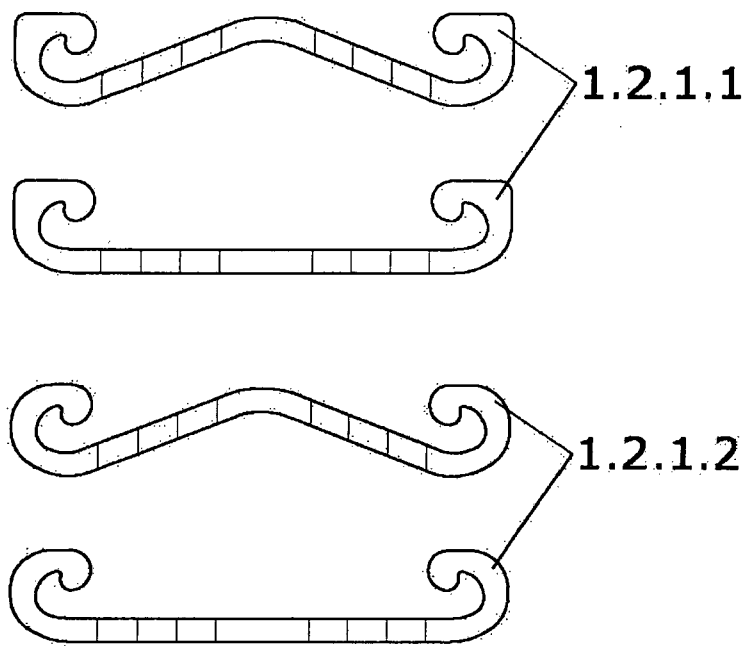


FIG. 7

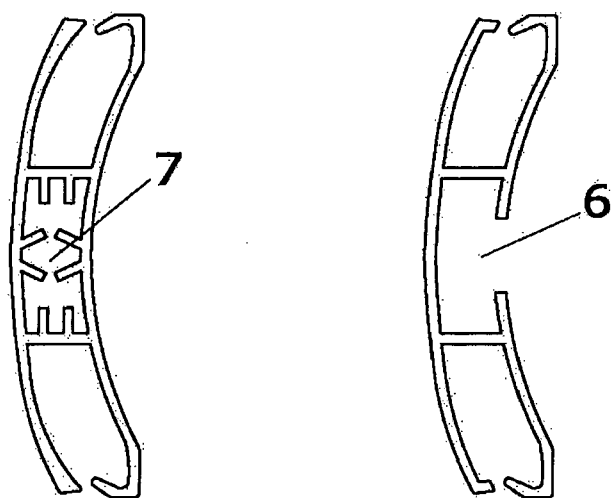


FIG. 8

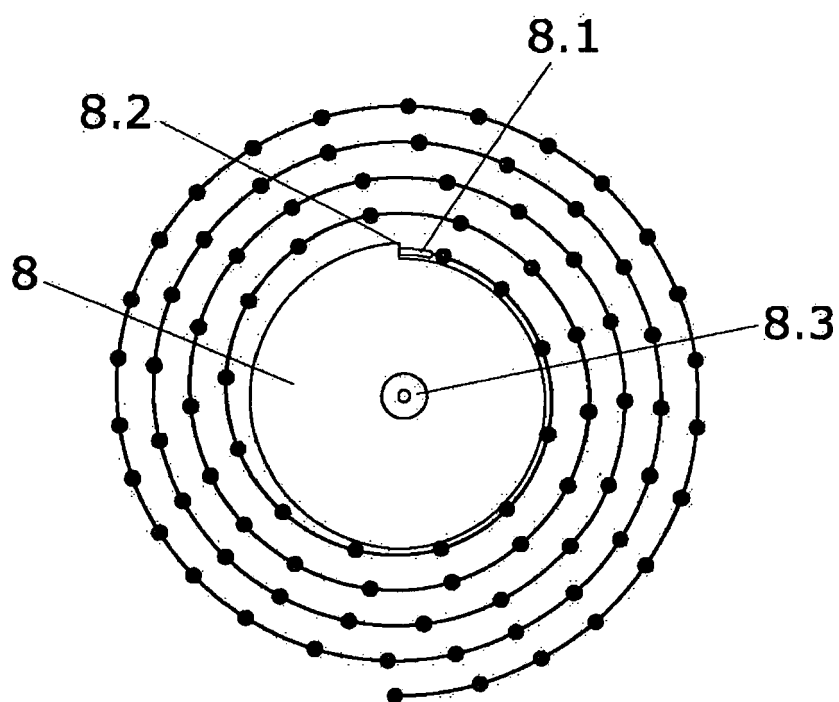


FIG. 9

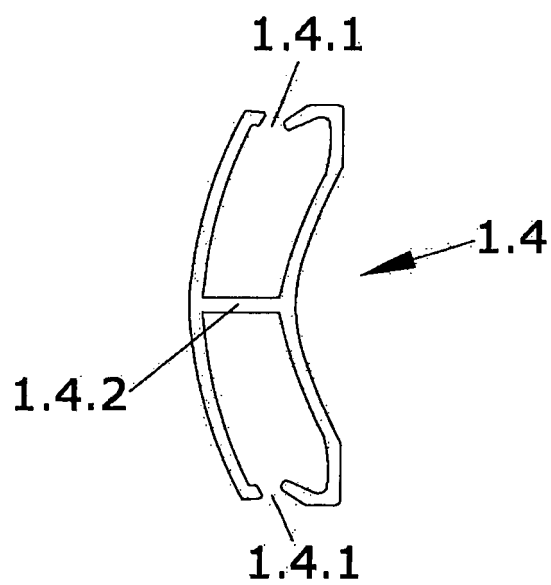


FIG. 10