April 28, 1964 F. ZACHARIAS 3,130,458

JALOUSIES

Filed Oct. 12, 1961

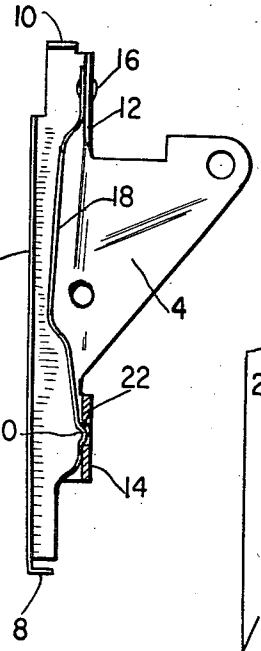


Fig. 2

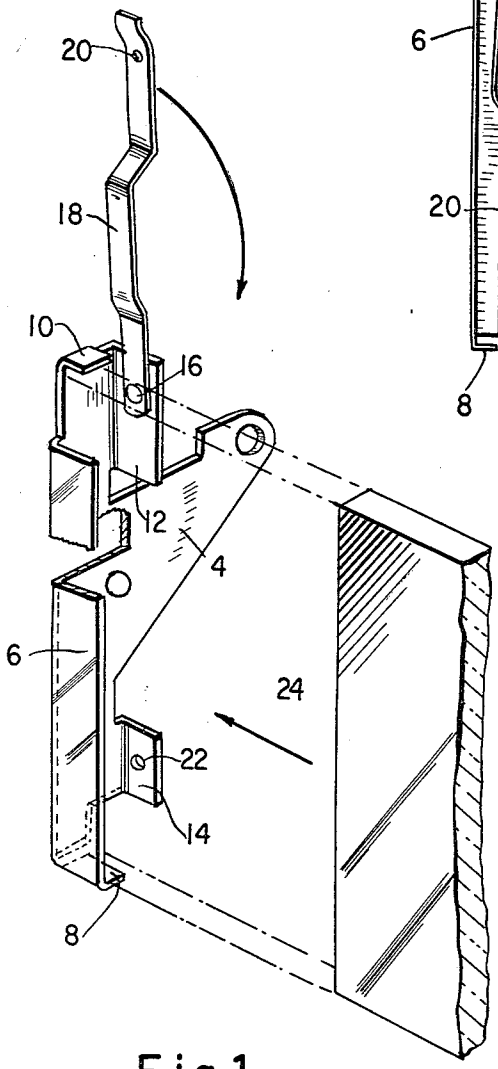
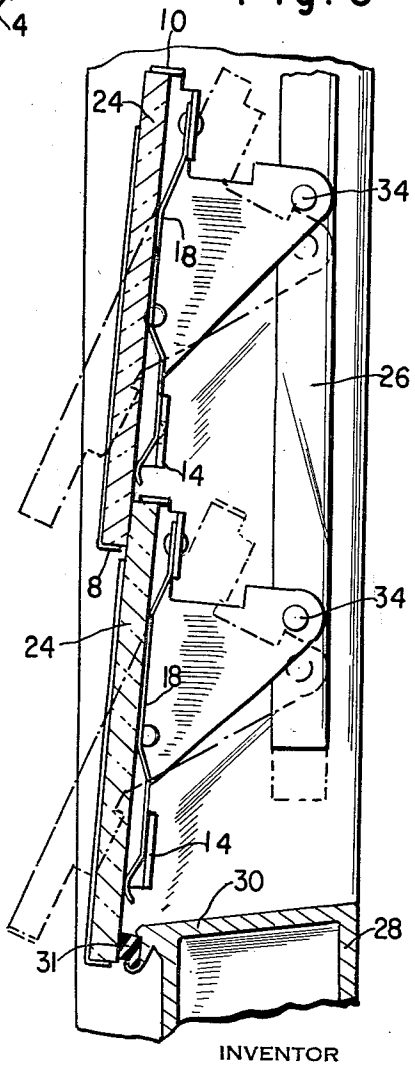


Fig. 1

Fig. 3



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1 Claim. (Cl. 20—62)

This invention relates to jalousies and, more particularly to a bracket for holding swingable louvers or panels of jalousie windows and doors in such a manner that the panel or pane may be readily removed therefrom.

In the past, brackets for such louvers were permanently secured to a jalousie frame so that it was difficult to remove a louver for cleaning or replacement in case of breakage. This has resulted, in addition to the frequent breakage of the brackets, in the loss of time and money.

It is therefore an important object of the invention to provide a jalousie frame provided with brackets which permit a ready removal of the louvers or panels without the danger of breaking these or the brackets themselves.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bracket equipped with a simple locking device for securing the jalousie panels, said locking device being easily operable to enable the safe removal or insertion of a panel.

A further object of the invention is to provide a jalousie and panel-holding brackets therefor which are simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other important objects of the invention will become apparent from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention.

It should be understood, however, that these are given by way of illustration and not of limitation, and that various changes in the details, form and arrangement of the part may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective, partly sectional view of the locking device;

FIG. 2 is a side elevation of the locking device and

FIG. 3 is a partial elevational section of a jalousie frame assembly equipped with the locking device according to the invention.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, the locking device comprises an offset arm 4 formed with a vertically extending flange terminating in a horizontal bent portion 8. Another horizontal bent portion 10 extends from the upper end of the offset arm 4. The arm is further formed with an upper flange 12 and a lower flange 14, both of which extend parallel to and are spaced from vertical flange 6. Pivotally secured to flange 12 by means of rivet 16 is a locking spring 18 which is shown in open disengaged position in FIG. 1 and in closed engaged position in FIGS. 2 and 3. The spring is provided with a projection 20, which engages with the aperture 22, thereby securing it against lateral displacement and in effect acting, due to its spring action, as a locking means for a glass panel 24 when inserted into the bracket device, as shown in dotted lines in FIG. 1.

Each panel is held by a pair of bracket devices such as described above and which are mirror images of one another. The bracket devices are pivotally secured to an actuator bar 26 of a jalousie frame 28 formed with a sill 30. The sill is provided with a weather strip 32. The actuator bar is disposed on either side of the frame 28 and is displaceable longitudinally by means of linkage and an operator handle, (not shown) well known in the art. One type of such linkage is disclosed in United States Patent No. 2,902,731, issued on September 8, 1959.

To insert or remove a panel or pane into the brackets 4, the actuator bar 26 on either side of the frame is displaced downwardly towards sill 28 to the position shown in dotted lines in FIG. 3, thereby moving the brackets, which are pivotally secured to the bar by means of rivets 34, into the position shown in dotted lines in the same figure. In this position convenient access may be had to the free ends of springs 18. The springs of the opposed mirror image brackets are rotated into the position shown in FIG. 1, as previously noted. This permits the removal of the panel for cleaning or replacement through the space between the opposed edges of bent portion 10 and flange 12. As seen in the same figure, the space between bent portions 8 and 10 is slightly larger than the width of panel 24, thus allowing the pane to be removed through said space, or a panel to be inserted and moved up against flange 6 and makes it possible to rotate the spring 18 in the direction of the arrow to the locked position shown in FIG. 2. The tension of the middle portion of spring 18 secures the panel in a fixed position. It will be apparent that the other end of the panel is removed from or secured in the mirror image bracket in a similar manner.

I claim:

A bracket device for securing panels of a jalousie or the like, comprising, an offset arm, an end flange extending vertically from said arm and disposed perpendicularly to said arm, said flange terminating in an inturned lower portion and an inturned upper portion, a pair of intermediate flanges extending from said arm and spaced from said end flange a distance greater than the thickness of said panels and parallel to said end flange, all said flanges forming a holder for receiving a jalousie panel and a spring strip element having one end pivotally secured to one of said intermediate flanges and formed with a substantially concave part adapted to engage with a jalousie panel when inserted between said spring and in said end flange, said spring having a free end portion engaging with the other of said intermediate flanges for tensioning the concave part against said panel, said spring element being pivotable in a plane parallel to said intermediate flanges.

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