

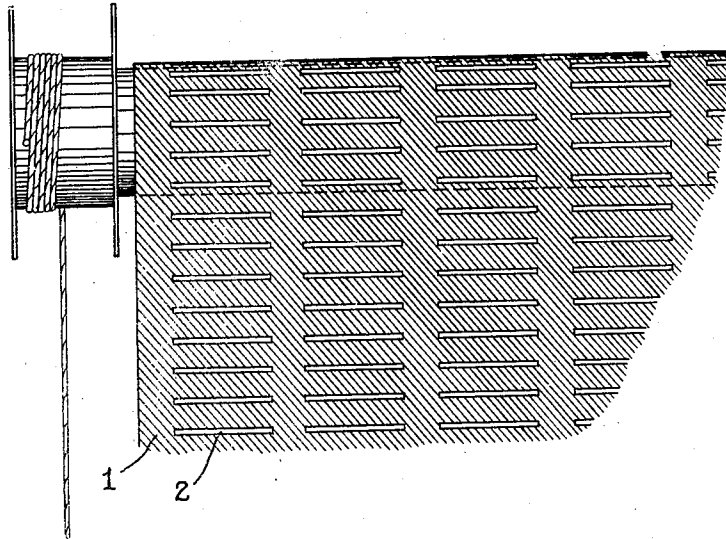
April 15, 1941.

V. W. MARCIN

2,238,422

GLAREPROOF BLIND MADE OF PAPER OR SIMILAR MATERIAL

Filed June 20, 1939



Inventor,
V. W. Marcin

By: *Glascoff Downing & Leebell*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,238,422

GLAREPROOF BLIND MADE OF PAPER OR
SIMILAR MATERIAL

Victor Wilhelmus Marcin, Amsterdam, Netherlands, assignor to Exploitatie Maatschappij Marcin & Co. N. V., Amsterdam, Netherlands, a corporation of the Netherlands

Application June 20, 1939, Serial No. 280,167
In the Netherlands June 28, 1938

3 Claims. (Cl. 156—10)

This invention relates to glareproof roller blinds for windows, doors, porches and other places where protection against sun light or strong light is desired.

The blind made in accordance with the principles of my invention is made of paper or other opaque sheet-material in which such a number of so narrow elongated slits are provided that no objectionable rays are noticeable behind the blind and at the same time from the room one can look through it.

In consequence of the fact that elongated slits are used a sufficiently clear image of the total outside view of a window or door is obtained and the details of said outside view can be clearly seen. If, when looking from a spot in the room through the blind, a special detail should be covered by a part of the blind material, by a slight movement of the head of the observer he can clearly see it. Such a movement is just as in several other optical apperceptions made involuntarily or at least without any trouble.

Though the elongated slits are very narrow, they admit air therethrough to the room or apartment, when a sash of the window is in open or partly open position.

By using such narrow slits it is possible to make a very strong roller blind of paper or similar cheap material so that it can be manufactured by a simple method, e. g., by punching.

According to the invention all sort of variations of the elongated narrow slits are possible: the grooves or slits may be straight or curved, they may be placed regularly or irregularly, e. g. in straight or in alternate rows, they may lie at different angles, and at various distances from each other, and also the width of the slits may be varied.

The best results are, however, obtained with straight slits, having about the same width as the thickness of the material the blind is made of, and lying horizontally in regular rows, equidistant from each other. In that way, a restful effect is obtained, and also the view from out a window, furnished with such a blind, is pleasant and restful to the eye.

In this connection, the following remarkable phenomenon may be noted. If the eye is placed directly behind the blind, everything in front of it is seen very sharply. As one retreats from the blind, the view outside at first becomes somewhat

vaguer, but directly afterwards gradually grows sharper, in proportion as one gets further away from the blind. The intensity of light on what is seen is, however, always tempered in an agreeable way and may be decreased or increased by decreasing or increasing the width of the slits.

A large number of slits can easily be punched out of the paper blind simultaneously.

The blind can be reinforced either before or after the above mentioned operation; for example, by mechanically reinforcing it with strips, or by treating it with chemicals. A solution of Kon-yaku powder is found to be very suitable for this purpose, by means of which treatment the blind is still better able to withstand rolling and folding.

If desired, the blind can also be covered with a layer of varnish. In order to help visualize the invention, some possible measurements for a useful blind are given below, without in the least suggesting that the invention must be confined to such measurements. For instance, the horizontally lying slits are 20 mm. long and 1 mm. wide; they lie next to each other at a distance of about 8 mm.; whilst in a vertical direction, they are placed at a distance of about 5 mm. from each other.

The drawing attached hereto illustrates the above execution.

According to the strength of the sun's rays in the part of the world for which the blind is designated, will the width of the slits be chosen; the stronger the rays, the smaller the slits, and the longer their distance from each other, and vice versa.

Having herein described the invention what is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A glareproof blind of opaque material having a plurality of elongated narrow slits distributed over its area, the width of the slits being of the order of the thickness of the material and the distance between the slits being a multiple of the width thereof.

2. A glareproof blind as defined in claim 1, in which the slits are arranged in parallel rows and the distance between the slits in successive rows is at least five times the width of the slit.

3. A glareproof blind as defined in claim 1, in which the blind is made of non-transparent paper.

VICTOR WILHELMUS MARCIN.