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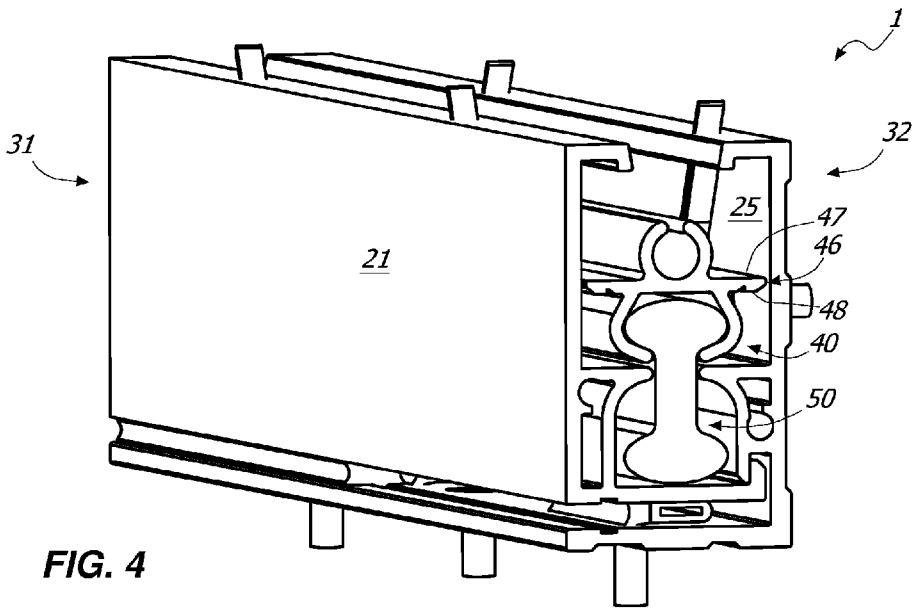


FIG. 4

(57) Abstract: A system for anchoring a roller blind (T) to a support structure such as a wall, a frame or the like (S) at an opening, the blind (T) comprising an operating end (T1) designed to be anchored to the system. The system comprises at least one first and one second longitudinal half-shell (31, 32) which can be mutually coupled to each other to form a longitudinal support profile (10) defining a first axis (Z) designed to be fastened to the support structure (S). The first and second half-shell (31, 32) are mutually configured so that once coupled they form a longitudinal seat (13) for housing the operating end (T1) of the blind (T).

[Continued on next page]

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# SYSTEM FOR CONNECTING A ROLLER BLIND WITH A FIXED SUPPORT STRUCTURE

## DESCRIPTION

### Field of the invention

The present invention generally relates to the technical field of systems for anchoring a blind to a fixed frame, and it particularly relates to a system for connecting a roller blind to a frame.

### State of the Art

Systems for anchoring roller blinds to fixed support structures such as walls, window or door sills or jambs, or peripheral support frames specifically made at the same, are known.

Such systems, comprise a longitudinal fastening element which will be fastened to the end edges of the drape of the blind. In order to promote such fastening, the end of the drape generally comprises a thickening tubular element which will then be inserted in a corresponding seat of such longitudinal fastening element.

Prior art systems provide for a plurality of longitudinal profiles, generally made of aluminium, which are fastened to the side walls of the window by means of a plurality of screws or rivets. Such profiles are adapted to internally retain the fastening element.

Therefore, prior art blind anchoring systems firstly require the fastening of all profiles to the side walls, the subsequent sliding insertion of the fastening element and lastly the sliding insertion of the edge of the drape.

The disadvantage of such systems lies in the fact that they are complex to fit given that they require special expertise and a large number of operators to hold the profiles until all of them have been fastened.

Furthermore, prior art systems require different profiles for fitting the uprights, that is for anchoring the vertical edges of the drape, and for fitting the bases, that is for anchoring the horizontal edge of the drape.

A further disadvantage lies in the fact that the aluminium profiles need to be suitably shaped depending on the configuration of the fastening element basically making each system unique.

In other words, besides being complex and expensive, prior art systems are poorly versatile.

## Summary of the invention

An object of the present invention is to at least partly overcome the aforementioned drawbacks, by providing a system for anchoring blinds to a support structure such as a wall or frame that is highly functional and cost-effective.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system that is particularly versatile.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system which allows the anchoring thereof both vertically and horizontally.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system that is easy to install.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system that is simple to manufacture, store and transport.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system that allows to resist to high stresses.

Another object of the invention is to provide a blind anchoring system that can be used in environments subject to hurricanes.

These and other objects that will be more apparent hereinafter, are attained by a system for anchoring a blind to a frame as described and/or claimed and/or illustrated herein.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are defined according to the dependent claims.

## Brief description of the drawings

Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will be more apparent in light of the detailed description some preferred but non-exclusive embodiments of the invention, illustrated by way of non-limiting example with reference to the attached drawings, wherein:

**FIGS. 1** to **12** show a first embodiment of an anchoring system **1**, wherein:

**FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of a system **1**;

**FIGS. 2** and **3** are a cross-sectional view of embodiment of the system **1** of FIG. 1 in two different operating steps;

**FIGS. 4** and **5** are an axonometric view of some details of the system **1** of FIG. 1;

**FIGS. 6**, **7** and **8** are an axonometric view of some details of the system **1** in which

there is shown a fastening element **40** and a profile **10** in various assembly operating steps;

**FIG. 9** is an axonometric view of some details of the system **1** in which there are shown fastening means **90**, with **FIG.** 10 showing an enlargement of some details of FIG. 9;

**FIGS. 11** and **12** show a cross-sectional view of some details of a particular embodiment of the profile **10** respectively in assembled and disassembled configuration;

**FIGS. 13**, **14**, **15-17**, **18-20**, **21-23**, **24**, **25** and **26** are schematic views of different embodiments of the system **1**;

**FIG. 27** is a partially open axonometric view of a further embodiment of the system **1**, with **FIGS. 28** and **29** showing a cross-sectional view of the system of FIG. 27 in two different operating steps;

**FIGS. 30A** and **30B** are a cross-sectional view of a variant of the system **1** of FIG. 27 in two different operating steps;

**FIG. 31** shows a further embodiment of the system **1**;

**FIGS. 32** to **42** show a further embodiment of a system **1**, wherein:

**FIGS. 32** and **33A** show an axonometric view of some details of the system **1** in two different positions;

**FIG. 33B** is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 33A;

**FIG. 34** is an exploded view of FIG. 32;

**FIG. 35** is an enlarged view of a fastening profile **85**;

**FIGS. 36** to **41** are a cross-sectional view of some parts of the system of FIG. 32 in different operating steps used for an upright **2**;

**FIG. 42** is a cross-sectional view of some parts of the system of FIG. 32 used for a base bar **3**;

**FIG. 43** and **FIG. 44** are lateral views of different embodiments of a fastening profile **85**;

**FIG. 45** and **FIG. 46** show a further embodiment of a system **1**, in which FIG. 45 shows an upright **2** and FIG. 46 shows a base bar **3**;

**FIGS. 47, 48, 49** and **50** show different operating steps of a profile **10** used for obtaining a bar **3**.

Detailed description of some preferred embodiments

With reference to the mentioned figures, herein described is a system **1** for anchoring a blind **T** preferably of the roller type to a support structure such as a wall, a window sill, a frame or the like **S** at an opening such as a window or a door. Suitably, the blind **T** may comprise a drape with an operating end **T1** designed to be anchored to the system **1**.

Essentially, the system **1** may comprise a longitudinal anchoring structure **10** which may be fastened to the frame or wall **S**.

The anchoring structure **10** may comprise or consist of at least one longitudinal anchoring profile **10.**

Although in the description hereinafter reference shall be simply made to a profile **10**, it is clear that the latter may be a support profile **10** consisting of a single piece (for example a single aluminium extrusion) or it may consist of two or more half-shells or profiles (for example two or more aluminium extrusions).

The profile **10** may define a main extension axis **Z**. Such axis **Z** may for example be parallel to the peripheral surface of the frame or of the wall or of the window sill.

The profile **10** may be fastened to the frame **S** using fastening means **90** of the per se known type. Such means **90** may for example comprise screws or rivets **91**.

The longitudinal profile **10** may comprise at least one seat **13** which can be operatively connected with the operating end **T1**. In particular, the seat **13** may be configured to retain the end of the blind **T1** and/or a fastening element **40** and/or elastic fastening means **50** as better explained hereinafter.

Preferably, the fastening element **40** may be provided for to fasten the operating end **T1** with the profile **10**. The fastening element **40** may be fastened to the operating end **T1** and to the profile **10** so as to mutually retain the latter.

Suitably, the fastening element **40** may therefore be fastened with the seat **13**. Furthermore, the fastening element **40** may comprise an operating portion **41** designed to be fastened with the operating end **T1** of the blind **T**.

Such type of fastening is known in the industry. For example, such operating portion

**41** may comprise or consist of a longitudinal seat **42** designed to house the substantially tubular-shaped end **T1**. In the attached drawings, there is shown a particular configuration of the seat **42** which is substantially C-shaped.

It is clear that also the fastening element **40** may have a longitudinal extension along the axis **Z** or an axis parallel thereto. Preferably, the fastening element **40** may extend over the entire length of the profile **10**.

The fastening element **40** may be movable in the profile **10**. Suitably, the latter may comprise an internal working chamber **11.** The fastening element **40** may be movable in such working chamber **11**. Preferably, the fastening element **40** may slide in the chamber **11** along an axis **X**. Preferably, such axis **X** may be substantially perpendicular to the axis **Z**.

The working chamber **11** may extend along a plane **π.** Preferably, the latter may be parallel to the axis **Z** and, more preferably it may be defined by the axis **Z** and by the axis **X**. It is clear that the plane **π** may therefore define a median longitudinal plane.

The profile **10** may comprise a pair of side walls **21**, **22** which may remain substantially facing and parallel to the plane **π** so as to internally define the working chamber **11**. Preferably, the profile **10** may further comprise a base wall **12** interposed between the side walls **21**, **22** which may remain substantially perpendicular to the plane **π**.

The cross-section profile **10** may therefore have preferably, but not exclusively a substantially rectangular shape with the pair of side walls **21**, **22**, the base wall **12** and the upper portion **27** opposite to the latter. The upper portion **27** may be configured to allow the drape of the blind **T** to pass through. To this end, the portion **27** may comprise a longitudinal through opening **12'**. In particular, the portion **27** may have an outer surface **27'** designed to remain exposed and an inner surface **27''** designed to remain facing towards the chamber **11**.

Suitably, the fastening element **40** may slide along the axis **X** in the working chamber **11** between a position proximal to the base wall **12** and a position distal from the base wall **12**.

Thanks to this characteristic, should the blind **T** be subjected to a thrust, for example due to wind, hurricane, impacts, or the like, the fastening element **40** may slide along the axis **X** allowing the blind **T** to be deformed. This will allow to prevent the breaking thereof.

It is clear that the maximum sliding of the fastening element **40** may be in the order of

5-10 cm.

According to a particular aspect of the invention there may be provided for elastic means **50** and/or **70** to counter the movement of the fastening element **40** and therefore of the blind **T.** In particular, the elastic means **50** and/or **70** may act along at least one sliding section of the fastening element **40** from the proximal position to the distal position.

Thanks to this characteristic, should the actions on the blind **T** (for example wind, impacts or hurricanes), the elastic means **50** and/or **70** mentioned above may oppose the movement of the fastening element **40** along at least one sliding section from the proximal position to the distal position, that is they may act as damping means.

Furthermore, advantageously, the elastic means **50** and/or **70** mentioned above may promote the return of the fastening element **40** towards the proximal position.

Thanks to this characteristic, the blind **T** may always be stretched in the absence of impacts, wind or the like.

According to a particular preferred but non-exclusive embodiment of the invention, there may be provided for elastic means **50** which may be configured to operate stretched. Suitably, such elastic means **50** may act on the fastening element **40** to counter the sliding thereof along at least one section from the proximal position to the distal position, that is to act as damping means.

In other words, such elastic means **50** may extend along at least one sliding section of the fastening element **40** from the proximal position to the distal position. Preferably, the elastic means **50** may be interposed between the fastening element **40** and the base wall **12** so as to extend when the fastening element is moved towards the distal position.

Suitably, the elastic means **50** may remain within the chamber **11.** In this manner, the system **1** may be particularly compact. Preferably, the elastic means **50** may remain within the chamber **11** even when the fastening element **40** is in the maximum distal position. This will allow to prevent the fastening element **40** from exiting from the profile **10**.

Furthermore, changing the elastic strength characteristics of the means **50** may allow to change the strength of the system **1** while maintaining all the other parts intact. In other words, the same system **1** may alternatively comprise different elastic means **50** so as to change the opposition action thereof on the fastening element **40** and therefore the damping

action on the blind **T**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, the means **50** may act along the entire sliding of the fastening element **40** or only over a sliding section thereof. In other words, the fastening element **40** may be damped over the entire sliding stroke or over a section thereof.

In this latter case, there may advantageously be a differentiated action along the sliding stroke of the fastening element **40.** For example, the latter may slide freely or be opposed with reduced intensity for a section and for another section it may be opposed with high intensity.

This may advantageously allow to precisely adjust the system **1** making it adapted to different needs. For example, the opposition action along a first section may be sufficient to oppose the action of the wind and keep the blind **T** in position, while the action of the elastic means **50** on the fastening element **40** in a subsequent second section may be of high intensity so as to allow to withstand impacts or hurricanes.

The elastic traction means **50** may be elastically deformable between a retracted configuration and an extended configuration.

Suitably, the extended configuration of the elastic means **50** may correspond to the distal position of the fastening element **40**. On the other hand, the retracted position of the elastic means **50** may correspond to the proximal position of the fastening element **40**, or to an intermediate position between the proximal and distal position of the fastening element **40**.

Described hereinafter are some preferred but not exclusive embodiments of the elastic means **50**.

According to a particular embodiment, the elastic means **50** may act on the fastening element **40** for the entire stroke thereof from the proximal position to the distal position, for example as shown in FIG. 13, FIG. 14, FIG. 26, FIG. 30A and FIG. 30B, FIG. 45.

For example, the elastic means **50** may comprise a spiral spring **61**, for example as shown in FIG. 13 and in FIG. 14. In this case, preferably, the spring **61** may act on the fastening element **40** during the entire movement between the proximal and distal position. The spring **61** may be dimensioned so as to operate by pulling to oppose the movement of the fastening

element **40** from the proximal position to the distal position.

Suitably, the spring **61** may comprise a pair of opposite ends **62**, **63** which may be respectively coupled with the fastening element **40** and the profile **10**. In greater detail, the profile **10** may comprise a seat **13** arranged inside the chamber **11.** Such seat **13** may be configured to house the end **63** of the spring **61**.

Preferably, the seat **13** may be arranged in proximity of the base wall **12**. For example, the latter may comprise a pair of protuberances **14** or C-shaped elements configured to retain the end **63** of the spring **61**.

The movement of the fastening element **40** may correspond to the extension/to the shortening of the spring **61** and as a result to the change of the opposition action of the latter on the fastening element **40**.

Suitably, the extended spring **61** may correspond to the distal position of the fastening element **40** and the unloaded spring **61** may correspond to the proximal position in which the opposition action is exerted over the entire stroke of the fastening element **40**. On the other hand, as schematically shown in FIG. 13 and in FIG. 14, the unloaded spring **61** may correspond to the intermediate position of the fastening element **40**. Thanks to this characteristic, the opposition action of the spring **61** on the fastening element **40** may be exerted only during the passage of the latter from the intermediate position to the distal position, that is over a section of the stroke of the fastening element **40**.

Such configuration is particularly simple and cost-effective to manufacture. Furthermore, by changing the characteristics of the spring **61**, in particular the elastic constant, may allow to change the intensity of the action on the fastening element **40**.

According to an embodiment, the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50** may be configured so that the latter act on the fastening element **40** for a part of the stroke thereof from the proximal position to the distal position.

This may advantageously allow to obtain a differentiated and, preferably, progressive action. For example, for a first section, the fastening element **40** may be free to slide or it may be retained with a low-intensity force, advantageous in case of low-force impacts against the blind **T**, and for a second section the fastening element **40** may be retained with a high-intensity force so as to resist against high-intensity impacts, such as for example in the event

of hurricanes.

The elastic means **50** may comprise or consist of an element **51** made of elastically deformable polymeric material. In particular, such polymeric element **51** may be elastically deformable between a narrowed configuration and an extended configuration.

It is clear that depending on the configuration of such element **51**, the elastic means **50** may act over the entire stroke of the fastening element **40**, for example as shown in FIG. 30A and FIG. 30B, FIG. 45 or over a part thereof for example as shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 15, FIG. 24 and FIG. 25 and FIGS. 27-29 and FIGS. 32-41.

Suitably, the polymeric element **51** may have a pair of end portions **52**, **53** which may be operatively coupled respectively with the fastening element **40** and the profile **10**. Preferably, the portion **53** may be operatively coupled with the seat **13** of the latter as better explained hereinafter.

The profile **10** may comprise the seat **13** for retaining the portion **53** of the elastic element **50** when present. In the configuration in which the fastening element **40** slides for a vacant section, the portion **53** and the seat **13** may be mutually configured so as to allow the free sliding of the portion **53** in the seat **13**.

In this case, preferably, the seat **13** may be formed by a pair of arched protuberances **14** facing each other. Suitably, also the arched protuberances **14** may comprise a pair of surfaces **15** adapted to come into contact with the portion **53** to retain the latter.

Advantageously, upon passing from the proximal position to the intermediate position of the fastening element **40,** the element **51** may slide free. In particular, the element **51** may slide freely until the end **53** comes into contact with the abutment surface **15**.

On the other hand, upon passing from the intermediate position to the distal position of the fastening element **40** the element **51** may be deform elastically, preferably extending.

Preferably, the portion **54** of the element **51** may be the one most affected by the elastic deformation. Possibly, only the portion **54** of the element **51** may be elastically deformable.

In other words, the elastic element **54** may act as a traction spring.

According to a particular embodiment, for example shown in FIGS. 1-12, the fastening element **40** may move for a first section from the proximal position (FIG. 1) to an intermediate

position (FIG. 2) without the element **51** acting on the fastening element **40**, while the latter may move for a second section from the intermediate position (FIG. 2) to the distal position (FIG. 3) opposed by the action of the element **51.**

In particular, the element **51** may slide free integrally joined with the fastening element **40** for a first section of the stroke of the latter, while the passage of the fastening element **40** from the intermediate position to the distal position there may correspond the elastic deformation of the element **51** that is the passage from the narrowed configuration to the extended configuration.

Such embodiment is not exclusive. For example, the embodiments of FIG. 15, FIG.24 and FIG. 25 and FIG. 27 have the element **51** described above which acts as a damper only for a section of the movement stroke of the fastening element **40**. In particular, in figures FIG. 15, FIG. 16 and FIG. 17 the fastening element **40** is respectively in the proximal, intermediate and distal position, while in FIG. 28 and in FIG. 29 the fastening element **40** is respectively in the proximal and distal position.

Also the embodiment shown in FIGS. 32-41 has the element **51** described above which acts as a damper only for a section of the movement stroke of the fastening element **40**. In particular, in figures FIG. 36, FIG. 37 and FIG. 38 the fastening element **40** is respectively in the proximal, intermediate and distal position.

Suitably, when the elastic means **50** do not act on the fastening element **40** the latter may move freely for the first section, or, for example as shown in the embodiment of Fig. 1 and FIG. 24, the fastening element **40** may equally move damped even in the first section through further elastic means **70** different from the polymeric element **51** which will be better described hereinafter.

Irrespective of the configuration of the element **40**, the element **51** may comprise the portions **52** and **53** and a portion **54** interposed between the portions **52** and **53**.

As mentioned above, the portion **54** may be the portion that is elastically deformable upon the passage of the element **40** from the retracted position to the extended position.

The polymeric element **51** may have different configurations.

For example, the portion **54** may have a thickness **s1** smaller than the thickness **s2** and **s3** of the portions **52** and **53** and the portion **54** may have a thickness **s1** substantially equal to

or smaller than the distance **d2** between the arched protuberances **44** and/or between the arched protuberances **14**.

This may advantageously allow to, the free sliding for a section of the stroke of the fastening element **40**.

Furthermore, this may still advantageously allow to insert the element **51** in the fastening element **40** by sliding longitudinally, that is along the axis **Z**, so that the portion **52** is in the seat **43**.

Possibly, for example as shown in FIG. 1 or FIG. 15, the element **51** may be bone-shaped. The arched protuberances **44** may comprise a pair of surfaces **45** adapted to come into contact with the portion **52** to retain the latter. The bone-shaped central portion **54** may be the deformable portion.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, irrespective of the configuration of the means **50**, the portion **54** may have discontinuity along the axis **Z**. In other words, for example as shown in FIG. 27 and in FIG. 25, weakenings, grooves or openings **55** may be provided along the portion **54**. Therefore, such openings **55** may weaken the resistance of the portion **54**.

Therefore, advantageously the resistance of the system **1** may be changed by changing the number and/or the size of the openings **55**. In this case, the system may be particularly versatile and simple to obtain given that there may be provided a single portion **54** which may therefore be die cut in a different manner depending on the needs.

Possibly, for example as shown in FIG. 30A and in FIG. 30B, the element **51** may have the central portion **54** substantially bellows-like shaped so as to facilitate the elastic extension of the central portion **54**. Such bellows-like portion may be continuous or it may contain the discontinuity **55** with the advantages described above.

The element **51** and the fastening element **40** may be separate pieces.

In order to mutually couple the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50**, the fastening element **40** may comprise a seat **43** for the end **52** of the elastic means **50**. For example, the fastening element **40** may comprise a pair of arched protuberances **44** that are mutually facing each other defining the seat **43** to receive the end portion **52**. The latter may be substantially counter-shaped with respect to the seat **43**.

According to a particularly advantageous aspect of the invention, the ends **52** and **53** may be substantially equal to each other. In this manner, both the ends **52** and **53** may be inserted into the seat **43** or into the seat **13**.

On the other hand, the shaped element **51** and the fastening element **40** may be coupled stably. For example, the end **53** may be fastened with the seat **43** by gluing.

Possibly, the shaped element **51** and the fastening element **40** may be made of a single piece. Such embodiment is for example shown in FIG. 28 and FIG. 30A.

Such single piece may be obtained by co-extruding a pair of profiles, which may respectively comprise the seat **42** for the blind and the anchoring end **53**, and a deformable polymeric element which may comprise or define the portion **54**.

Also the embodiment shown in FIG. 32 to FIG. 41 may preferably, but not exclusively have the shaped element **51** and the fastening element **40** in a single piece. For example, there may be provided for a single polymeric profile **85**. Suitably, such profile **85** may comprise both the elastic means **50** and the fastening element **40**. In particular, the profile **85** may include the portion **54** and the seat **42**.

Advantageously, such embodiment may have the substantially planar portion **54** which may extend elastically moving from the narrowed configuration (FIG. 37) to the extended configuration (FIG. 38). This will allow to prevent the portion **54** from impacting against the profile **10** during the continuous sliding or following very strong impacts preventing to move from the narrowed configuration to the extended configuration.

Preferably, such embodiment may have the openings **55** to adjust the intensity of the opposition action (FIG. 35)**.** In greater detail, the portion **54** may comprise the openings **55**.

According to a different embodiment, for example as shown in FIG. 43 and in FIG. 44, the elastic portion **54** may comprise a large number of openings **55** so that the empty part **55** is larger than the solid part **56**. In other words, in such embodiment the portion **54** may comprise or consist of a plurality of elastic bands **56**.

In this case, although the elastic element **51** may be complex and expensive to obtain, it allows to obtain a high resistance intensity precision. Furthermore, such resistance value may be replicated consistently over time.

Furthermore, such resistance value may be easily predetermined so as to be able to

select the shaping of the element **51** depending on the resistance required in the system **1**.

Also in this case, preferably, the elements **50** and **40** may be joined so as to define a single profile **85**. In other words, different profiles **85** may be provided depending on the required resistance.

It is clear that such embodiment of the portion **54** may also be used with fastening elements **40** having different configurations.

Also the embodiment shown in FIG. 45 has a single piece **85** which comprises both the elements **50** and the elements **40**. In particular, such single piece **85** has the portion **42** for anchoring to the blind and the elastic portion **54**.

Despite the embodiments of FIG. 32 to FIG. 41 showing the action of the elastic means **50** on a section of the sliding stroke of the single profile **85**, it is clear that a similar system in which the elastic means **50** act on the entire stroke of the profile **85** may be provided.

For example, as shown in FIG. 30A and FIG. 30B and FIG. 13 and FIG. 26 and FIG. 45, the action of the elastic means **50** may be exerted on the entire sliding stroke of the fastening element **40**.

In this case, the element **51** may be constrained in an end **53** thereof with the profile **10**, preferably with the seat **13**.

To this end, the seat **13** may internally comprise means **13'** for fastening the end **53**. Suitably, the means **13'** and the end **53** may be mutually shaped so as to be engaged.

The means **13'** may be of the female type. For example, they may comprise a pair of arched portions to internally form a seat for housing the end **53**, for example as shown in FIG. 30A. The portions **13'** may preferably extend from the wall **12**.

On the other hand, according to another example, the means **13'** may be of the male type, and they may for example comprise a substantially T-shaped portion with a pair of opposite protuberances **13'**, while the end **53** may comprise two opposite arched portions **53'**, for example as shown in FIG. 45.

In any case, the means **13'** may prevent the sliding of the end **53** along the axis **X** and, possibly, they may allow the sliding of the latter along the axis **Z**. This will allow an easy assembly and adjustments.

Preferably, the means **13'** may extend from the base part **12** or the latter may include

the means **13'**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, irrespective of the presence and/or the configuration of the elastic traction means **50** described above, further elastic means **70** acting on the fastening element **40** different from the traction means **50** may be provided for.

Preferably, the means **70** may comprise elastic elements **71** configured to oppose the movement of the fastening element **40** from the intermediate position to the proximal position and/or they may comprise elastic elements **75** configured to counteract the movement of the fastening element **40** from the intermediate position to the distal position.

The elastic elements **71** may therefore facilitate the return of the fastening element **40** in the intermediate position. Therefore, advantageously, the fastening element **40** may be normally (that is without forces on the blind) maintained in the intermediate position preventing the fastening element **40** from impacting against the abutment surfaces of the profile **10**, for example the surfaces **16** and **17**.

Therefore, these characteristics may advantageously allow prevent the user from hearing the noise of the impact of the fastening element against the surfaces of the profile **10** which are generally made of metal and cause an annoying noise during use.

The system **1** may comprise the elastic means **70** and it may be without the elastic means **50**, for example as shown in FIG. 18.

Suitably, should there be both the elastic elements **71** and the elastic elements **75**, the latter may cooperate mutually to return the fastening element **40** to the intermediate position both from the distal position and from the proximal position basically acting as dampers.

It is clear that should there be the elastic elements **75** and the means **50**, the elastic elements **75** may cooperate with the elastic means **50** to dampen the movement of the fastening element **40** between the intermediate position and the distal position. In this case, advantageously, the damping action may have a particularly high intensity.

In greater detail, the elastic means **70** may cooperate both with the polymeric element **51** (FIG. 1) and with the spring **61** (FIG. 13).

Described below is a preferred but not exclusively embodiment of the system **1** with the elastic means **70** which comprise the elastic elements **71** and **75** in the form of leaf springs.

The working chamber **11** may comprise an upper abutment wall **16** and a lower

abutment wall **17** for the fastening element **40**. In particular, the latter may slide in the chamber **11** between an upper end-of-stroke position abutting against the upper abutment wall **16** and a lower end-of-stroke position abutting against the lower abutment wall **17**.

Suitably, the distal and proximal position of the fastening element **40** may correspond to the respectively upper and lower end-of-stroke position. Suitably, should there be elastic means **70**, the latter may remain interposed between the fastening element **40** and the respective upper **16** and lower **17** abutment walls. Preferably, the elastic means **70** may prevent the fastening element **40** from abutting against the abutment walls **16** and/or **17** with the advantages described above.

The fastening element **40** may comprise at least one portion **46** designed to remain facing the lower **17** and upper **16** wall. Preferably, the portion **46** may be planar and it may have a longitudinal extension along the axis **Z**.

Preferably, the portion **46** may comprise an upper surface **47** arranged facing the upper wall **16** and a lower surface **48** facing the lower abutment wall **17**.

In the absence of elastic elements **71**, the upper surface **47** may abut against the upper wall **16** to define the end-of-stroke. The lower surface **48** may remain spaced apart from the lower abutment wall **17** given that the latter may act as an abutment for another portion of the element **40**.

The elastic elements **71**, for example the leaf springs, may be interposed between the portion **46** and the upper wall **16**, preferably between the two surface **47** and the upper abutment wall **16**. On the other hand, the elastic elements **75**, for example leaf springs, may be interposed between the portion **46** and the lower wall **17**, preferably between the surface **48** and the lower abutment wall **17**.

Preferably, as shown in the attached figures, the fastening element **40** may comprise a pair of portions **46** extending on opposite sides with respect to the fastening element **40**.

In this manner, advantageously, at least one pair of elastic elements **71** and at least one pair of elastic elements **75** may be provided for arranged at the pair of portions **46**.

This may advantageously allow to prevent the rotation of the fastening element **40** with respect to the axis **Z**.

A plurality of elastic elements **71** and **75** may preferably be provided for at each of the

portions **46**.

Advantageously, for example as shown in FIG. 1, the protuberances **14** may comprise the lower abutment wall **17** at the upper part. Advantageously, the protuberances **14** may comprise the abutment surface **15** for the end **53** of the polymeric shaped element **51** at the lower part.

Suitably, irrespective of the configuration of the elastic means **50** and/or **70,** the lower abutment surface **15** for the end **53** of the polymeric shaped element **51** may be curve-shaped. Possibly, it may be substantially counter-shaped with respect to the outer surface of the end **53**. This will allow to prevent the protuberances **14** from damaging the shaped element **51**.

In the light of the above, the elastic means **50** and possibly the means **70** may be deformed elastically, preferably of the portion **54** or of the spring **60**, therefore forming a first step for sealing the blind **T1**.

For example, FIG. 36 and FIG. 37 show such first sealing step.

Irrespective of the above, and in particular of the presence and the configuration of the elastic means **50** and/or **70**, the system **1** may be configured so as to provide a plurality of subsequent sealing steps.

As described above, a first sealing step may be provided by the elastic expansion of the portion **54**.

Suitably, once in distal position, following the further stress by the blind **T** which results in a further moving away from the proximal position, the fastening element **40** may be deformed elastically, preferably by compression.

This may allow to form a second sealing step for the blind **T** subsequent to the first sealing step.

For example, the fastening element **40** may be deformed against the profile **10**. Preferably, the fastening element **40** may deform against the abutment wall **16**.

Preferably, for example as shown in FIG. 39, the profile **10** may comprise a pair of upper abutment walls **16** which may be counter-shaped with respect to the fastening element **40**. In particular, the latter may comprise a pair of arched portions **42'** that are counter-shaped with respect to the walls **16**.

Thanks to this characteristic, even when the fastening element **40** is elastically

compressed the fastening element **40** and/or the walls **16** of the profile **10** may be protected from damage.

According to a particular embodiment, for example as shown in FIG. 39, the walls **16** and the arched portions **42'** may be mutually configured so that the further moving away of the fastening element **40** promotes the mutual approaching of the arched portions **42'.**

Thanks to this characteristic, the latter may compress the end **T1** preventing the latter from exiting from the seat **42**. Basically, the arched portions **42'** may act as jaws.

Suitably, the inner surface **27''** of the upper portion **27** may comprise the upper abutment walls **16**.

Upon the further moving away of the fastening element **40** from the proximal position, the mutual configuration of the upper walls **16** and of the arched portions **42'** may promote the deformation of the upper portion **27** of the profile.

In greater detail, the walls **21**, **22** may comprise a respective upper portion **33**, **34**, defining the upper portion **27**, which may include the upper walls **16**. The deformation of the upper portion **27** may consist in moving away the respective upper portions **33**, **34** of the walls **21** and **22**, for example as shown in FIG. 40.

In other words, the upper portions **33**, **34** and/or the walls **21** and **22** may be deformed slightly elastically.

This may allow to form a third sealing step for the blind **T** subsequent to the first and second sealing step.

The presence of one or more of the sealing steps for the system **1** may allow to have a very high resistance.

Preferably, the system **1** may be configured so that the deformation of the portions **27** (third sealing step) is carried out subsequently to the compression of the fastening element **40** (second sealing step) and subsequently to the extension of the portion **54** (first sealing step).

In other words, such elements may provide an incremental sealing force from the first to the third sealing step.

Thanks to this characteristic, when the action on the blind **T** is greater, the system **1** may have a greater sealing force allowing the blind **T** to resist against impacts and hurricanes.

Furthermore, advantageously, the sealing action increases in intensity as the fastening element **40** is moved away. This allows the blind **T** to deform slightly still retained preventing it from breaking like it would happen should the system **1** not allow such sliding of the fastening element **40**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, irrespective of the description outlined above and, in particular, irrespective of the configuration of the element **40**, of the elastic means **50** and/or **70**, a profile **10** that is easy particularly to install may be provided for. In particular, the longitudinal anchoring profile **10** may comprise a plurality of profiles **31**, **32** coupled to each other.

Therefore, advantageously, the operations for assembling, transporting, storing and/or manufacturing the anchoring profile **10**, and therefore the system **1**, may be particularly simple**.** Furthermore, as better described below, the system **1** may be installed by a single operator.

The system **1** may comprise at least one first and one second longitudinal half-shell **31**, **32.** The latter, may can be mutually coupled to each other to form a longitudinal anchoring profile **10.**

Similarly to the description disclosed above, the anchoring profile **10** may define a first axis **Z**. The latter may remain substantially parallel to the support structure **S**¸ for example in vertical or horizontal use.

The half-shells **31**, **32** may therefore be longitudinal profiles having and extension along the axis **Z.**

Examples of anchoring profiles **10** comprising the two half-shells **31**, **32** are shown in the embodiments shown in FIGS. 1-20 and in FIGS. 27-42 and FIG. 45-46.

The half-shell **32** may be fastened to the frame **S** using fastening means **90** which may be of the per se known type.

For example, the fastening means **90** may comprise screws **91**. Preferably, the screws **91** may pass through the half-shell **32** so that the head of the screw **91** remains therein, that is on the opposite side with respect to the frame **S**.

Suitably, the half-shell **32** may comprise the side wall **22** and the lower bottom wall **23**. Preferably, the latter may be substantially orthogonal to each other so that the half-shell **32**

is substantially L-shaped.

The fastening means **90** may be positioned at the side wall **22** and/or at the lower bottom wall **23**. Therefore, advantageously, the same half-shell **32** may be fastened to a horizontal or vertical wall or to both walls of the frame **S**.

There may therefore be provided for the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50** and, if present, the elastic means **70** may therefore be provided for. Possibly, one or more of the latter may be pre-assembled to form an assembly **80**. The latter may be easily operated by the operators.

For example, as shown in FIG. 6, the fastening element **40** and the polymeric shaped element **51** may be mutually coupled so that the end **52** of the latter is inserted into the seat **43** of the former. Furthermore, the leaf springs **71** and **75** which may be fastened to the planar portions **46** of the fastening element **40** may be provided. In this case, the assembly **80** may comprise the fastening element **40**, the leaf springs **71** and **75** and the polymeric shaped element **51**.

On the other hand, the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50** may be made of a single piece to form the profile **85**. For example, as shown in FIG. 35 and in FIG. 45, a polymeric profile **85** which may include both the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50**, may be provided for as explained above. In this case, the assembly **80** may comprise or consist of the profile **85**.

Although not shown, the assembly **80** may comprise the profile **85** and the means **70**.

In any case, the use of the assembly **80** and/or of the profile **85** may allow to simplify the assembly step further.

Operatively, the half-shell **32** may be fastened to the frame using the means **90**, and the assembly **80** or the profile **85** or the means **40** and/or **50** may be subsequently positioned in the half-shell **32**.

The assembly **80** may be advantageously moved substantially along the axis **X**

Possibly, the upper abutment wall **16** may be configured to retain the leaf springs **75**. For example, as shown in FIG. 7, the upper abutment wall **16** may comprise a plurality of holes designed to house the ends or the leaf springs **75**.

Thanks to this characteristic, advantageously, the assembly **80** may remain in position

without having to be held in position by a plurality of operators.

Subsequently, the half-shell **31** may be coupled with the half-shell **32** to form the profile **10**.

Therefore, there arises the need to support the profile **10** during the assembly given that the operators will have to support a single element at a time (half-shell **32** first, assembly **80** then, and half-shell **31** lastly).

In this manner, the operations for assembling the profile **10** may be particularly simple and quick.

Furthermore, such system **1** may be installed by a single operator.

Irrespective of the above, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be mutually configured so that once coupled they form the operating chamber **11** therein.

Such operating chamber **11** may therefore be configured to house the fastening element **40** and the elastic means **50** and possibly to allow the sliding thereof in the operating chamber **11** as described above. Suitably, should there be provided for the assembly **80** or the profile **85**, the latter may slide in the operating chamber **11** as described above.

Preferably, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be mutually configured so that once coupled they form the longitudinal seat **13** to operatively anchor the operating ends **T1** of the blind **T**.

The expression operatively anchor is used to indicate that end **T1** may be fastened in the seat **13** so as to be retained therein, or fastening elements **40** and/or elastic means **50** that may act as operative connection between the seat **13** and the end **T1** may be provided for as described above. Depending on the configuration, as described above, the means **50** may have an end **53** slidable in the seat **13** or fastened in the seat **13**, for example using the means **13'**.

Suitably, the half-shells **31**, **32** may each comprise at least one operating shaped area **5**, **6**. In particular, the latter may be mutually configured so that once coupled the half-shells **31**, **32**, the zones **5**, **6** cooperate with each other to form the chamber **11** and/or the seat **13**.

In greater detail, the half-shells **31**, **32** may include a respective first and second wall **21**, **22** designed to remain substantially facing each other in use.

The walls **21** and **22** may internally include operative areas **5**, **6** so that once coupled the half-shells **31**, **32**, the areas **5**, **6** are arranged facing each other. In particular, each of the latter may comprise at least one longitudinal protuberance **14** extending towards the other of

the walls **21**, **22**.

Such longitudinal protuberances **14** may be mutually configured so that once coupled the half-shells **31**, **32** the protuberances **14** cooperate to form the seat **13**.

The walls **21** and **22** same case applying to the protuberances **14** may have one of the configurations described above. However, it is clear that the system may comprise protrusions **14** shaped differently.

Preferably, the protuberances **14** may partition the chamber **11** into a lower area defining the seat **13** and into an upper area within which the fastening element **40** slides.

The latter configuration is particularly advantageous given that it simplifies the operations for installing the system **1**. Such configuration further simplifies the installation of the system **1** should there be provided for the assembly **80** or the single profile **85**.

In this latter case, the assembly **80** or the single profile **85** may have a portion in the lower area **13** and a portion in the upper area of the chamber **11**.

Furthermore, suitably, upon coupling the half-shells **31**, **32,** the protuberances **14** may be configured so as to form a gap **d2** between them. The elastic means **50**, in particular for the portion **54** of the element **51** may be arranged in such gap. In greater detail, the protuberances **14** may extend from the side walls **21**, **22** of each of the half-shells **31**, **32** so that the ends **14'** of the protuberances **14** are arranged facing each other and spaced apart by the distance **d2**. Such distance **d2** may be substantially equal to the thickness **s1** of the portion **54** of the shaped element **51**.

Advantageously, the portions **14** may further comprise the lower abutment walls **17** for the elastic elements **71**, for example the leaf springs **71**.

It is clear that the portions **14** may be shaped differently depending on the configuration of the seat **13**. For example, should there be a spring **61**, the portions **14** may be close to the bottom wall **12** and they may form a seat for retaining a seat to retain the spring **61**.

Each half-shell **31**, **32** may comprise an upper portion **33**, **34**. Suitably, the upper portion **27** of the profile **10** may therefore comprise such upper portions **33**, **34**.

The upper portions **33**, **34** may be substantially transverse with respect to the side wall **21**, **22**. This may allow to internally define the chamber **11**. In other words, the upper portions

**33**, **34** may have an extension substantially parallel to the base wall **12**.

Upon coupling the half-shells **31**, **32**, the upper portions **33**, **34** may be remain mutually facing each other and spaced apart so as to form the opening **12'** for the blind **T**.

Suitably, the upper portions **33**, **34** may be configured so that the outer surface **27'** is substantially perpendicular to the side wall **21**, **22**, for example as shown in FIG. 1.

Such aspect is not exclusive. As a matter of fact, the upper portions **33**, **34** may be configured so that the outer surface **27'** is substantially inclined with respect to the side wall **21**, **22**, for example as shown in FIG. 36.

In any case, the upper portion **33**, **34** may have an inner opposite face **27''** which may remain substantially parallel to and arranged facing the portion **46** of the fastening element **40**. Such surface **27''** may comprise the upper abutment walls **16**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, the system **1** may comprise one or more substantially continuous areas **29** which extend in a plane **π1** that is substantially perpendicular to the plane **π**. Such areas **29** may confer a structural resistance against the stresses along such plane **π1** therefore defining the reinforcing areas **29**.

The lower portion **28** of the profile **10** may comprise a reinforcing area **29**. For example, the lower wall **12** may extend between the side wall **21** and the side wall **22** therefore defining the reinforcing area **29**.

On the other hand, several walls and/or appendages which may cooperate with each other to define the reinforcing area **29** may be provided for. For example, in the embodiments of the invention which comprise the profile **10** made of two half-shells **21**, **22**, for example as shown in FIG. 1, the lower portion **28** may comprise the wall **12** which may interact with a part of the half-shell **22.** Furthermore, the latter may comprise another wall **23** extending over the entire width of the profile **10**.

In the latter case, the lower portion **28** may comprise a pair of areas **29** facing each other.

The side walls **21**, **22** or the half-shells **21**, **22** may cooperate with the shaped element **40** to define a reinforcing area **29**. In particular, the planar portions **46** may have a width such that the respective ends **46'** are close to or in contact with the inner surface **24**, **25** of the side walls or half-shells **21**, **22**.

In this case, the two reinforcing areas **29** may therefore define two planes **π1** that are substantially parallel and spaced with respect to each other. This may advantageously allow to prevent the walls **21**, **22** from mutually approaching each other.

Such aspect may be particularly significant and in the case of the profile **10** it comprises two half-shells **31**, **32** and in particular should the rotation of one of the half-shells **31**, **32** result in the de-coupling of the two half-shells **31**, **32**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, irrespective of the description outlined above and, in particular, irrespective of the configuration of the element **40**, of the elastic means **50** and/or **70**, and irrespective of the configuration of the inner areas **5**, **6** and/or of the seat **13** or of the chamber **11**, the profile **10** may be formed by a pair of half-shells **31**, **32** configured so that once coupled they form a gap **94** between them.

As better described below, such configuration allows to couple the half-shells **31**, **32** in a particularly simple manner and at the same time ensure a high mechanical strength to the system.

Examples of such profile **10** are shown in FIG. 1-12, FIG. 13, FIG. 14, FIG. 15-17, FIG. 18-20, FIG. 27-29, FIG. 30A-30B, FIG. 31, FIG. 32-41, FIG. 42, FIG. 45 and FIG. 46.

In greater detail, the half-shell **31** may be positioned so that the wall **21** of the latter is arranged facing the wall **22** of the half **32** and so that the lower wall **12** is arranged facing and spaced apart from the wall **23**.

Essentially, the profiles **31** and **32** may each comprise an area **19**, **26** designed to be mutually engaged to rotate with respect to each other.

According to an embodiment, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be coupled slidably. Such movement is particularly simple and it allows an easy assembly.

In greater detail, the half-shell **31** may be moved along the axis **Y** (perpendicular to the axis **X** and **Z**) and subsequently along the axis **X** so that the appendage **19** is engaged in the groove **26**. Such movement is schematically shown in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12. Similar embodiments are shown in FIGS. 13-20 and FIGS. 27-30B.

Preferably, the lower wall **12** may comprise a male element **19** designed to be inserted into a corresponding seat **26** of the half-shell **32**. In greater detail, the male element **19** may be an appendage arranged at the vacant end of the wall **12** and extending perpendicularly to

the wall **12**. On the other hand, the seat **26** may be a groove substantially perpendicular to the lower wall **23**.

In any case, upon engaging the appendage **19** in the groove **26**, the walls **12** and **23** may remain mutually spaced apart to form a gap **94**. This characteristic may allow to perform the movements of the half-shell **31** described above.

Preferably, the distance between the walls **12** and **23** may be substantially equal to or slightly larger than the length of the appendage **19**.

On the other hand, according to a different embodiment, the coupling between the half-shells **31**, **32** may be carried out by rotation. Examples of such embodiments are shown in FIGS. 31 and in FIGS. 36-42 and in FIGS. 45-46.

The coupling by rotation may be even simpler in that the operator may for example, position the appendage **19** in the seat **26** so that the weight of the half-shell **31** is supported by the half-shell **32** and it may simply rotate the half-shell **31** with respect to the seat **26** to place it in position.

Also in this case, upon engaging the appendage **19** in the seat **26**, the walls **12** and **23** may remain mutually spaced apart defining the gap **94**. This characteristic may allow to mutually rotate the half-shell **31** and **32** with respect to the seat **26**.

In greater detail, this will allow to define a rotation pivot so that the operator can couple the profiles **31**, **32** by rotating around an axis substantially parallel to the axis **Z**.

For example, one of the profiles may comprise a female seat **26** while the other of the profiles may comprise a male element **19**. The male element **19** and the female seat **26** may rotate mutually.

This may allow to move the half-shell **31** until the male element **19** and the seat **26** are engaged, and the half-shell **31** may be rotated subsequently.

Thanks to this characteristic, the coupling may be obtained simply even when the half-shell **32** has already been fastened with the frame.

The male and female elements **19** **26** may have different configurations.

For example, the base wall **12** may comprise an end defining the male element **19** while the base wall **23** may comprise a concave area defining the seat **26**.

Suitably, the end **19** may be configured so that upon coupling the half-shells **31**, **32** the

wall **12** has an area **12'** spaced from the wall **23** and an area **12''** in contact with the wall **23**. The end **19** may include or define the area **12''**.

This may allow the rotation between a configuration in which the area **12'** is close to or in contact with the wall **23**, not shown in the figures, and a configuration in which the area **12'** is spaced apart from the wall **23**, shown in FIGS. 31-46.

Preferably, irrespective of the configuration of the elements **19** and **26** (and translation or rotary coupling as a result), the half-shells **31** and **32** may be configured so as to comprise a respective further contact area **19'** and **26'**.

Such areas **19'** and **26'** may define the end-of-stroke of the mutual movement. In other words, the operator may move the half-shells **31** and **32** until the areas **19'** and **26'** are in contact. Such configuration may correspond to the one in use in which the walls **21** and **22** may be arranged facing each other.

Furthermore, the areas **19'** and **26'** designed to abut against each other may allow to prevent the walls **21** and **22** from approaching each other during use, therefore providing high rigidity to the system **1**.

The areas **19'** and **26'** may have different configurations.

Preferably, but not exclusively, they may be a male-female element. Preferably, the areas **19'** and **26'** may be on the opposite side with respect to the gap **94.**

For example, FIG. 45 shows the half-shell **32** with an appendage **19'** and the base wall **12** with a concave area **26'**. On the other hand, FIG. 36 shows the base wall **12** with a concave area **26'** and a flat surface **26'** and the half-shell **32** with an appendage **19'** form the concave area and a flat surface **19'** for the flat surface **26'**.

In the example of FIG. 12, there may be provided for the surfaces **19'** and **26'**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, advantageously, the male **19** and female elements **26**, and possibly the areas **19'** and **26'** may be external to the chamber **11**. For example, they may be arranged at the lower part with respect to the axis **X**, the seat **13** preferably below the wall **12**.

In other words, advantageously, the easy coupling of the profiles **31**, **32** described above may be obtained irrespective of the configuration of the chamber **11**, of the seat **13**, of the operative areas **5**, **6**, and therefore of the fastening element **40**, of the elastic means **50**

and/or of the end of the blind **T**.

As described above, upon coupling the half-shells **31**, **32** so that the walls **21**, **22** are arranged facing each other and substantially parallel, the base walls **12** and **23** may remain mutually spaced apart, that is a gap **94** may be formed. As a matter of fact, the latter allows the mutual movement of the half-shells **31**, **32** (slidably or rotatably) as described above.

Suitably, fastening means **95** may therefore be provided to prevent the approaching of the walls **12** and **23** and therefore the disengagement of the element **19** and of the seat **26.** In particular, depending on the configuration, the fastening means **95** may prevent the rotation or the mutual sliding of the half-shells **31** and **32**.

The gap **94** may be formed between the base walls **12** and **23** of the half-shells **31**, **32**. Preferably, the gap may be formed between the area **12'** and the wall **23**. Such characteristic is particularly advantageous should the rotary coupling in which it is not necessary that the whole wall **12** remains spaced apart from the wall **23**.

The fastening means **95** may be positioned in such gap **94** so as to prevent the mutual movement of the walls **12** and **23** (rotation and translation) and therefore the disengagement of the male and female elements **19**, **26**.

Such fastening means **95** may comprise or consist of a spacer **96**.

The spacer **96** may have a longitudinal extension along the axis **Z** with a width along such axis substantially equal to the length of the profile **10**, that is it may also be a longitudinal profile, or it may have a significantly small width, in the order of a few centimetres. In this case, there may be provided for a plurality of spacers **96** arranged along the profile **10**.

Preferably, the spacer **96** may be fully or partially made of polymeric material, preferably made of elastomeric material.

Suitably, the spacer **96** may be at least partially substantially wedge-shaped so as to facilitate the insertion thereof into the gap **94** between the walls **12** and **23**.

The wedge-shaped portion **96'** of the spacer **96** may have a thickness larger than the gap **94**. In this manner, upon inserting the spacer **96** into the gap **94,** the former may force the walls **12** and **23** to keep them spaced apart.

Such aspect may be particularly advantageous given that it allows to keep the walls **12** and **23** spaced apart even in the presence of small dimensional changes between the parts of

different profiles **10**, the so-called tolerances.

A cap **97** for preventing the removal of the spacer **96** from the interspace **94** may be possibly provided for, for example as shown in FIG. 12.

Possibly, such cap **97** may keep the walls **12** and **23** separated also acting as a spacer or cooperating with the spacer **96**. For example, the cap **97** may have a thickness equal to the thickness of the spacer **96**.

Preferably, the spacer **96** may have a length smaller than the wall **12** and/or the wall **23**. The cap **97** may therefore be inserted into the gap **94** subsequently to the spacer **96**.

Suitably, the cap **97** or the spacer **96** may have a relief **99** at least one of the lower **97'** and upper **97''** surfaces, preferably of both surfaces **97'**, **97''**.

On the other hand, the wall **23** and the wall **12** may comprise a respective longitudinal groove **98' 98''**.

The distance between the reliefs **99** may be greater than the height of the gap **94.** The cap **97** may be forced into the gap **94** until the reliefs **99** are at the respective grooves **98' 98''.**

This may advantageously allow to prevent the cap **97** from exiting from the gap **94**. Furthermore, the cap **94** may maintain the spacer **96** in the gap **94**.

According to a different embodiment, for example as shown in FIGG. 36-41, FIG. 42, FIG. 45 and FIG. 46, the wedge-shaped portion **96'** of the spacer **96** may be inserted so as to remain at the longitudinal grooves **98' 98''** of the wall **23** and of the wall **12**.

For example, there may be provided for a pair of fins **96'** arranged on opposite sides with respect to the spacer **96**. The fins **96'** may interact with the seats or grooves **98'** and **98''**.

Therefore, advantageously, it will not be necessary to use a cap **97** and this will simultaneously allow to prevent the spacer **96** from exiting.

Preferably, the spacer **96** may be arranged between the area **12'** and the wall **23**. Therefore, the spacer may be the furthest possible from the seat **26'** that is from the rotation pivot.

In the light of the above, the rotation of the half-shell **31** with respect to the half-shell **32** may be prevented both in the clockwise and anticlockwise direction, and the half-shell **31** may be prevented from sliding with respect to the half-shell **32** along the axis **X**. In other words, the appendage **19** and the seat **26** may be prevented from being disengaged.

In greater detail, for example with reference to FIG. 45, the anticlockwise rotation of the shell **31** may be prevented by the areas **19'** and **26'** which end up in abutment, while the clockwise rotation of the spacer element **96** may be prevented or predetermined by elastically compressing the spacer element **96**.

The elements **19** and **26** and/or areas **19'** and **26'** may further prevent the mutual approaching of the shells **31** and **32** along the axis **Y**.

The fastening means **95** may further prevent the mutual moving away of the shells **31** and **32** along the axis **Y.** For example, the wedge-shaped portions **96'** of the spacer **96** may interact with the grooves **98' 98''** to prevent such moving away**.**

Suitably, in the light of the above, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be coupled stably without deformations or interference, therefore ensuring high resistance of the system in use.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, the spacer **96** may be slightly elastically compressible so as to form a sealing step. In other words, the spacer **96** may have a predetermined yield ability so as to be elastically compressed once subjected to a predetermined stress.

Suitably, the fastening element **40**, upon reaching the distal position, when further moved away from the base **12** may promote the moving away of the upper portions **27** of the walls **21** and **22** and therefore the rotation thereof and the compression of the spacer **96** as a result. The latter may therefore act as a compressible elastic element.

Should the system **1** be configured as described above with the elastic portion **54** and/or the deformable portion **27** and/or the compressible fastening element **40**, the system may be configured so that the deformation of the spacer **96** (fourth sealing step) occurs only subsequently to the deformation of the portions **27** (third sealing step) and the compression of the fastening element **40** (second sealing step) and the extension of the portion **54** (before the sealing step).

In other words, such elements may provide an incremental sealing force from the first to the fourth step.

Thanks to this characteristic, the system **1** may have a sealing strength that is even greater and simultaneously gradual.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, irrespective of the description

outlined above there may be provided for a system **1** adapted to anchor different ends **T1** of the same blind **T**, for example vertical and horizontal sections, and/or different ends **T1** of different blinds **T**.

In particular, the system **1** may comprise at least one anchoring profile **10** which may be configured to anchor such different ends **T1** of the drape of the blind **T**.

Advantageously, the anchoring profile **10** may be installed both vertically, that is to form an upright **2** to laterally guide the blind and allow the vertical sliding thereof, and horizontally, that is to define the so-called base bar **3**.

Thanks to this characteristic, the system **1** may be particularly versatile.

The anchoring profile **10** may preferably, but not exclusively be obtained using half-shells **31**, **32** as described above.

In greater detail, depending on the configuration of the operative portions **5**, **6** there may be formed operative seats **13** and chambers **11** having different configurations which may therefore be adapted to ends **T1** and/or to fastening elements **40** and/or different elastic means **50**.

Preferably, the vertical lateral ends **T1** of the blind may be fastened to the uprights **2** by using fastening means **40** and/or means **50** as described above.

Advantageously, there may be used the same half-shells **31**, **32** for anchoring the fastening elements **40** or means **50** so as to form the uprights **2** for vertically guiding the blind **T**, and the lower end **T1** of the blind, so as to form the base bar **3**.

In other words, the profile **10** may be used as an upright **2** or bar **3**. Advantageously, this may allow to reduce the manufacturing and storage costs. The installation technicians may simply procure a profile **10**, for example with a pair of half-shells **31** and **32** which they may be use as an upright or bar depending on the needs on site.

For example, FIG. 36 and FIG. 42 show an upright **2** and a bar **3** which use the same half-shells **31**, **32**. Similarly, FIG. 45 and FIG. 46 show an upright **2** and a bar **3** which use the same half-shells **31**, **32**.

In this case, advantageously, the seat **13** may be configured to house the horizontal lower end **T1** of the blind to form the bar **3** (FIG. 46 and FIG. 42) and the vertical lateral end **T1** of the blind, for example using a profile **85** (FIG. 45 and FIG. 36).

It is clear that to this end the seat **13** may have a height along the axis **X** such to house the profile **85** and the horizontal lower end **T1**. The protuberances **14** may therefore have a distance **d2** slightly greater than the thickness of the blind so as to retain the profile **85** (or the assembly **80**, or the end **53** or the profile **40** depending on the configurations) and the lower end **T1**.

Furthermore, should the profile **10** be made using the half-shells **31** and **32** and should the latter be fitted rotatably or slidably as described above, both the upright **2** and the bar **3** may be fitted easily. As a matter of fact, the "front" fitting described above (slidably or rotatably) allows to prevent the sliding of the lower end **T1** and of the profile **85** along the profile **10**, that is along the axis **Z**.

On the other hand, according to a particular embodiment of the invention, the system may further comprise further longitudinal profiles **35**, **36.** The latter may be coupled with the half-shells **31**, **32** respectively. Preferably, a profile with a half-shell **31**-**35** and **32**-**36**. For example, FIG. 31 shows a cross-sectional view of a support profile **10** which comprises the half-shells **31**, **32** and the profiles **35**, **36**.

Suitably, the longitudinal profiles **35**, **36** may comprise at least one longitudinal protuberance **35' 36'**. The latter may be mutually configured so that once coupled the half-shells **31**, **32** cooperate to form the seat **13**. In other words, such longitudinal protuberances **35' 36'** may define the operating shaped area **5** and **6**.

In greater detail, the longitudinal profiles **35**, **36** may comprise an outer face **37'** and **38'** and an inner face **37''** and **38''**. Upon coupling the profiles **35** and **36** with the half-shells **31** and **32** and once the latter are coupled to each other, the inner faces **37''** and **38''** may be arranged facing each other.

Preferably, the longitudinal protuberances **35' 36'** may extend from the inner faces **37''** and **38''** of the longitudinal profiles **35**, **36**.

Possibly, the outer faces **37'** and **38'** may be arranged facing the wall **21** and **22** of the half-shells **31** and **32**.

Suitably, a pair of half-shells **31**, **32** and at least one first and second pair of profiles **35**, **36** which may have the differently shaped longitudinal protuberances **35' 36'**, may be provided for. This may advantageously allow to form differently shaped seats **13** by coupling

differently shaped profiles **35**, **36**.

Therefore, advantageously, a system having the same half-shells **31**, **32** and different profiles **35**, **36** which may be adapted for different ends **T1** of the same blind and/or of different blinds, may be provided.

On the other hand, the profiles **35**, **36** may be cost-effective and of poor in aesthetic appeal, for example they may not be finished, given that they may remain concealed from view. Preferably, the profiles **35**, **36** may be made of plastic.

Suitably, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be suitable to be coupled removably. This may allow to simplify operations for the maintenance and replacement thereof.

For example, the half-shells **31**, **32** may have a male or female element **19** which can be snap- engaged with a corresponding female or male element **26** of the other half-shell **31**, **32.** The male and female elements **19**, **26** may be mutually configured so that once mutually engaged they prevent the mutual moving away of the half-shells **31**, **32** along a direction substantially perpendicular to the axis **Z**.

FIG. 32 show a support profile **10** which comprises the pair of half-shells **31**, **32** described above and a pair of profiles **35**, **36** which are coupled with the half-shells **31**, **32**.

Such embodiment may be particularly adapted to form a base **3**.

It is clear that depending on the configuration of the profiles **35**, **36** different seats **13** may be formed starting from the same half-shells **31**, **32.**

As a matter of fact, the configuration described and shown above is provided solely by way of embodiment and changing the shaping of the profiles **35**, **36**, for example of the inner faces **37'** and **38'** may allow to obtain different seats **13.**

Suitably, the system **1** may comprise three pairs of half-shells **31**, **32** identical to each other, two of them may form the uprights **2** and one may form the base bar **3**.

On the other hand, should the system **1** provides for using inner profiles **35**, **36**, the system may comprise three pairs of half-shells **31**, **32** which are identical to each other and a pair of longitudinal profiles **35**, **36**. In particular, the pair of longitudinal profiles **35**, **36** may be inserted into a pair of half-shells **31**, **32** to form the base bar **3** while the other two pairs of half-shells **31**, **32** may form the uprights **2**.

Advantageously, the uprights **2** may be positioned vertically facing each other, while

the base bar **3** may be horizontal. Preferably, the bar **3** may be slidable along a direction parallel to the uprights **2**. More preferably, the end **3'** of the bar **3** may interact with the uprights **2** so that the former is guided in sliding by the latter.

It is clear that the sliding of the bar **3** may correspond to the sliding of the blind **T**, that is the unwinding and winding thereof in case of roller blinds.

Suitably, the half-shells **31**, **32** may have respective ends **31'** and **32'** designed to remain mutually facing and spaced apart with respect to each other. This may allow to form the opening **12'** between the ends **31'** and **32'**.

Possibly, caps **7** coupled to the bar **3** which may therefore comprise the operating ends **3'** designed to interact with the uprights **2** may be provided for.

The caps **7** may have a portion **7'** designed to be inserted into the profile **10** and an opposite portion **7''** designed to interact with the uprights **2**.

Suitably, the portion **7''** may comprise a pair of converging surfaces **9** that are counter-shaped with respect to the divergent outer surface **27''**. Such surface **27''** may be divergent. For example in the case of the surface **27''** of each portion **33**, **34** they are tilted with respect to the wall **21**, **22** in an opposite manner with respect to each other.

In this manner, advantageously, the surfaces **27''** and **9** may act as a guide for the sliding of the base bar **3**.

Possibly, there may be provided for a pin **3''** designed to slide in the opening **12'** so as to act as a guide for the sliding of the base bar **3**. For example FIG. 33B shows the base bar **3** with a pin **3''** exiting therefrom and designed to slide in the opening **12'** of the uprights **2**.

The third pair may be identical to the first and to the second pair. In other words, the profile **10** may be used for the right upright, left upright and for the base bar. In particular, such profile **10** may be obtained starting from the same half-shells **21**, **22**.

Thanks to such modularity, the system **1** may be particularly simple and cost-effective to manufacture, while being particularly versatile at the same time.

A gasket **4** arranged below the base bar **3** designed to remain interposed between the frame and the base bar **3** may be possibly provided for.

Upon lowering the bar **3**, that is when it is in contact with the frame, the gasket may be concealed from view. For example, the base wall **23** may comprise one or more longitudinal

seats **23'** designed to house such gasket **4**. In this case, the gasket **4** may be a longitudinal profile

On the other hand, according to a different embodiment, the gasket **4** may have a width that is much larger than the distance of such seats **23'**. In this manner, when the bar **3** is at the end-of-stroke in contact with the frame, the gasket **4** will be folded on itself, it will keep the bar slightly spaced from the frame and it will remain visible from the external.

According to a particular embodiment shown in FIGS. 47-50, the profile **10** may be particularly configured to form a bar **3**. In particular, such profile **10** may be configured so that the spacer **96** is not visible from the internal and/or from the external.

Suitably, as shown in FIGS. 47-50, the profile **10** may be obtained by coupling two half-shells **31** and **32** by rotation. The half-shell **32** may comprise the male protuberance **19** while the half-shell **31** may comprise the female seat **26**.

Similarly to the description disclosed above, further male and female elements **19'** and **26'** may be provided for to act as an abutment.

In any case, the spacing element **96** arranged in the interspace **94** may be provided for. The latter may be formed between the area **12''** of the wall **12** of the half-shell **32** and the wall **23** of the half-shell **31**.

In such embodiment, the half-shell **31** may be substantially planar while the half-shell **32** may be L-shaped. In other words, the wall **21** may comprise the wall **23**.

In this case, the profile **32** may comprise the seats **23'** for the gasket **4** which may abut against the frame.

Advantageously, unlike the other embodiments shown, once fitted, the walls **21** and **22**, that is the exposed side walls of the profile **10** may be continuous, that is have a continuous exposed outer surface.

In such embodiment, the chamber **11** may coincide with the seat **13**. The portions **33** and **34** may therefore coincide with the protuberances **14**. The inner surfaces **27''** may act as means **13'** for retaining the end **T1** of the blind **T**. The same inner surfaces **27 m**ay also act as abutment surfaces **16**.

In particular, FIGS. 47-50 show the end **T1** which comprises a fastening profile **40** positioned in the seat **13**.

The profiles **10** shown in FIGS. 47-50 may therefore have the advantages described above in terms of ease of assembly by rotation and high sealing. Furthermore, they may have high resistance or a predetermined elastic strength thanks to the spacing element **96**.

Lastly, the particular geometry of such half-shells **31**,**32** allows to obtain an aesthetically appealing profile in which the spacer **96** and the means **95** in general are at the lower portion of the profile **10**. In this manner, when the bar **3** is lowered, the means **95** may be at the frame.

Thanks to this characteristic, the user may see only the walls **21** and **22** which are continuous. In general, even when the bar **3** is not in contact with the frame, the user both from the internal and from the external may substantially see only the side walls of the profile **10**, which will be substantially continuous as mentioned above.

The assembly of the system **1** may be particularly simple.

For example, the half-shell **31** may be firstly provided and fasten the latter to the frame **S**. Subsequently, if present, an assembly **80** which may be positioned at the half-shell **31** may be provided for. In particular, it may be positioned so as to remain at the operative area **5**.

Should there not be the assembly **80**, the end **T1** of the blind **T** may be directly positioned at the half-shell **31**, preferably so as to remain at the operative area **5**.

Subsequently, the other half-shell **32** which may be coupled with the half-shell **31** may be provided by keeping the assembly **80** or the end **T1** between the two half-shells. The assembly **80** or the end **T1** may therefore remain interposed between the operative areas **5** and **6**, and therefore at least partially in the seat **13**.

The assembly **80** may comprise the fastening element **40**. Possibly, depending on the configurations, the assembly **80** may further comprise the elastic traction means **50**, and/or the elastic counteracting means **70**.

In the light of the above, the operator may handle one piece at a time, therefore simplifying the assembly operations. Such operation may be carried out both to form the upright **2** and to form the bar **3**.

Should the system **1** be used to obtain the base bar **3**, the end **T1** of the blind **T** may be fastened to the seat **13**. Even in this case, suitable fastening profiles **40** may be provided for. Preferably, the latter will be non-elastic.

For example, FIG. 42 shows an example of anchoring the lower end **T1** at the base bar **3** with a rigid fastening profile **40**.

Preferably, the profile **10** may comprise one or more elements **18** to increase the weight of the profile **10**. Such configuration is particularly advantageous when the profile **10** is used as a base bar **3**. Suitably, the operative faces **5** and **6** may be configured to support such elements **18**.

According to a particular aspect of the invention, the half-shells **31**, **32** may be made of metal.

Suitably, the profile **10** may have at least one outer face **8** that is continuous and, preferably, pleasant to sight.

Should there be the half-shells **31**, **32**, the latter may have a continuous outer face **8** and shaped opposite face **5**, **6**. In particular, for example as shown in FIG. 32 and FIG. 33A, the outer faces **8** of the half-shells **31**, **32** may cooperate with each other to define a single substantially continuous surface of the system **1**. Such continuous surface **8** may therefore confer a particularly pleasant appearance to the system **1**.

It is clear that the support profiles **10**, irrespective of their configuration and of the number of profiles that form them, may comprise the outer face **8**, preferably a pair of substantially continuous outer faces **8**.

Advantageously, the spacer element **96** may remain substantially exposed. In other words, the profile **10** may be installed so that the spacer element **96** is arranged facing outwards.

Possibly, the spacer elements **96** of the uprights and base bar may cooperate to define a single line.

The system **1** may therefore have a particular aesthetic appeal.

Furthermore, the system **1** may be mounted indistinctively from the external and from the internal, that is the spacer element **96** may be accessible from the external or from the internal. For example, as shown in FIG. 45, the spacer element **96** may remain facing toward the internal and therefore remain concealed from view.

Such characteristic is advantageous both with regard to the aesthetic appearance given that it allows the user to choose which face of the profiles **10** should remain exposed,

and it is advantageous with regard to the ease of assembly for example should it not be possible to fit the system **1** from one of the two sides, for example in the case of skyscraper windows which are difficult to access from the external.

The invention is susceptible to numerous modifications and variants all falling within the inventive concept outlined in the attached claims. All details can be replaced by other technically equivalent elements, and the materials can be different depending on the technical needs, without departing from the scope of protection of the invention.

Even though the invention has been described with particular reference to the attached figures, the reference numerals used in the description and in the claims are meant for improving the intelligibility of the invention and thus do not limit the claimed scope of protection in any manner whatsoever.

## CLAIMS

1. A system for anchoring a roller blind (**T**) to a support structure such as a wall, a frame or the like (**S**) at an opening, the blind (**T**) comprising an operating end (**T1**) designed to be anchored to the system;

the system comprises at least one first and one second longitudinal half-shell (**31**, **32**) which can be mutually coupled to each other to form a longitudinal anchoring profile (**10**) defining a first axis (**Z**) designed to be fastened to the support structure (**S**),

wherein said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) are mutually configured so that once coupled they form a longitudinal seat (**13**) for operatively anchoring the operating end (**T1**) of the blind (**T**).

2. System according to the preceding claim, wherein one of said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) has at least one male or female element (**19**) which can be engaged with a corresponding at least one male or female element (**26**) of the other of said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**), said at least one male and female element (**19**, **26**) being mutually configured so that said at least one male and female element (**19**, **26**) are mutually engaged once said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) are coupled;

wherein said first half-shell (**31**) has a first wall (**12**) which comprises said male element (**19**), said second half-shell (**32**) having a second wall (**23**) which comprises said female seat (**26**);

wherein a said first and second walls (**12**, **23**) are mutually configured so that said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) mutually form an interspace (**94**) once coupled, fastening means (**95**) which can be inserted into said interspace (**94**) to prevent the disengagement of said male and female elements (**19**, **26**) further being provided for.

3. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said first wall (**12**) has a first and second end (**12'**, **12''**), said second end (**12''**) being designed to come into contact with said second wall (**23**) so as to define the male element (**19**), said first end (**12'**) being movable between a configuration in which it is in contact with or proximal to said second wall (**23**) and a configuration in which it is spaced therefrom to define said interspace (**94**).

4. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) can be coupled by means of mutual rotation, said male and female element (**19**, **26**)

are mutually configured to rotate mutually integrally joined with said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) between a configuration in which said first end (**12'**) is in contact with or close to said second wall (**23**) and a configuration in which it is spaced therefrom to define said interspace (**94**).

5. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) comprise a respective first and second contact area (**19'**, **23'**) defining the end-of-stroke for the mutual rotation of the first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**).

6. System according to any one of claims 2 to the preceding, wherein said male and female elements (**19**, **26**) are arranged outside said seat (**13**).

7. System according to any one of claims 2 to the preceding, wherein said first half-shell (**31**) has a third wall (**21**) substantially perpendicular to said first wall (**12**) to form a substantially L-shaped cross-section, said second half-shell (**32**) having a fourth wall (**22**) substantially perpendicular to said second wall (**23**) to form a substantially L-shaped cross-section, once coupled said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) said third and fourth walls (**21**, **22**) being arranged facing each other on opposite sides with respect to said longitudinal seat (**13**).

8. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said fastening means (**95**) comprise or consist of a spacer (**96**).

9. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said spacer (**96**) is entirely or partially made of elastomeric polymeric material.

10. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said spacer (**96**) is substantially wedge-shaped, the wedge-shaped portion (**96'**) of said spacer (**96**) having a thickness greater than said interspace (**94**).

11. System according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein each of said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) each comprise at least one operating shaped area (**5**, **6**), the latter being mutually configured so that once coupled said first and second half shell (**31**, **32**) said operating shaped areas (**5**, **6**) cooperate to form said seat (**13**).

12. System according to claim 11, wherein once coupled said first and second half shell (**31**, **32**) an operating chamber (**11**) is formed inside the latter , the system further comprising at least one fastening element (**40**) coupled with said seat (**13**) and which can be

coupled with the operating end (**T1**) of the blind (**T**) to operatively anchor the latter to said seat (**13**), said at least one fastening element (**40**) being arranged in said operating chamber (**11**).

13. System according to claim 11 or 12, wherein said at least one operating shaped area (**5**, **6**) of one of said first and second half shell (**31**, **32**) comprises at least one longitudinal protuberance (**14**) extending towards said at least one operating shaped area (**5**, **6**) of the other of said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**), said longitudinal protuberances (**14**) being mutually configured so that once coupled said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) have a respective end portion (**14'**) that are arranged mutually facing each other and spaced apart, said operating chamber (**11**) further comprising a base wall(**12**), the space between said longitudinal protuberance (**14**) and said base wall (**12**) defining said seat (**13**).

14. System according to claim 11, 12 or 13, comprising a first and second longitudinal profile (**35**, **36**) which can be selectively coupled with said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) respectively so that once coupled the latter said first and second longitudinal profile (**35**, **36**) are arranged facing each other, said operating shaped areas (**5**, **6**) comprising said first and second longitudinal profile (**35**, **36**), each of said first and second longitudinal profile (**35**, **36**) comprising at least one second longitudinal protuberance (**35'**, **36'**), said second longitudinal protuberances (**35'**, **36'**) being mutually configured so that once coupled said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**) cooperate to form said seat (**13**).

15. System according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said anchoring profile (**10**) is susceptible to form both an upright (**2**) and a base bar (**3**).

16. System according to the preceding claim, comprising at least one first, second and third pair of half-shells (**31**, **32**) equal to each other, said first and second pair of half-shells (**31**, **32**) being coupled to each other to form a pair of uprights (**2**) and said third pair of half-shells (**31**, **32**) being coupled to each other to form a base bar (**3**).

17. System according to any one of claims 2 to 15, wherein the pair of half-shells (**31**, **32**) is configured so that once operative said fastening means (**95**) once they can be inserted into said interspace (**94**) are not visible from the external.

18. System according to any one of claims 2 to the preceding, comprising a fastening element (**40**) having a portion (**41**) designed to be fastened with the operating end (**T1**) of the

blind (**T**), said longitudinal profile (**10**) internally defining a working chamber (**11**), said fastening element (**40**) being movable in said working chamber (**11**) along an axis (**X**) between a position proximal to said first base wall (**12**) and a position distal to said first base wall (**12**);

wherein the system further comprises first elastic means (**50**) operatively connected with said seat (**13**) and with said fastening element (**40**) to counteract the movement of said fastening element (**40**) along at least one section of the movement thereof from said proximal position to said distal position;

wherein said first elastic means (**50**) are interposed between said fastening element (**40**) and said first base wall (**12**).

19. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said first elastic means (**50**) comprise an element (**51, 61**) that can be elastically deformed between a narrowed configuration and an extended configuration corresponding to said distal position of said fastening element (**40**).

20. System according to claim 18 or 19, wherein said first elastic means (**50**) act on said fastening element (**40**) only for a first section of the movement of the latter between said proximal position and said distal position.

21. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said elastic element (**51, 61**) and said working chamber (**11**) are mutually configured so that the movement of said fastening element (**40**) for said first movement section promotes the deformation of said elastic element (**51**) and so that the movement of said fastening element (**40**) for a second section does not promote the deformation of said elastic element (**51, 61**).

22. System according to any one of claims 19, 20 or 21, wherein said elastic element (**51**) is a deformable polymeric element, the latter comprising at least one elastically deformable portion (**54**) between an extended configuration and a narrowed configuration.

23. System according to any one of claims 18 to the preceding, comprising a single polymeric profile (**85**) which includes said elastic means (**50**) and said fastening element (**40**).

24. System according to any one of claims 18 to the preceding, wherein said anchoring profile (**10**) has an upper portion (**27**) with at least one abutment wall (**16**) designed to act as an abutment for said fastening element (**40**) when the latter is in said distal position, said fastening element (**40**) being elastically deformable so that further movement away from

said first base wall (**12**) of said fastening element (**40**) promotes the deformation of the latter against said abutment wall (**16**).

25. System according to the preceding claim, wherein upon said further movement, said fastening element (**40**) is elastically compressed upon said further movement.

26. System according to claim 24 or 25, wherein said operating portion (**41**) of said fastening element (**40**) comprises a pair of opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) to internally form a seat (**42**) designed to house the operating end (**T1**), said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) being designed to come into contact with said abutment wall (**16**) upon further movement of said fastening element (**40**), said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) and said abutment wall (**16**) being mutually configured so that the further movement of said fastening element (**40**) promotes the mutual approaching of said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**).

27. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) have an arcuate and convex outer surface, said abutment wall (**16**) being substantially counter-shaped with respect to the latter.

28. A system for anchoring a roller blind (**T**) to a support structure such as a wall, a frame or the like (**S**) at an opening, the blind (**T**) comprising an operating end (**T1**) designed to be anchored to the system, the system comprising:

- a fastening element (**40**) having a portion (**41**) designed to be fastened with the operating end (**T1**) of the blind (**T**);
- at least one longitudinal anchoring profile (**10**) designed to being fastened to the support structure (**T**), said at least one anchoring profile (**10**) internally comprising a working chamber (**11**) with a base wall (**12**), said fastening element (**40**) being movable in said working chamber (**11**) along an axis (**X**) between a position proximal to said base wall (**12**) and a position distal to said base wall (**12**);

wherein the system further comprises first elastic means (**50**) operatively connected with said at least one anchoring profile (**10**) and with said fastening element (**40**) to counteract the movement of said fastening element (**40**) along at least one section of the movement thereof from said proximal position to said distal position;

wherein said first elastic means (**50**) are interposed between said fastening element

(**40**) and said first base wall (**12**).

29. System according to claim 28, wherein said first elastic means (**50**) comprise an element (**51**, **61**) that can be elastically deformed between a narrowed configuration and an extended configuration corresponding to said distal position of said fastening element (**40**).

30. System according to claim 28 or 29, wherein said first elastic means (**50**) act on said fastening element (**40**) only for a first section of the movement of the latter between said proximal position and said distal position.

31. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said elastic element (**51, 61**) and said working chamber (**11**) are mutually configured so that the movement of said fastening element (**40**) for said first movement section promotes the deformation of said elastic element (**51**) and so that the movement of said fastening element (**40**) for a second section does not promote the deformation of said elastic element (**51**, **61**).

32. System according to any one of claims 29, 30 or 31, wherein said elastic element (**61**) is a spiral spring, the latter having a first upper end (**62**) connected with said fastening element (**40**) and a second lower end (**63**) connected with said seat (**13**).

33. System according to any one of claims 29, 30 or 31, wherein said elastic element (**51**) is a deformable polymeric element, the latter comprising at least one elastically deformable portion (**54**) between an extended configuration and a narrowed configuration.

34. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said elastic element (**51**) has a pair of end portions (**52**, **53**) having greater thickness and an intermediate portion (**54**) having lower thickness so as to define said elastically deformable portion, said elastic element (**51**) having a substantially "bone-like" cross-sectional shape.

35. System according to claim 33 or 34, wherein said elastically deformable portion (**54**) has a substantially "bellows-like" cross-sectional shape.

36. System according to claim 33, 34 or 35, wherein said elastically deformable portion (**54**) has at least one opening (**55**) of predetermined dimensions so as to predetermine the elastic strength of said elastically deformable portion (**54**).

37. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said elastic element (**51**) has a pair of end portions (**52**, **53**), said elastically deformable portion (**54**) being interposed between the latter and comprising a plurality of elastic bands (**56**) each connected with said

pair of end portions (**52**, **53**).

38. System according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a single polymeric profile (**85**) which includes said elastic means (**50**) and said fastening element (**40**).

39. System in accordance with any one of the preceding claims, comprising second elastic counteracting means (**70**) acting on said fastening element (**40**) to counteract the movement of said fastening element (**40**) along at least one section of the movement from said distal position to said proximal position, said second counteracting elastic means (**70**) comprising leaf springs (**71**, **75**).

40. A system for anchoring a roller blind (**T**) to a support structure such as a wall, a frame or the like (**S**) at an opening, the blind (**T**) comprising an operating end (**T1**) designed to be anchored to the system;

the system comprising:

- a fastening element (**40**) having a portion (**41**) designed to be fastened with the operating end (**T1**) of the blind (**T**);
- at least one longitudinal anchoring profile (**10**) designed to being fastened to the support structure (**T**), said at least one anchoring profile (**10**) internally comprising a working chamber (**11**) with a base wall (**12**), said fastening element (**40**) being movable in said working chamber (**11**) along an axis (**X**) between a position proximal to said base wall (**12**) and a position distal to said base wall (**12**);

wherein the system further comprises first elastic means (**50**) operatively connected with said at least one anchoring profile (**10**) and with said fastening element (**40**) to counteract the movement of said fastening element (**40**) along at least one section of the movement thereof from said proximal position to said distal position;

wherein said first elastic means (**50**) are interposed between said fastening element (**40**) and said first base wall (**12**).

41. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said anchoring profile (**10**) has an upper portion (**27**) with at least one abutment wall (**16**) designed to act as an abutment for said fastening element (**40**) when the latter is in said distal position.

42. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said fastening element (**40**) is elastically deformable so that further movement away from said base wall (**12**) of said

fastening element (**40**) promotes the deformation of the latter against said abutment wall (**16**).

43. System according to the preceding claim, wherein upon said further movement, said fastening element (**40**) is elastically compressed upon said further movement.

44. System according to claim 42 or 43, wherein said operating portion (**41**) of said fastening element (**40**) comprises a pair of opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) to internally form a seat (**42**) designed to house the operating end (**T1**), said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) being designed to come into contact with said abutment wall (**16**) upon further movement of said fastening element (**40**), said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) and said abutment wall (**16**) being mutually configured so that the further movement of said fastening element (**40**) promotes the mutual approaching of said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**).

45. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said opposite arcuate protuberances (**42'**) have an arcuate and convex outer surface, said abutment wall (**16**) being substantially counter-shaped with respect to the latter.

46. System according to any one of claims 41 to the preceding, wherein the further movement away from said base wall (**12**) of said fastening element (**40**) promotes the deformation of said portion (**27**) of said profile (**10**).

47. System according to the preceding claim, wherein said profile (**10**) comprises a pair of opposite longitudinal walls (**21**, **22**) each having an upper portion (**33**, **34**) which comprises an abutment wall (**16**) for said fastening element (**40**), said upper portion (**27**) of said profile (**10**) comprising said pair of upper portions (**33**, **34**), said operating portion (**41**) of said fastening element (**40**) comprising a pair of opposite protuberances (**42'**) with an outer surface designed to come into contact with said abutment wall (**16**), the latter and said opposite protuberances (**42'**) being configured so that the further movement away from said base wall (**12**) of said fastening element (**40**) promotes the mutual moving away of said abutment walls (**16**) and the resulting deformation of said upper portions (**33**, **34**) of said opposite longitudinal walls (**21**, **22**).

48. System according to any one of claims 40 to the preceding, comprising at least one first and one second longitudinal half-shell (**31**, **32**) which can be mutually coupled to each

other to form a longitudinal anchoring profile (**10**),

wherein said at least one first and one second longitudinal half-shell (**31**, **32**) comprise a respective at least one first and second longitudinal wall (**21**, **22**) designed to remain mutually facing each other and spaced apart to internally define said chamber (**11**);

wherein once coupled said first and second half-shell (**31**, **32**), the latter have a respective third and fourth wall (**12**, **23**) substantially perpendicular to said first and second wall (**21**, **22**) mutually facing each other and spaced apart to define an interspace (**94**);

wherein the system further comprises a spacer (**96**) which can be inserted into said interspace (**94**) to prevent said first and second wall (**12**, **23**) from approaching each other;

wherein said spacer (**96**) is made of elastically deformable material so that upon further movement of said fastening element (**40**) away from said base wall (**12**), said upper portions (**33**, **34**) of said opposite longitudinal walls (**21**, **22**) move apart promoting the compression of said spacer (**96**).

49. System according to claim 42, 47 and 48 wherein the further movement away from said base wall (**12**) of said fastening element (**40**) from the distal position promotes in the order: the deformation of said anchoring element (**40**), the deformation of said upper portions (**33**, **34**) and the compression of said spacer (**96**).

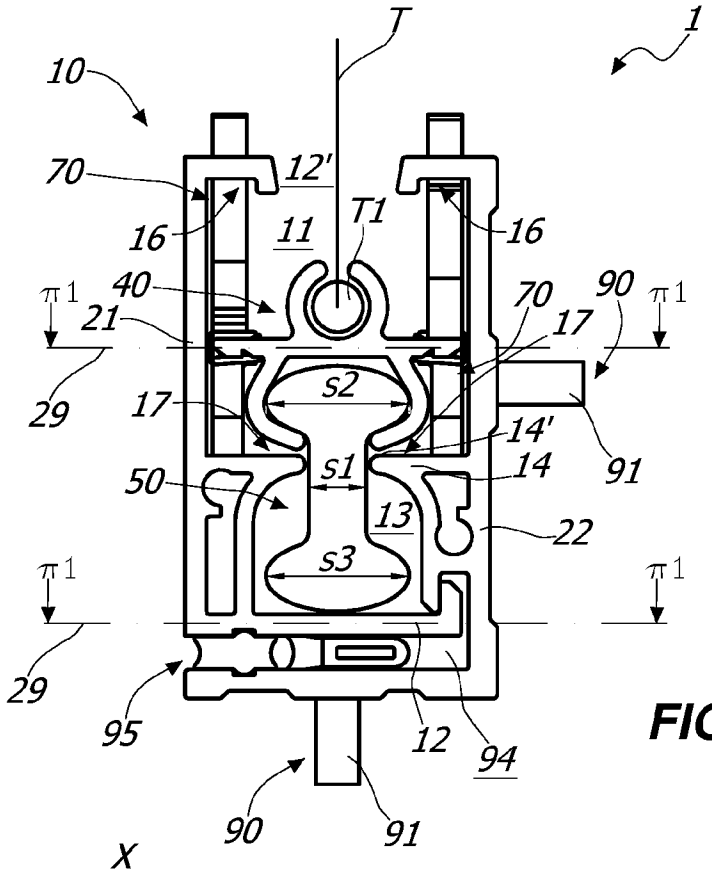



FIG. 1

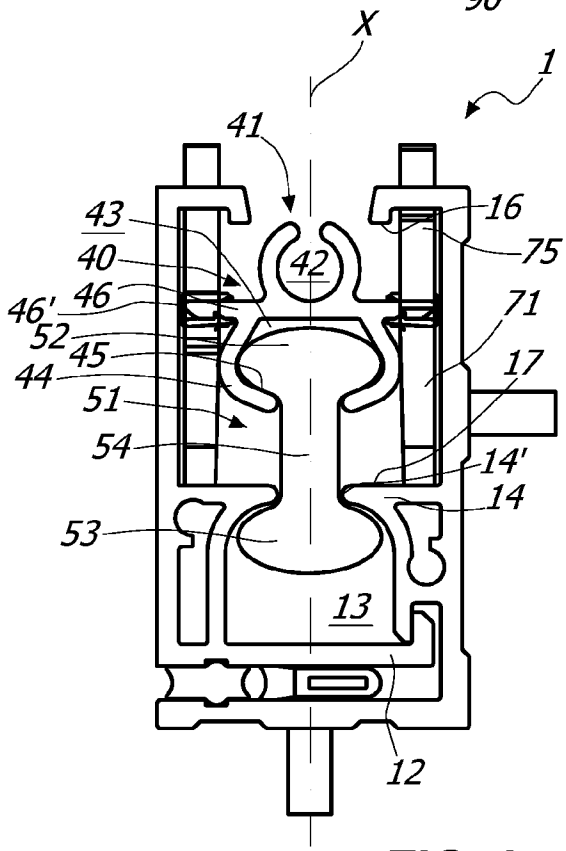



FIG. 2

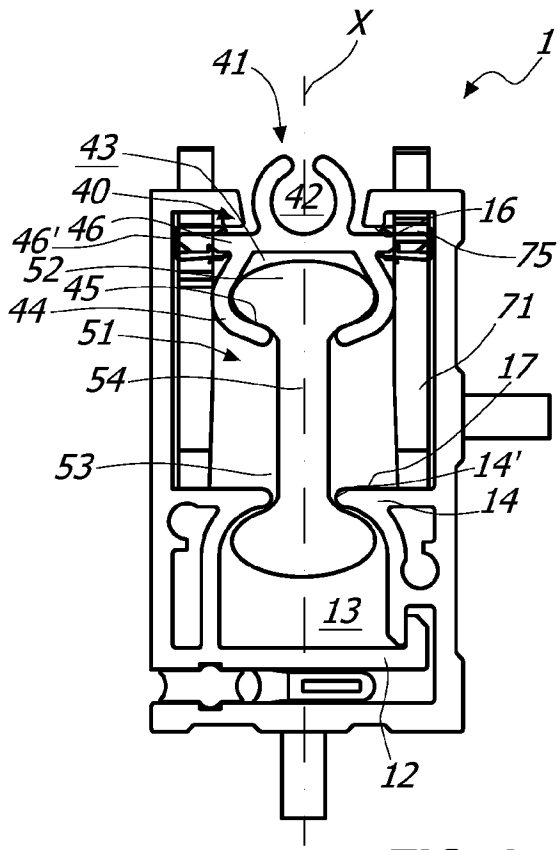



FIG. 3

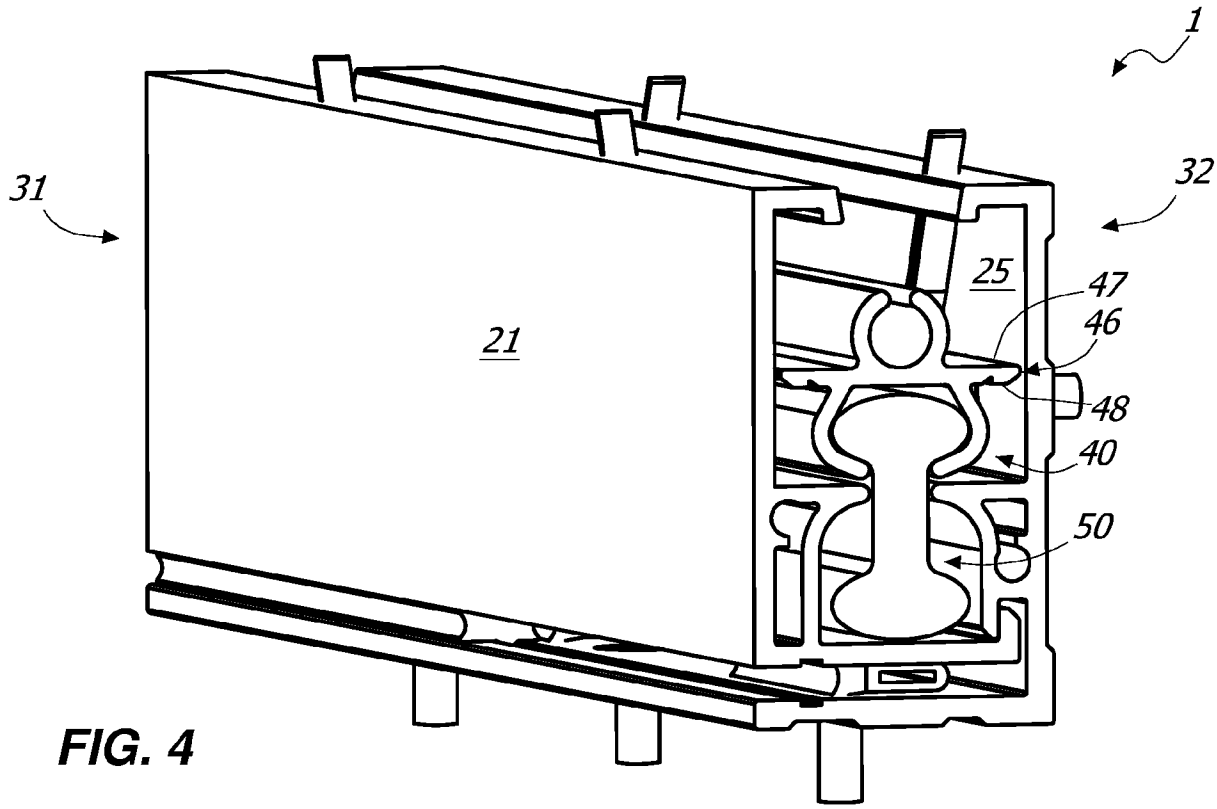



FIG. 4

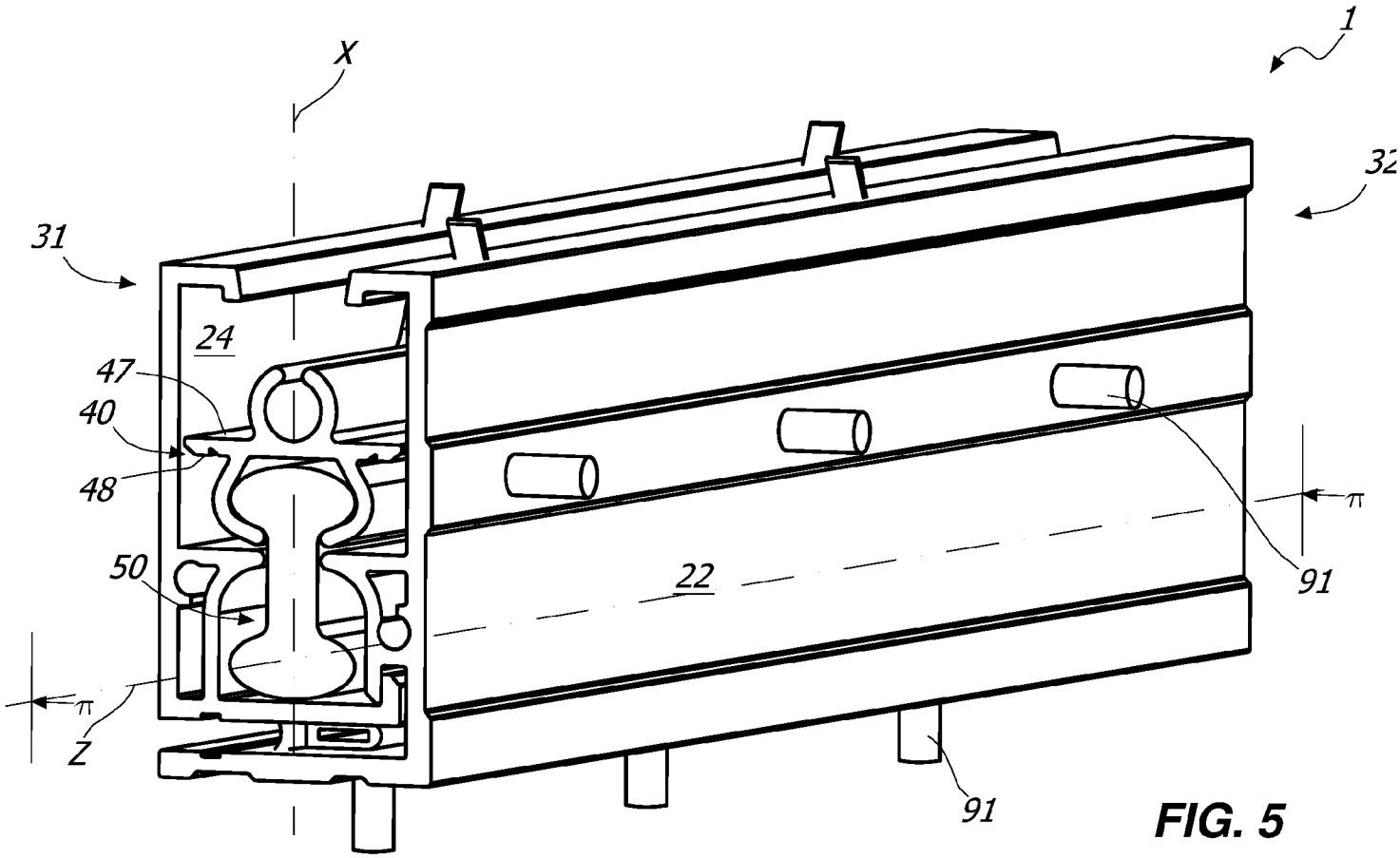



FIG. 5

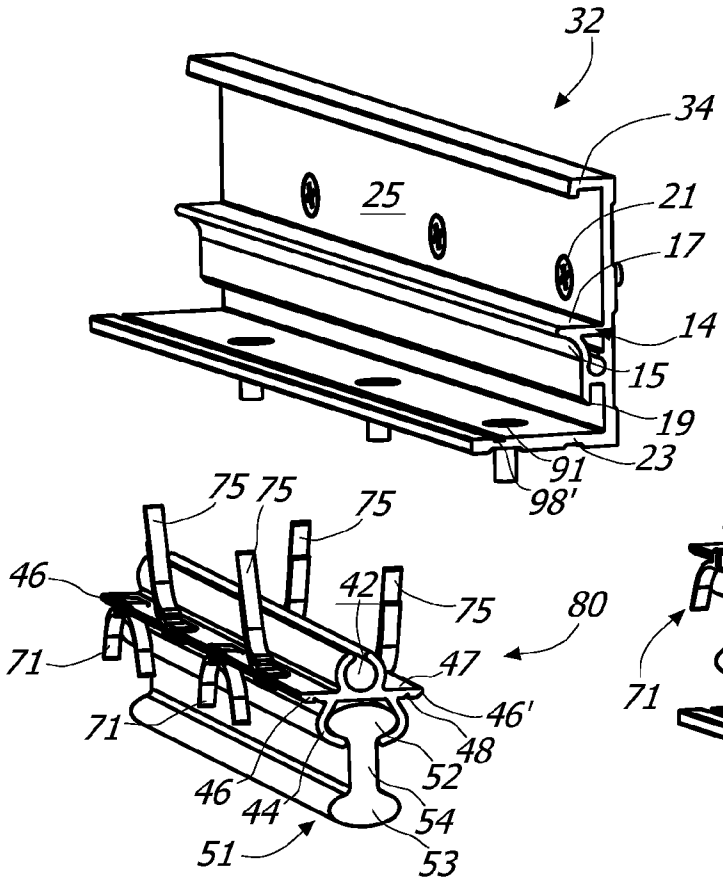



FIG. 6

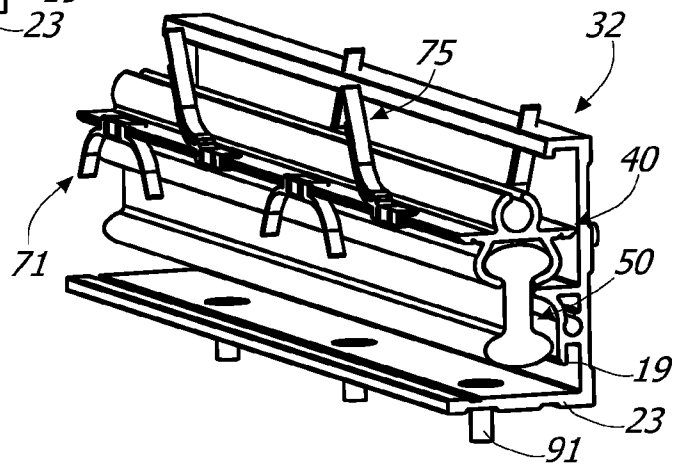



FIG. 7

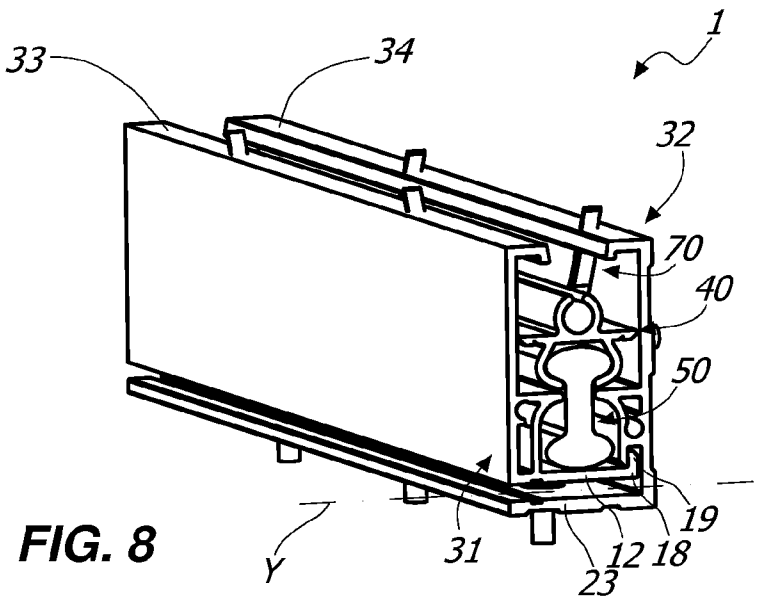



FIG. 8

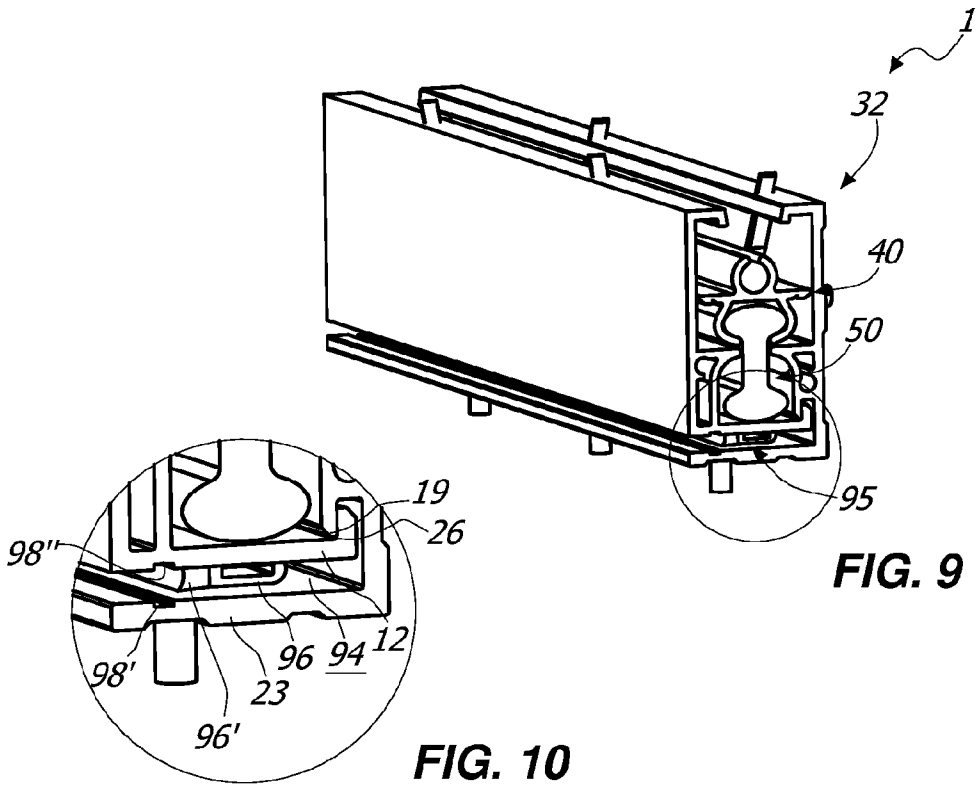



FIG. 9

FIG. 10

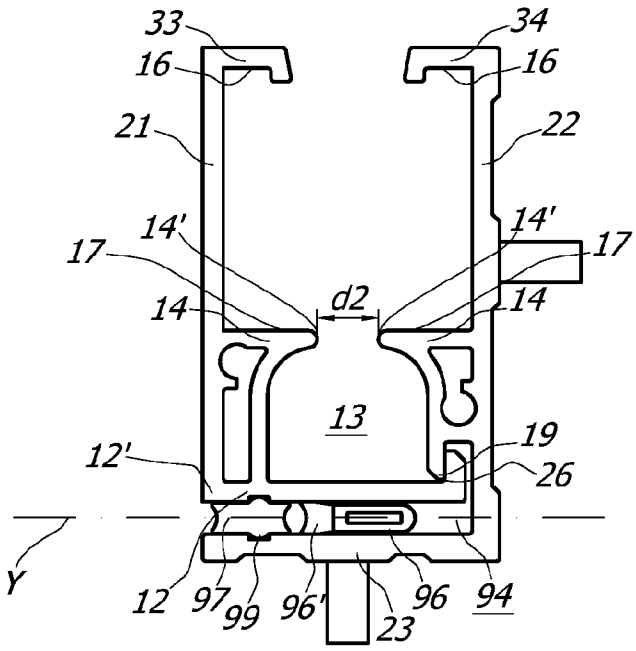



FIG. 11

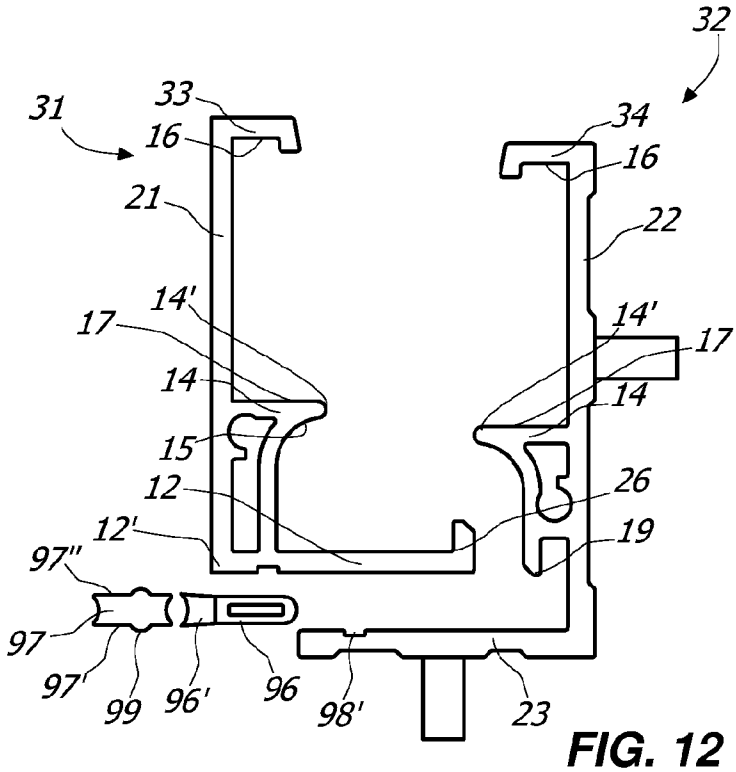



FIG. 12

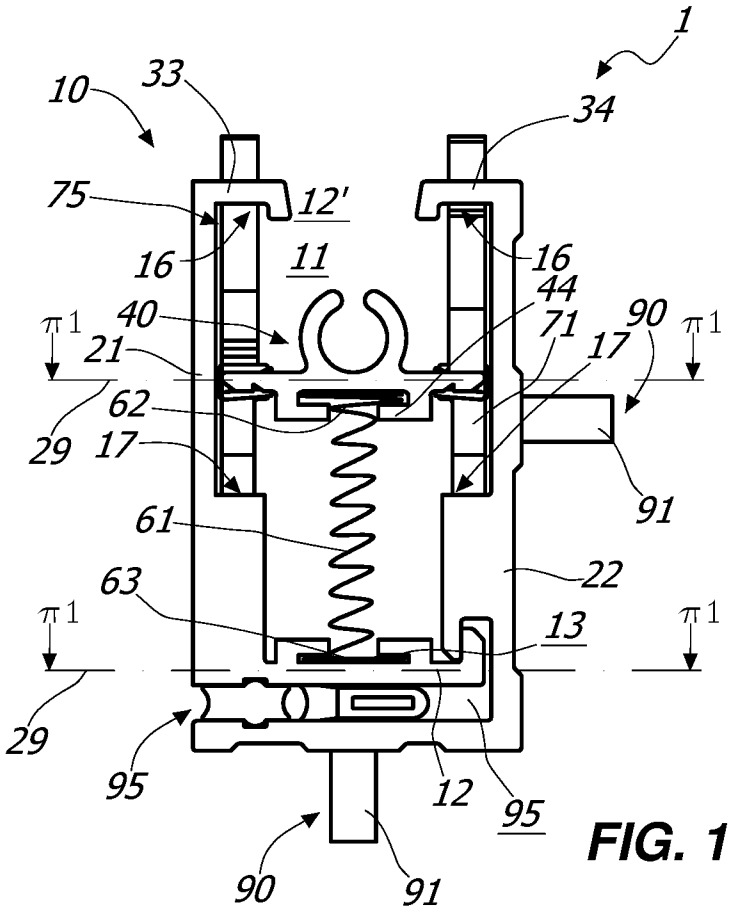

1
10
33
34
75
12'
16
11
16
44
40
71
90
π1
21
17
62
29
17
91
61
22
63
13
29
95
12
95
90
91

FIG. 13

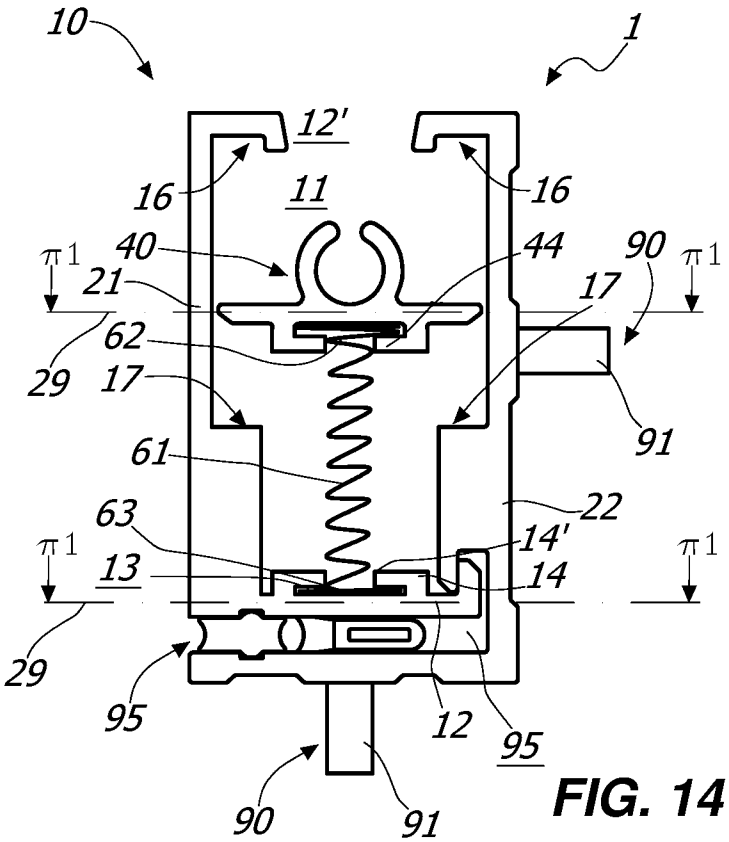

10
1
12'
16
11
16
40
44
90
π1
21
17
62
29
17
91
61
22
63
14'
13
14
29
95
12
95
90
91

FIG. 14

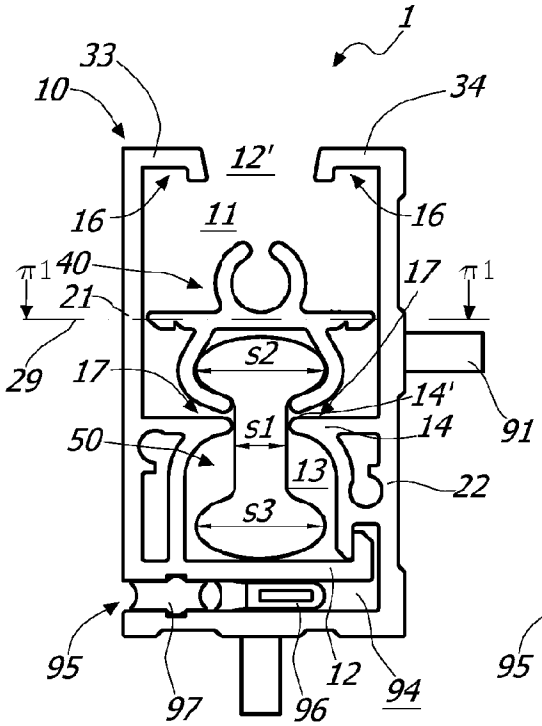



FIG. 15

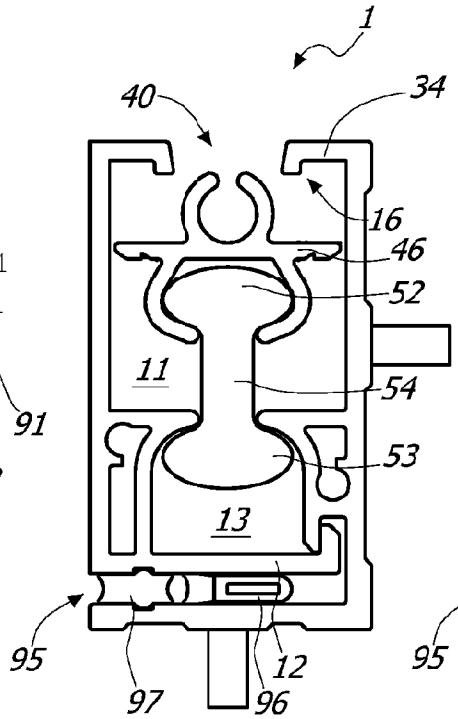



FIG. 16

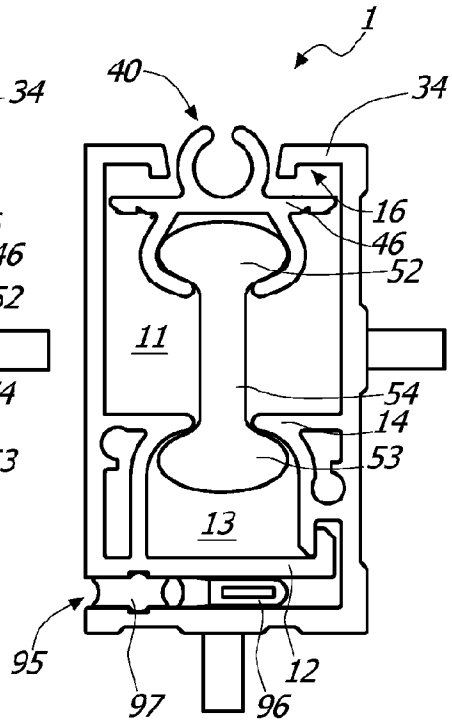



FIG. 17

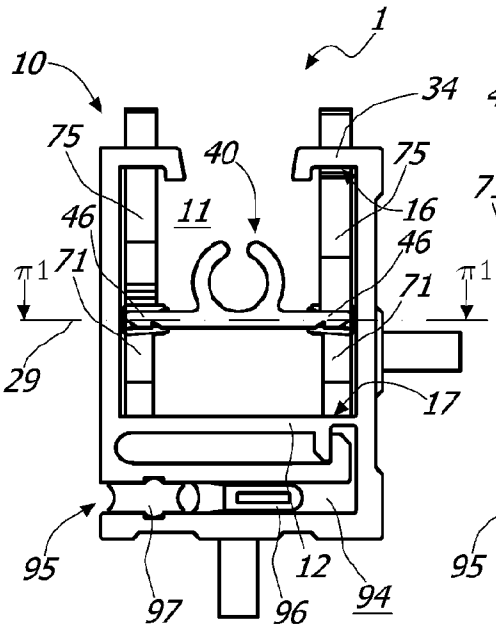



FIG. 18

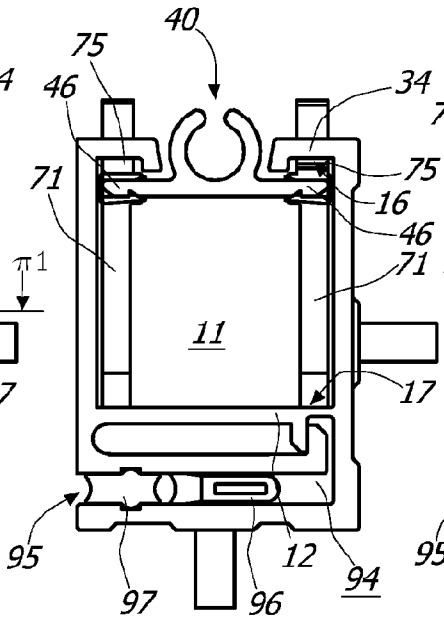



FIG. 19

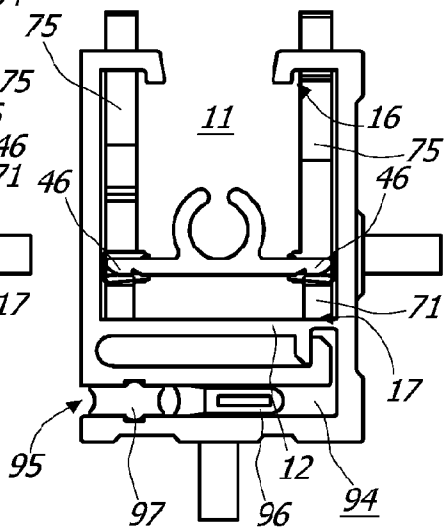



FIG. 20

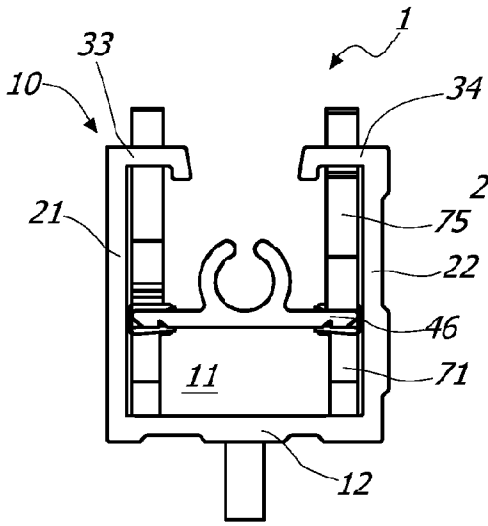



FIG. 21

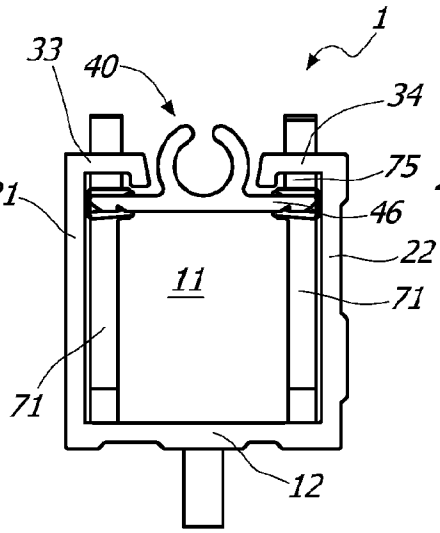



FIG. 22

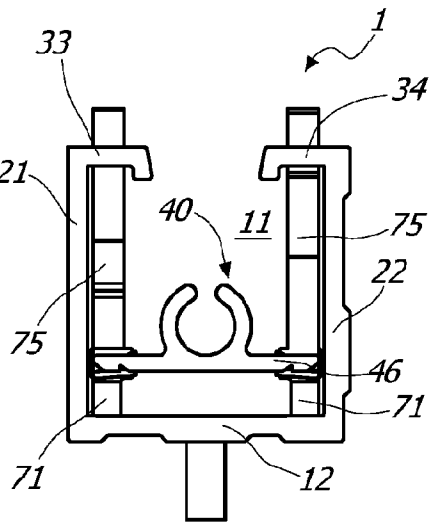



FIG. 23

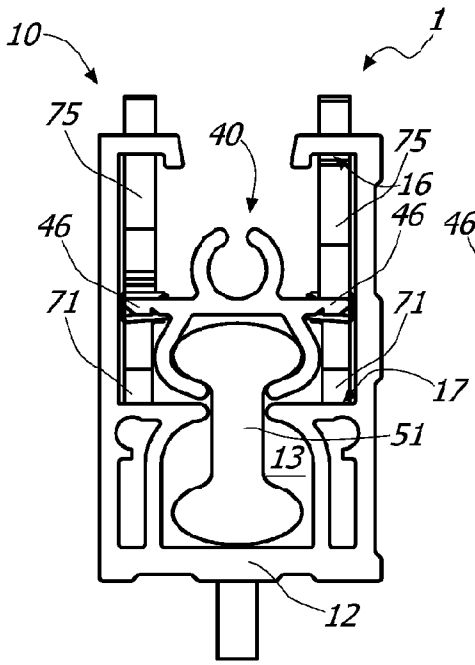



FIG. 24

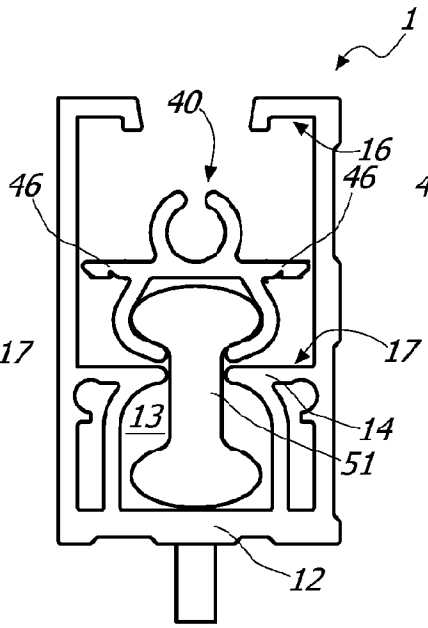



FIG. 25

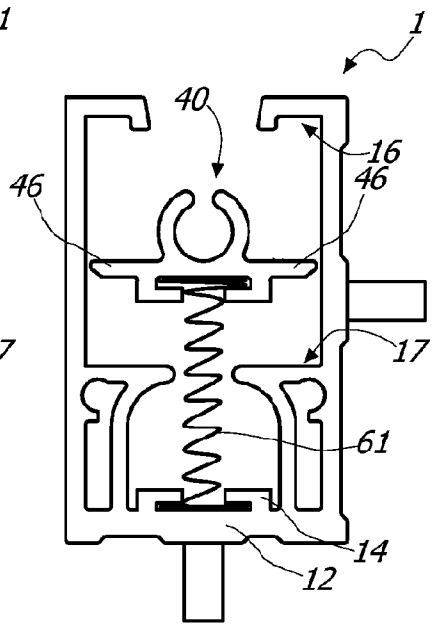



FIG. 26

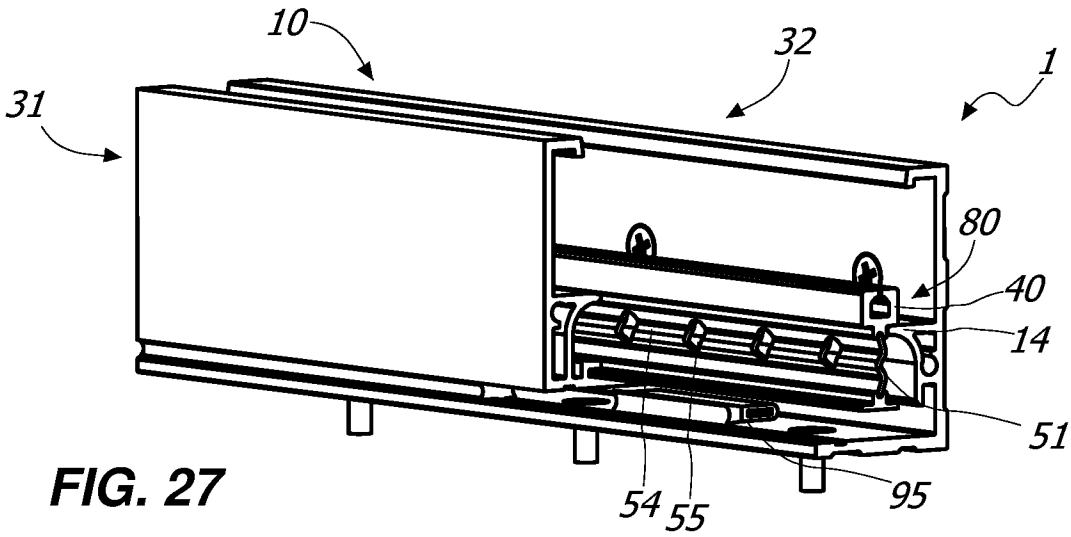



FIG. 27

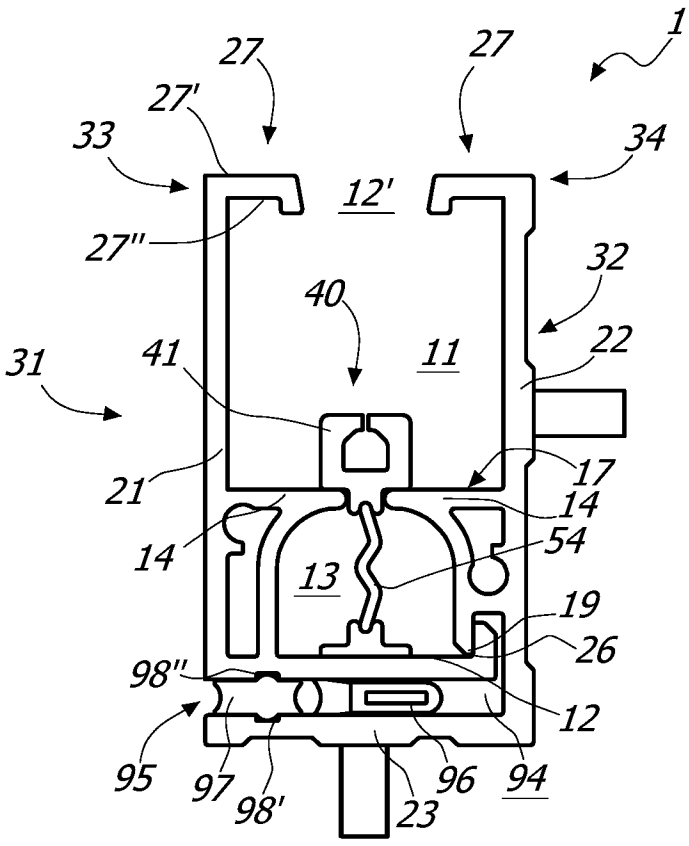



FIG. 28

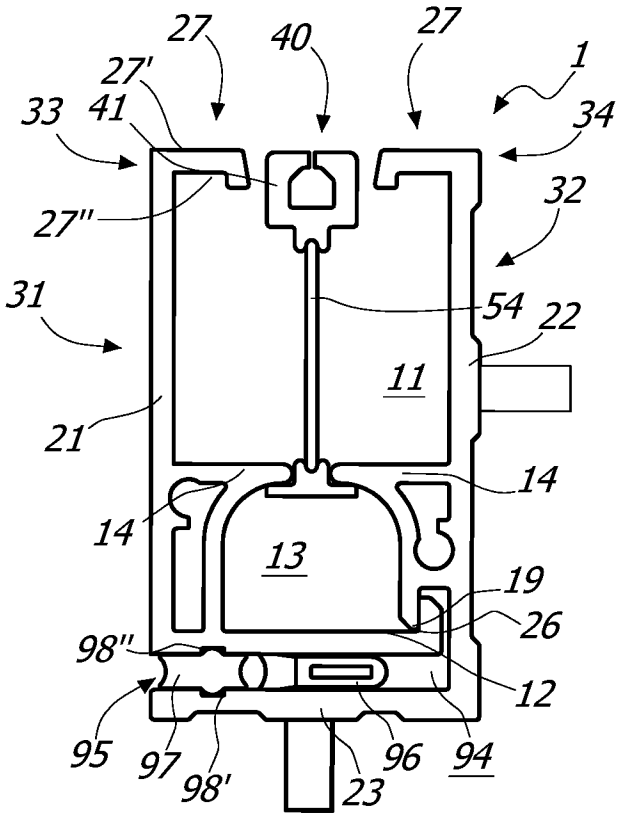



FIG. 29

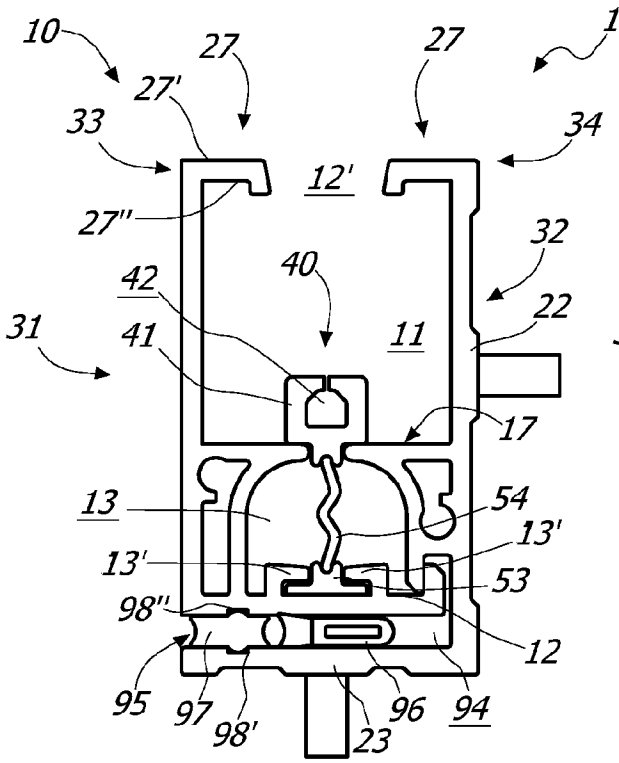



FIG. 30A

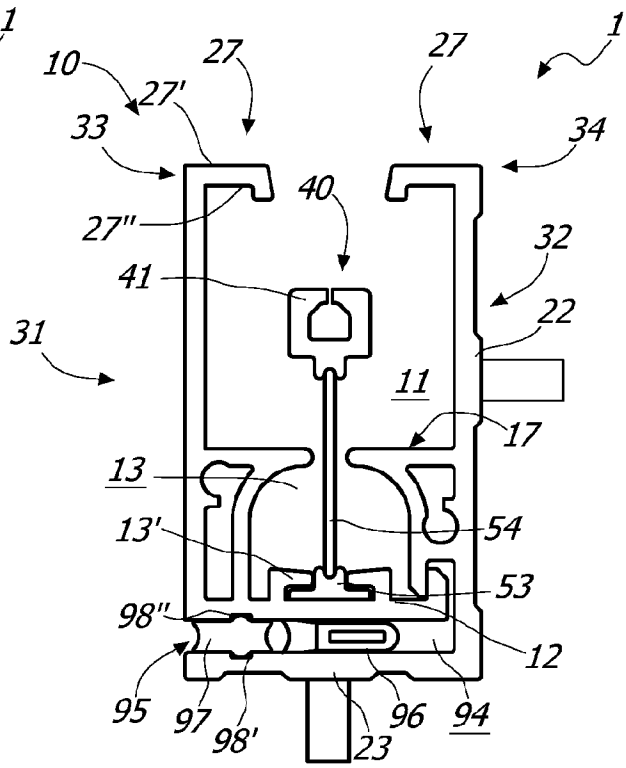



FIG. 30B

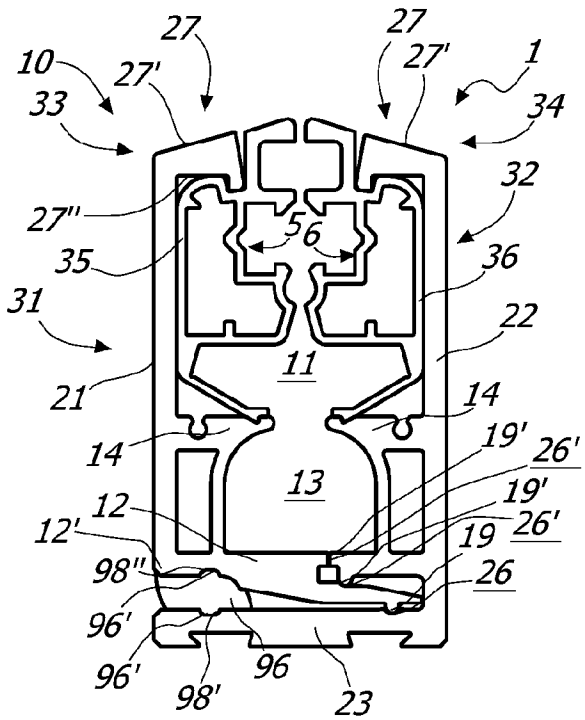



FIG. 31

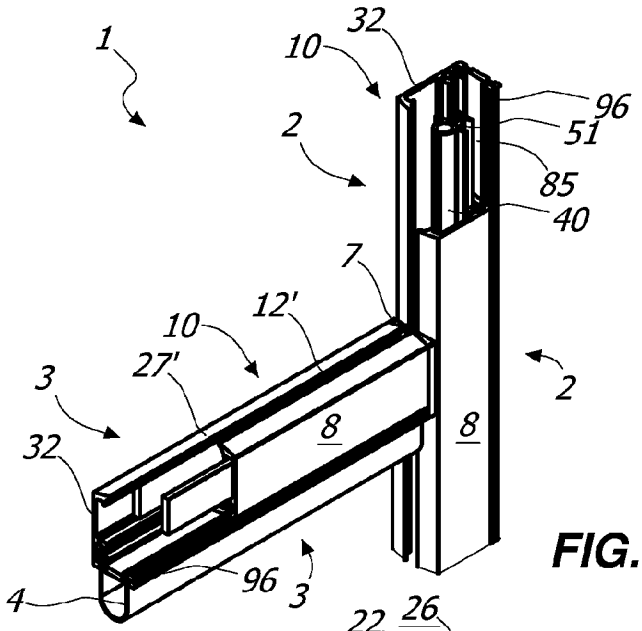



FIG. 32

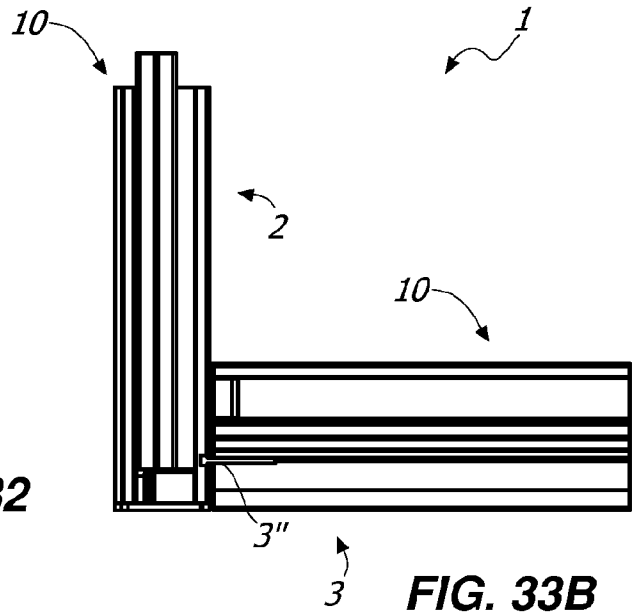



FIG. 33B

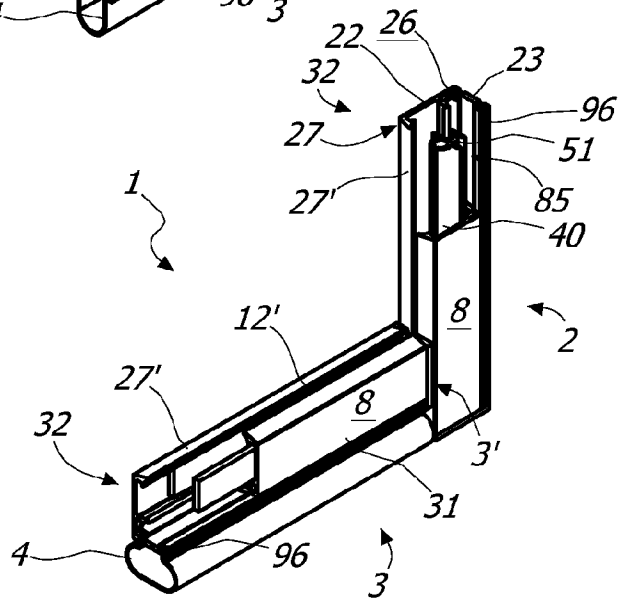
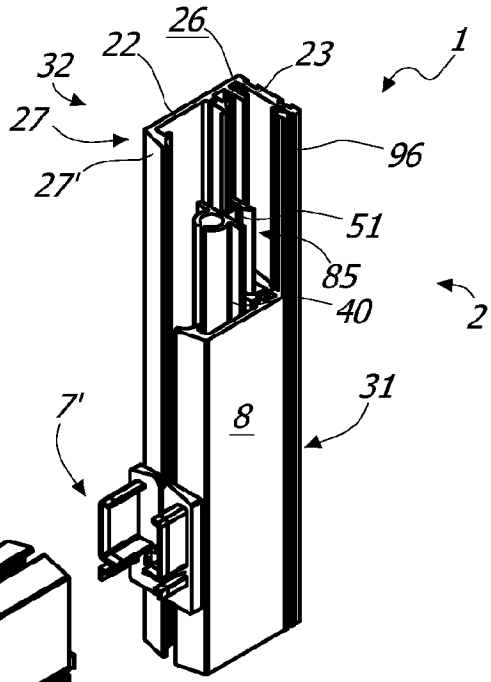
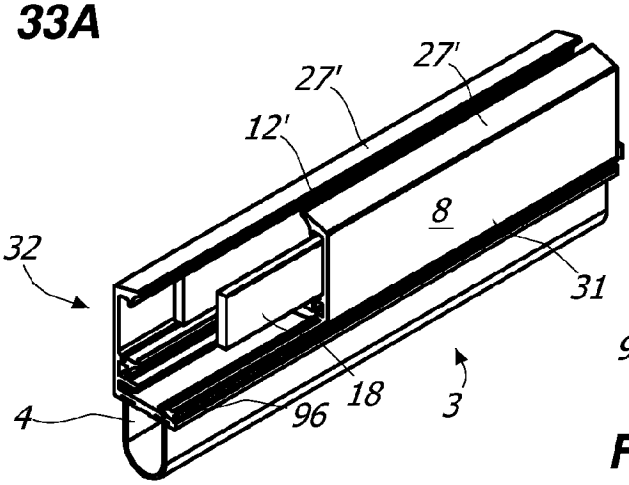



FIG. 33A



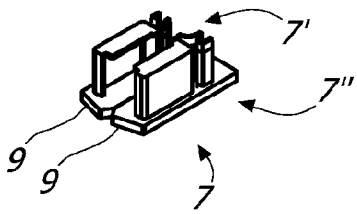




FIG. 34

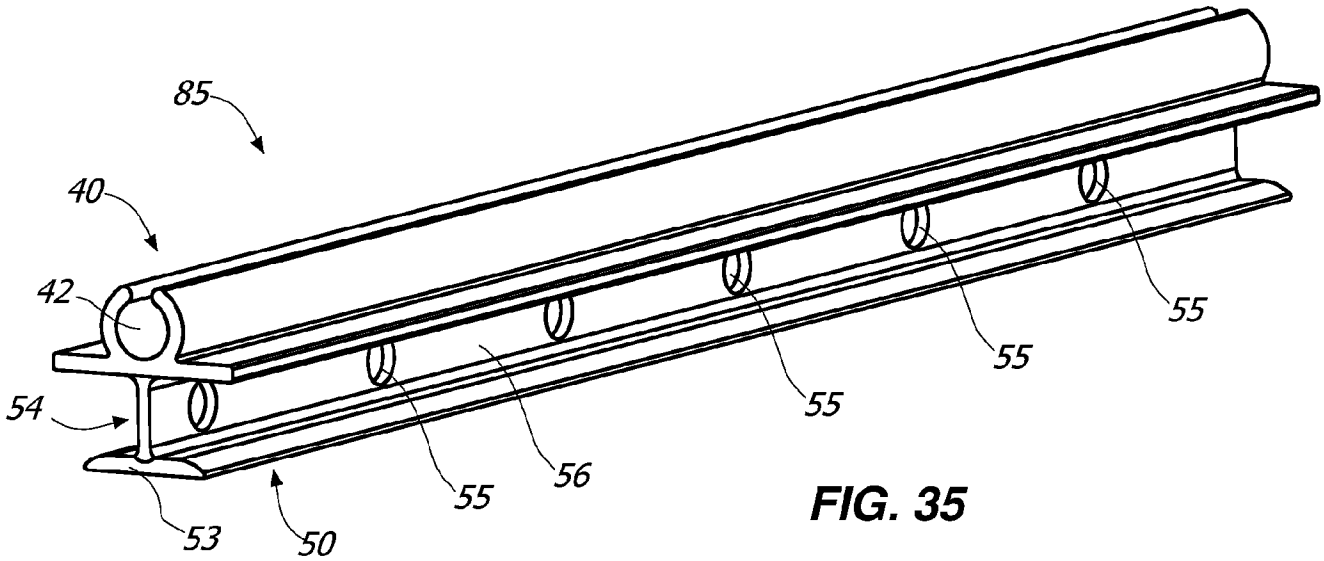



FIG. 35

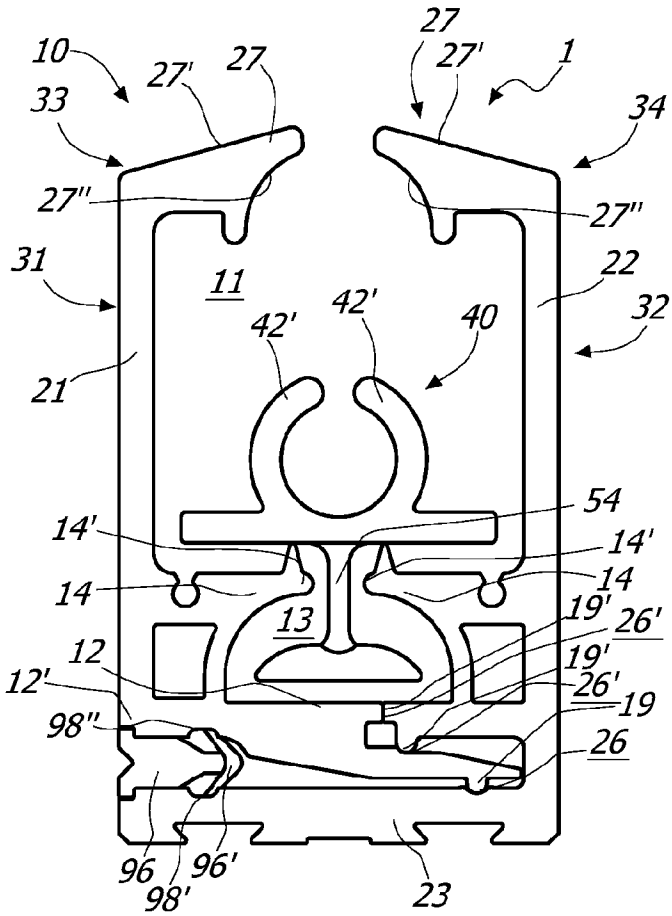



FIG. 36

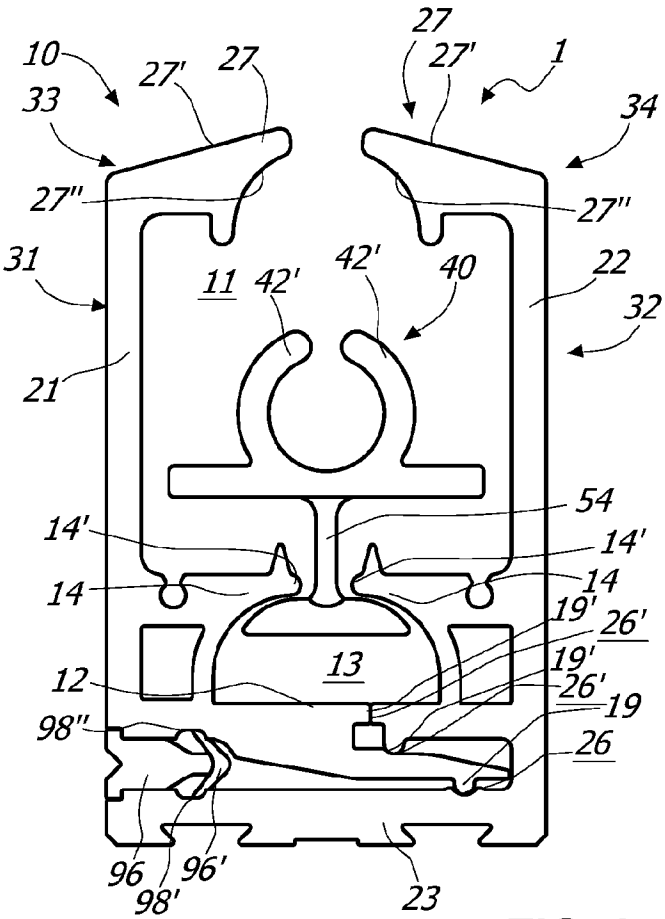



FIG. 37

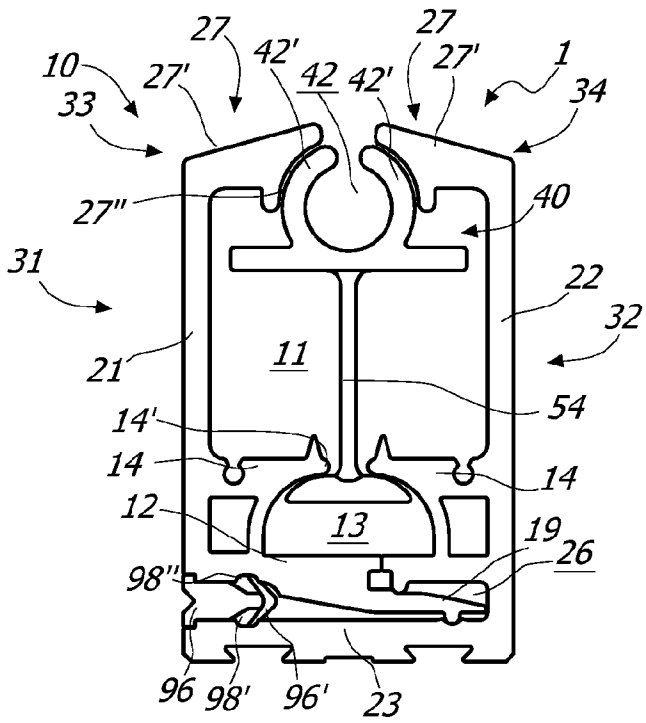



FIG. 38

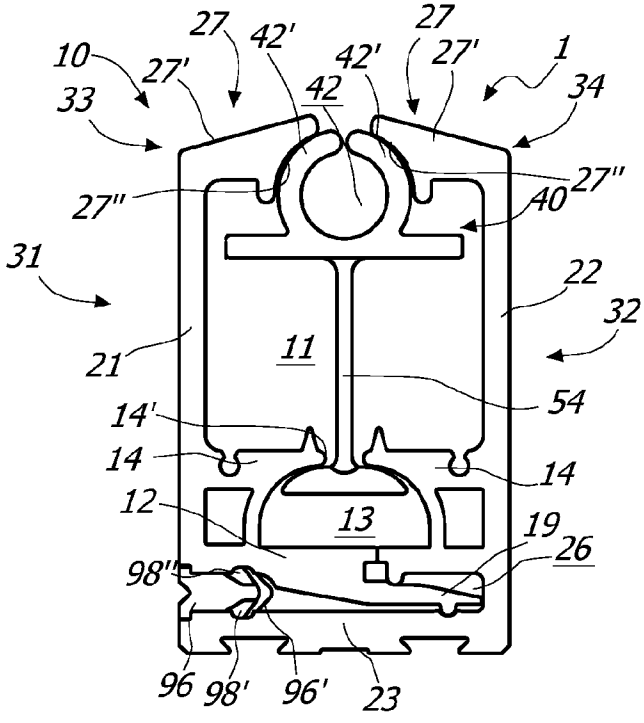



FIG. 39

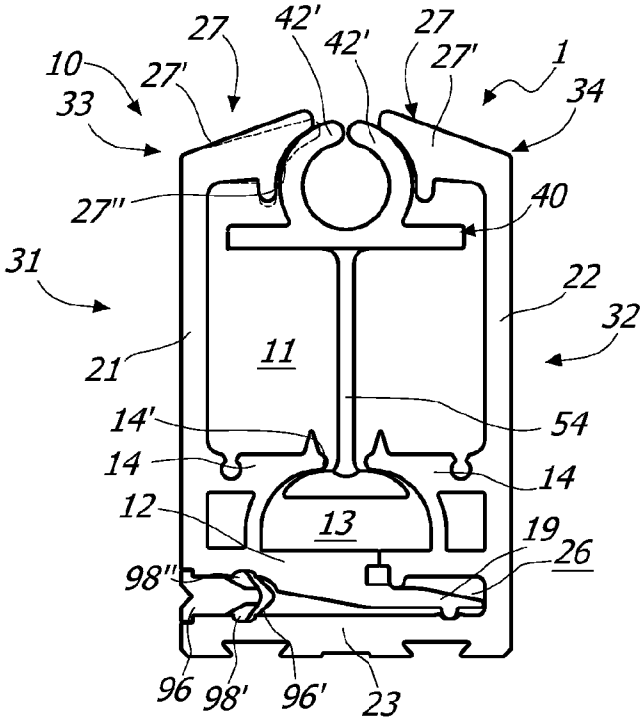



FIG. 40

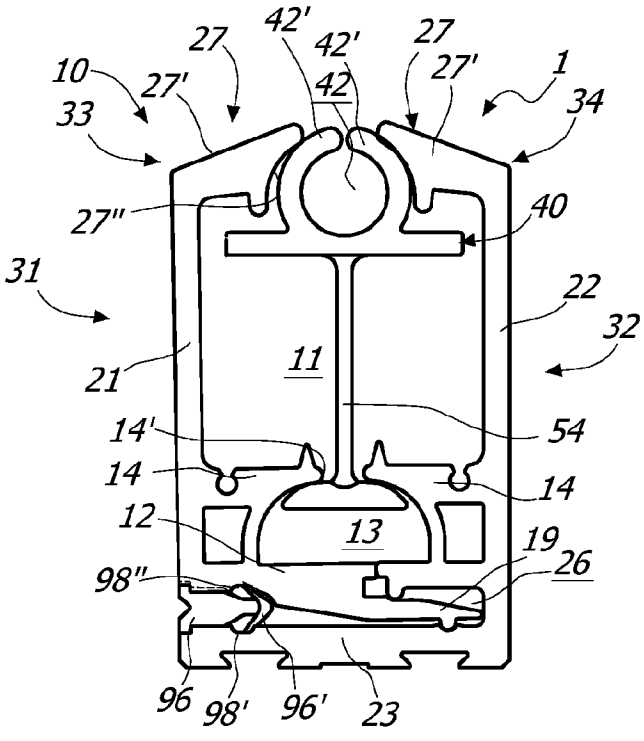



FIG. 41

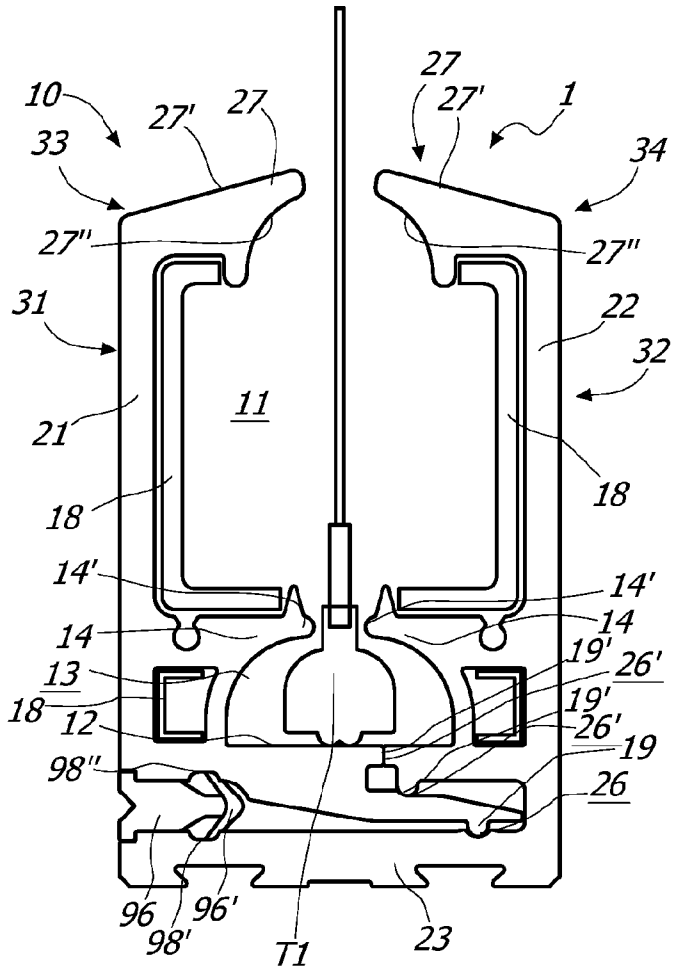



FIG. 42

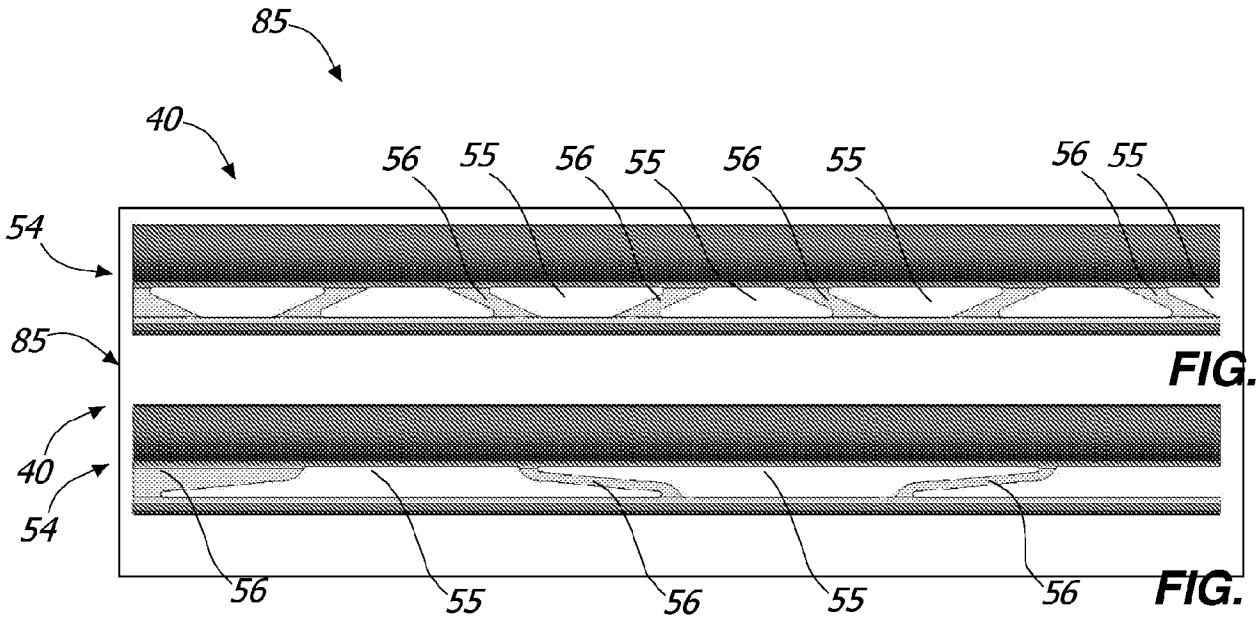



FIG. 43

FIG. 44

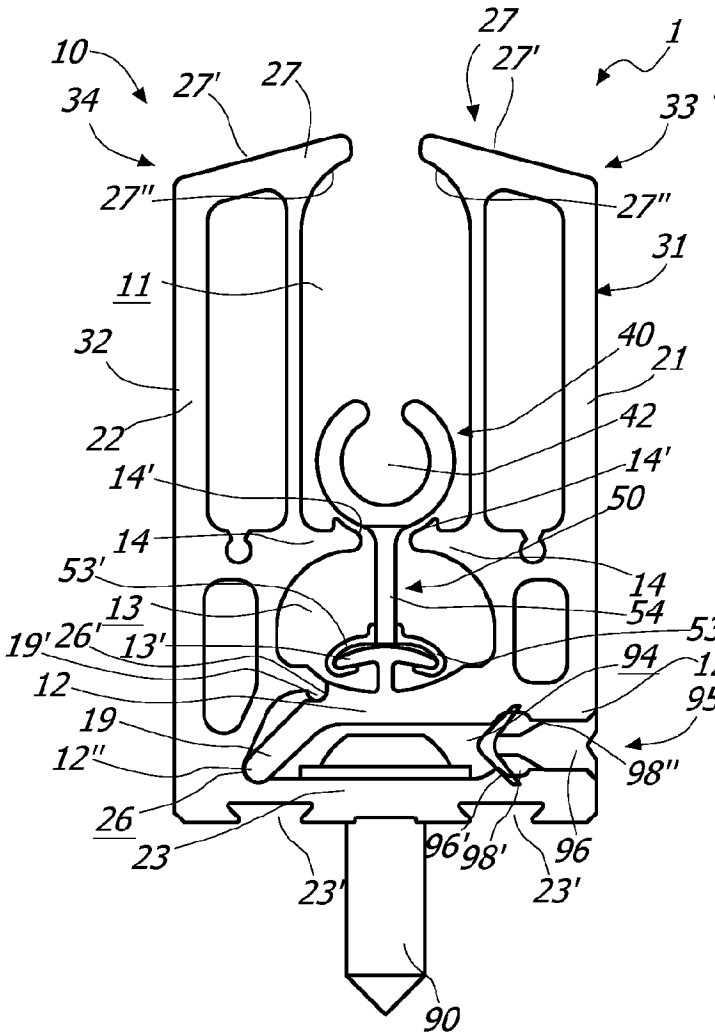

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FIG. 45

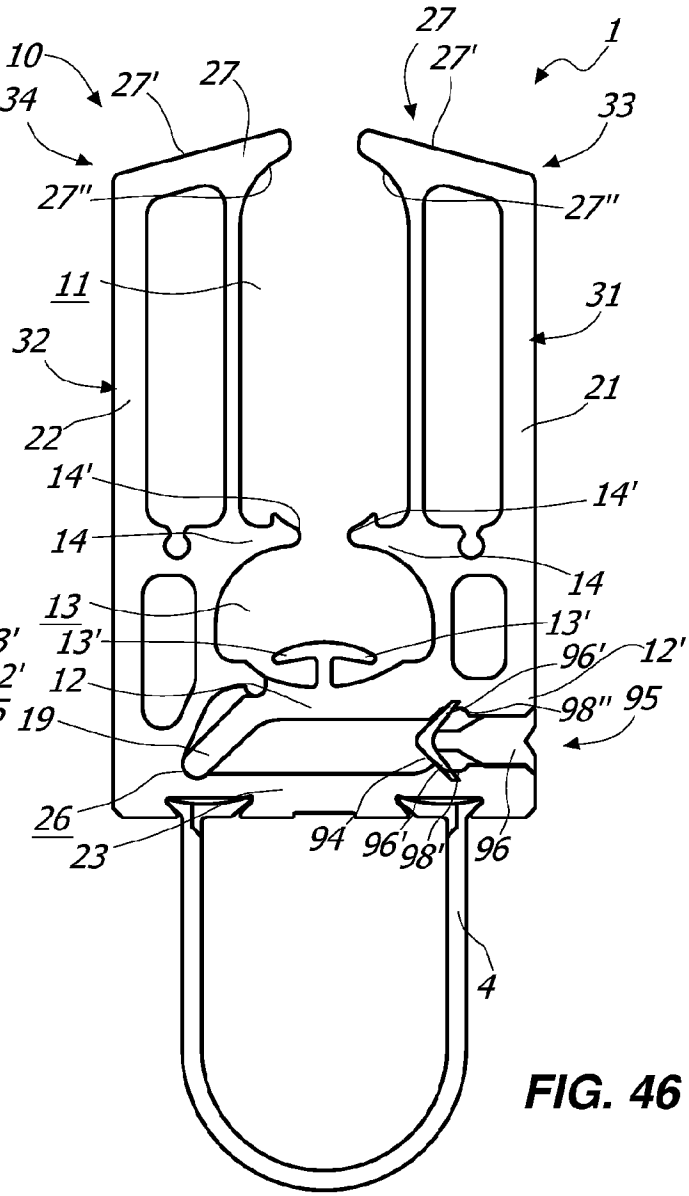
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FIG. 46

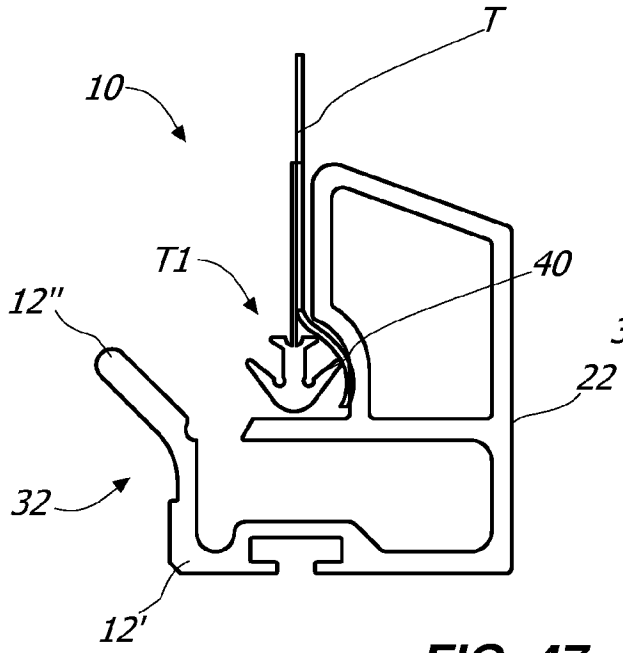


FIG. 47

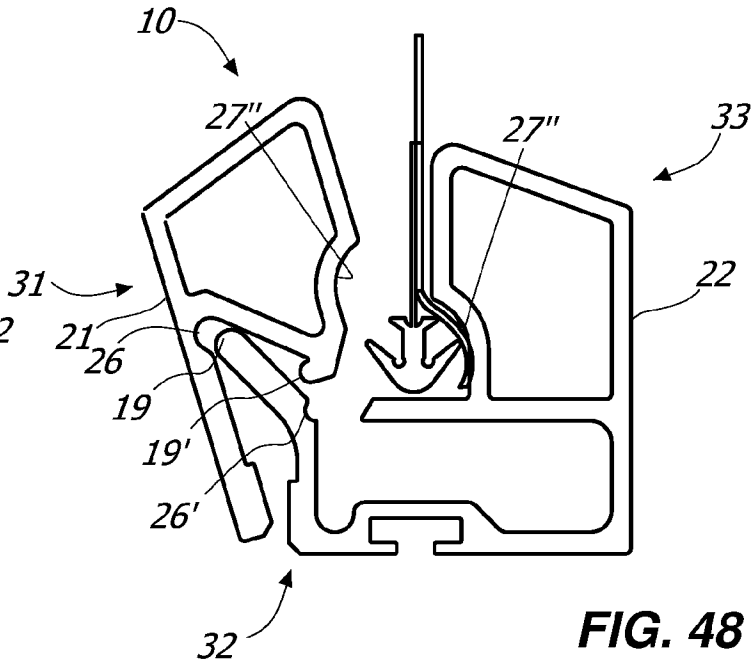


FIG. 48

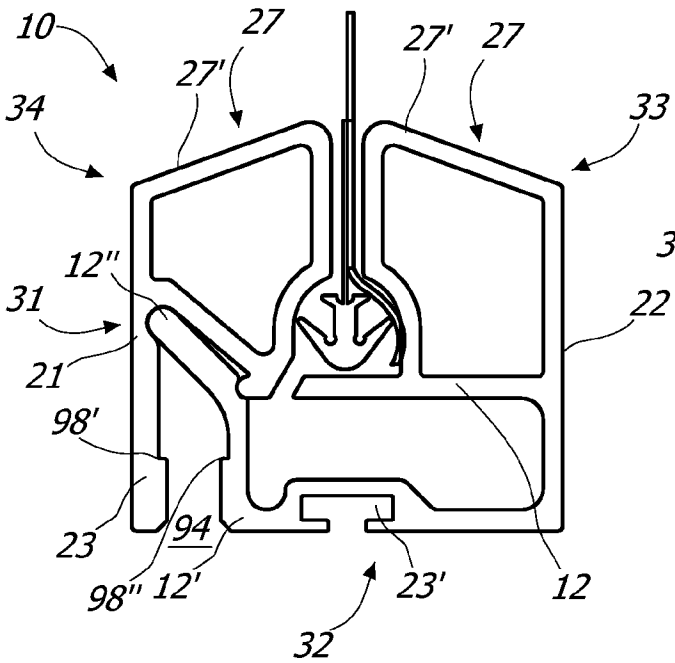


FIG. 49

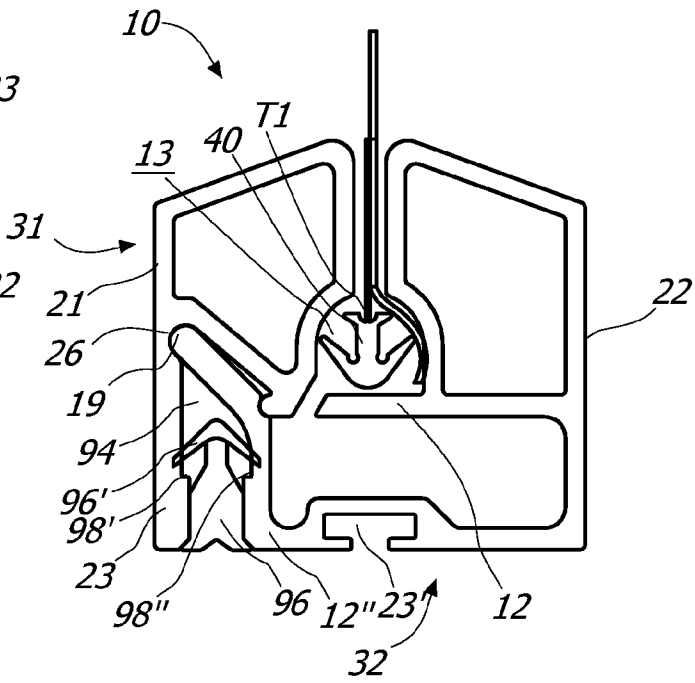


FIG. 50

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IB2024/055498

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**
INV. E06B9/42 E06B9/58
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
E06B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

| Date of the actual completion of the international search | Date of mailing of the international search report |
|---|---|
| 27 September 2024 | 23/10/2024 |

| Name and mailing address of the ISA/ | Authorized officer |
|---|---|
| European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2<br>NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk<br>Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,<br>Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016 | Bourgoin, J |

3

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IB2024/055498

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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| Y | figures 1-3<br>paragraphs [0002], [0009], [0025] - [0029], [0031] | 44 |
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| Y | US 2021/262284 A1 (JAMES ARTHUR [US] ET AL) 26 August 2021 (2021-08-26) | 44 |
| A | figures 1,3<br>paragraphs [0006], [0009], [0154] - [0156] | 40 |
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3

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International application No
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