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(54) Fabric window blind

(57) A fabric window blind (100) includes a head frame (10), a roller (20), an adjustment mechanism (50), slats (40), a bottom rail (30) and a light-admitting shade (60). The roller (20) is horizontally rotatably mounted inside the head frame (10). The adjustment mechanism (50) has a control axle horizontally pivotally mounted inside the head frame (10) below the roller (20), and two cord member sets (52) having top ends connected to the control axle and bottom ends vertically downwardly suspended from the control axle. The slats (40) are arranged at different elevations below the control axle. The slats (40) each have two opposite lateral sides respectively joined to the cord member sets (52). The bottom rail (30) is fastened to the bottom ends of the cord member sets (52) below the slats (40). The shade (60) has a first end fastened to the head frame (10), and a second end extended downwardly over the bottom rail (30) and turned upwards toward the head frame (10) and fastened to the roller (20).

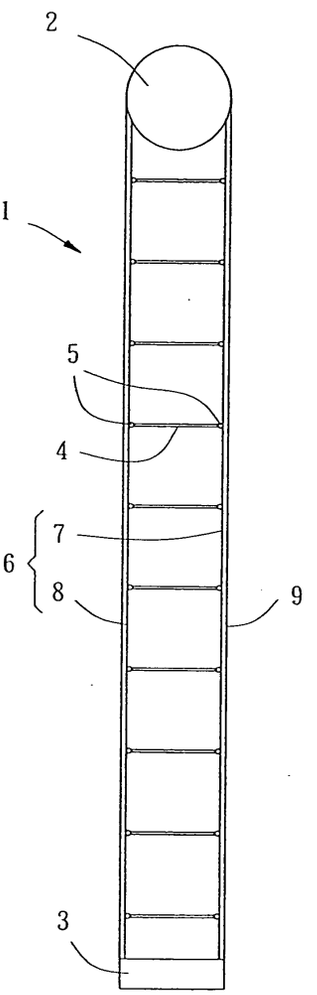

FIG.1

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a fabric window blind and more particularly, to a double-layer fabric roller blind.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] FIGS. 1 and 2 show a conventional roller blind. This structure of roller blind **1** comprises a cylindrical roller **2** horizontally affixed to the top side of a window and rotatable manually or by means of electric driving means, a bottom rail **3** spaced below the roller **2,** a plurality of soft slats **4** arranged in parallel at different elevations between the roller **2** and the bottom rail **3,** each soft slat **4** having two opposite long sides respectively hemmed with a support rod **5,** two cord member sets **6** arranged in parallel near two lateral sides, each cord member set **6** having a front cord **7** and a rear cord **8** respectively connected between the roller **2** and the bottom rail **3** and joined to the two opposite long sides of each slat **4,** and two shades **9** respectively vertically arranged at the front and back sides of the roller blind **1** and respectively connected between the roller **2** and the bottom rail **3.** The shades **9** have a proper light transmittance (for example, made of gauze cloth). The size of the shades **9** is approximately equal to the size of the window.

[0003] By means of the aforesaid arrangement, the shades **9** are covered over the front and back side of the shades **4** to filter light and to decorate the roller blind **1.** After the roller blind **1** has been fully extended out, the user can rotate the roller **2** to move the front cord **7** and rear cord **8** of each cord member set **6** in reversed directions to further tilt the slats **4.** Further, when continuously rotate the roller **2** forwards or backwards, the roller **2** is forced to roll up the slats **4** with the support rods **5** and the shades **9,** as shown in FIG. 2, and therefore the roller blind can be received to the top side of the window, and positioned in the desired elevational position to block a part of the window.

[0004] The aforesaid roller blind **1** is still not satisfactory in function. When rotating the roller **2** to receive the slats **4** with the support rods **5** and the cord member sets **6** as well as the shades **9** to the periphery of the roller **2,** the rolled-up size is greatly increased. In order to receive the rolled-up structure of the roller **2,** slats **4,** support rods **5,** cord member sets **6** and shades **9,** the size (transverse width of the head frame) must be relatively increased. Installing a bulky head frame in the top side of a window destroy the sense of beauty of the window. When rotating the roller **2** to roll up the slats **4** with the support rods **5,** the cord member sets **6** and the shades **9,** the shades **9** are wrapped on the support rods **5** and the cord member sets **6** and caused to wrinkle. Further, because the cord member sets are fastened to the roller **2,** the user can rotate the roller **2** to tilt the slats **4** only when the roller blind **1** has been fully extended out. If the roller blind **1** is rolled up to a desire elevation, i.e. the slats **4** are received in a vertical position between the shades **9,** the user cannot adjust the tilting angle of the received slats **4.**

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention has been accomplished under the circumstances in view. It is the primary objective of the present invention to provide a fabric window blind, which reduces the volume of the head frame for receiving the rolled-up shades.

[0006] It is another objective of the present invention to provide a fabric window blind, which keeps the shade from wrinkling.

[0007] It is still another object of the present invention to provide a fabric window blind, which allows the user to adjust the tilting angle of the slats at any position.

[0008] To achieve these objectives of the present invention, the fabric window blind comprises a head frame, a roller, an adjustment mechanism, slats, a bottom rail and a light-admitting shade. The roller is horizontally rotatably mounted inside the head frame. The adjustment mechanism has a control axle horizontally pivotally mounted inside the head frame below the roller, and two cord member sets having top ends connected to the control axle and bottom ends vertically downwardly suspended from the control axle. The slats are arranged at different elevations below the control axle. The slats each have two opposite lateral sides respectively joined to the cord member sets. The bottom rail is fastened to the bottom ends of the cord member sets below the slats. The shade has a first end fastened to the head frame, and a second end extended downwardly over the bottom rail and turned upwards toward the head frame and fastened to the roller.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

FIG. 1 is a side view showing the fully extended status of a roller blind according to the prior art.

FIG. 2 is a schematic side view of the received status of the prior art roller blind.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a fabric window blind according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a front view of the fabric window blind shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the fabric window blind shown in FIG. 3, showing the fully extended status of the shade.

FIG. 6 is similar to FIG. 5 but showing the shade

lifted.

FIG. 7 is similar to FIG. 5 but showing the slats tilted.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the fabric window blind according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a sectional view of a part of the fabric window blind shown in FIG.

8, showing the shade lifted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Referring to FIGS. 3-7, a fabric window blind **100** in accordance with the present invention is shown comprised of a head frame **10,** a roller **20,** a bottom rail **30,** a plurality of slats **40,** an adjustment mechanism **50,** a shade **60,** a lifting mechanism **70,** and an antireverse member **80.**

[0011] The head frame **10** is a narrow elongated box member affixed to the top side of a window defining a longitudinally extended receiving chamber **111** and a bottom opening **112** in communication with the receiving chamber **111.**

[0012] The antireverse member **80,** which is a check pawl in this embodiment, is formed of a spring plate suspended inside the receiving chamber **111,** having a top end pivoted to the inside wall of the head frame **10** at the top side of the receiving chamber **111** and a bottom end terminating in a retaining tip **81.** Because the check pawl **80** is not firmly affixed to the inside wall of the head frame **10,** it can be biased upwards or downwards by an external force or forced downwards by the gravity weight thereof.

[0013] The roller **20** is a cylindrical member horizontally pivotally connected between two distal ends of the head frame **10** inside the receiving chamber **111,** having a peripheral locating groove **21** for engagement with the retaining tip **81** of the check pawl **80.**

[0014] The adjustment mechanism **50** comprises a control axle **51,** an operating rod **53,** and two cord member sets **52.** The control axle **51** is horizontally pivotally mounted inside the receiving chamber **111** below the roller **20,** having one end extended out of one end of the head frame **10.** The operating rod **53** is coupled to the protruded end of the control axle **51** outside the head frame **10** through a worm gearing (not shown) such that the user can operate the operating rod **53** to bias the control axle **51.** It is to be understood that a tilt cord, wired controller, or wireless remote controller may be used to substitute for the operating rod **53.** The two cord member sets **52** are symmetrically disposed near two ends of the control axle **51,** each comprising a front cord **521** and a rear cord **522.** The front cord **521** and rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** are respectively vertically disposed at the front and back sides of the slats **40,** each having one end, namely, the top end respectively fastened to the periphery of the control axle **51** and the other end, namely, the bottom end vertically downwardly extended from the control axle **51** and connected to the bottom rail **30.**

[0015] The slats **40** are narrow elongated fabric members, each having two opposite long sides hemmed and packed with a respective support rod **41.** The two support rods **41** support the respective fabric slat **40** longitudinally in shape, allowing the respective fabric slat **40** to be curved in transverse direction. The front cord **521** and rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** are respectively joined to the front and back sides of each slat **40** to hold the slats **40** in parallel at different elevations at an equal pitch below the control axle **51** (the front cord **521** and rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** may be tied to the support rods **41** of each slat **40** or fastened to the front and rear sides of each slat **40** by means of any of a variety of conventional methods). As shown in FIG. 5, the slats **40** are arranged in parallel and vertically spaced from one another at an equal pitch. The pitch between each two adjacent slats **40** (i.e., the length of the part of the front cord **521** or rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** between two slats **40)** is slightly smaller than the length of the short sides of each slat **40.**

[0016] The bottom rail **30** comprises a hollow cylindrical rail body **31** and two end caps **32.** The hollow cylindrical rail body **31** is arranged in parallel to and below the slats **40,** having a certain weight (according to this embodiment, the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** is made of metal). The two end caps **32** are respectively fastened to the two distal ends of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31.** As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, each end cap **32** comprising a cylindrical connecting portion, for example, a plug **321** press-fitted into one end of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31,** and a cap head **322** stopped outside the hollow cylindrical rail body **31.** The diameter of the cap head **322** is greater than the outer diameter of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31.** The bottom ends of the front cord **521** and rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** are respectively fastened to the periphery of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** of the bottom rail **30.**

[0017] The shade **60** is a thin rectangular sheet of gauze cloth that admits light. The length of the shade **60** is approximately twice the vertical height of the window. The width of the shade **60** is approximately equal to the transverse width of the window. The shade **60** is divided into two equal halves, namely, the front half and the rear half. The front half and rear half of the shade **60** have different light transmittance by means of different textural constructions provided at the front half and rear half of the shade (the front half has a relatively better light transmittance than the rear half). The shade **60** is extended over the bottom side of the hollow cylindrical body **31** of the bottom rail **30** between the cap heads **322** of the end caps **32,** having one end fastened to the periphery of the roller **20** and the other end fastened to the inside wall of the head frame **10** inside the receiving chamber **111,** as shown in FIG. 5. When installed, the front half and rear half of the shade **60** are respectively vertically stretched over the front and rear sides of the

slats **40.** Because the front half and rear half of the shade **60** have different light transmittance and are respectively vertically stretched over the front and rear sides of the slats **40,** the shade **60** eliminates dazzle of light.

[0018] The lifting mechanism **70** is a chain-controlled lifting mechanism coupled to the roller **20** for operation by the user to rotate the roller **20,** causing the roller **20** to roll up the shade **60** (alternatively, the lifting mechanism **70** can be operated by means of a lift cord, wired controller, or wireless remote controller).

[0019] The operation of the fabric window blind **100** is outlined hereinafter. When fully extended out, as shown in FIG. 5, the check pawl **80** is forced downwards by the gravity weight thereof to engage the retaining tip **81** into the peripheral locating groove **21** of the roller **20** to stop the roller **20** from backward (clockwise) rotation. At this time, the pivoted point between the check pawl **80** and the head frame **10** and the retaining tip **81** are respectively disposed at two sides relative to the vertical line passing through the center axis of the roller **20,** i.e., the pivoted point between the check pawl **80** and the head frame **10** is relatively closer to the connection point between the shade **60** and the roller **20** and the retaining tip **81** is relatively closer to the connection point between the shade **60** and the head frame **10** (see FIG. 5). After engagement of the retaining tip **81** of the check pawl **80** into the peripheral locating groove **21** of the roller **20,** the roller **20** is prohibited from backward rotation (the shade **60** cannot be rolled up clockwise) and can only be rotated forwards (counterclockwise) to roll up the shade **60.**

[0020] When wishing to receive the fabric window blind **100** upwards, operate the lifting mechanism **70** to rotate the roller **20** forwards (counterclockwise) as shown in FIG. 6), causing the roller **20** to roll up the shade **60.** During winding of one end of the shade **60** round the roller **20,** the bottom rail **30** imparts a downward pressure to the shade **60,** thereby producing a friction resistance between the shade **60** and the bottom rail **30,** which friction resistance forces the bottom rail **30** to rotate in the same direction as the bottom rail **30** is carried upwards by the shade **60.** At this time. the bottom rail **30** rolls up the cord member sets **52,** and the slats **40** with the respective support rods **41** are received to the periphery of the bottom rail **30.** Because the shade **60** is receivable to the roller **20** and the cord member sets **52** with the slats **40** are receivable to the bottom rail **30,** it is not necessary to provide a wide transverse space in the head frame **10** for accommodating the received parts of the fabric window blind **100.** Further, because the shade **60** and the cord member sets **52** with the slats **40** are separately receivable to the roller **20** and the bottom rail **30,** receiving the window blind **100** does not cause the cord member sets **42** and the support rods **41** of the slats **40** to wrinkle the shade **60.** Therefore, the shade **60** is maintained smooth when rolled up by the roller **20.**

[0021] When wishing to extend out the fabric window blind **100** from the fully received position (the highest position) or any set position (the lifting mechanism **70** can lock the fabric window blind **100** in the desired elevational position, and the fabric window blind **100** does not fall when locked), operate the lifting mechanism **70** to rotate the roller **20** backwards (clockwise). At this time, the at least one turn of the shade **60** on the periphery of the roller **20** blocks the peripheral locating groove **21** and keeps the peripheral locating groove **21** of the roller **20** from touch of the retaining tip **81** of the check pawl **80,** enabling the roller **20** to be rotated smoothly backwards (clockwise). Therefore, the roller **20** lets off the shade **60,** and the bottom rail **30** is caused by the friction resistance between the periphery of the bottom rail **30** and the shade **60** to rotate in the same direction to let off the cord member sets **52** and the slats **40.** After the shade **60** having been fully extended out of the roller **20,** the peripheral locating groove **21** of the roller **20** is exposed to the outside and forced into engagement with the retaining tip **81** of the check pawl **80,** and therefore the check pawl **80** stops the roller **20** from further backward rotation. Thus, the user knows that the shade **60** has been fully extended out.

[0022] When wishing to change the tilting angle of the slats **40,** operate the operating rod **53** of the adjustment mechanism **50** to bias the control axle **51,** thereby causing the control axle **51** to move the front cord **521** and the rear cord **522** of each cord member set **52** vertically in reversed directions (see FIG. 7), and therefore the slats **40** are tilted to the desired tilting angle. Because the slats **40** and the cord member sets **52** are not directly linked to the shade **60** (the slats **40** and the cord member sets **52** are coupled to the control axle **51,** and the shade **60** is connected to the roller **20),** the control axle **51** can be directly rotated to tilt the slats **40** either the shade **60** is fully extended out or set in any position. Therefore, the smoothly stretched shade **60** enhances the visual effect of the fabric window blind **100,** and the slats **40** can be tilted to adjust the light transmittance of the fabric window blind **100.**

[0023] Further, the two end caps **32** at the two distal ends of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** of the bottom rail **30** are respectively stopped at two opposite lateral sides of the shade **60,** maintaining the relative relationship between the shade **60** and the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** of the bottom rail **30,** i.e., preventing falling of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** of the bottom rail **30** out of the shade **60.** Therefore, the shade **60** can smoothly be rolled up or extended out, and is kept in shape when moved.

[0024] In the aforesaid embodiment, the bottom rail **30** is comprised of the hollow cylindrical rail body **31** and the two end caps **32.** Alternatively, the end caps can be formed integral with the hollow cylindrical rail body, i.e., the bottom rail can be directly molded from plastic material that has a certain gravity weight.

[0025] In the aforesaid embodiment, the shade **60** has

one end fastened to the periphery of the roller **20** and the other end fastened to the inside wall of the head frame **10** inside the receiving chamber **111.** Alternatively, the shade can be set having one end fastened to the outside wall of the head frame **10** and the other end fastened to the periphery of the roller **20,** i.e., the two distal ends of the shade can be respectively fastened to the head frame and the roller at any suitable location.

[0026] As indicated above, the front and rear halves of the shade **60** have different light transmittance. During installation, the front half of the shade which has relatively higher light transmittance is set at the front side (facing the inside of the house), and the rear half of the shade which has relatively lower light transmittance is set at the back side (facing the outside of the house). Therefore, incident light from the outside of the house is filtered by the rear half of the shade **60** at first, and then the filtered incident light passes to the inside of the house through the front half of the shade **60** without dazzling the eyes of the people inside the house.

[0027] In general, the aforesaid roller **20,** shade **60** and lifting mechanism **70** form a shade control system that controls the shading area of the shade **60;** the aforesaid bottom rail **30,** slats **40** and adjustment mechanism **50** form a slat control system that controls the tilting angle of the slats **40.**

[0028] FIGS. 8 and 9 show an alternate form of the present invention. According to this embodiment, the bottom rail, referenced by **31',** is shaped like a hollow, elongated, rectangular member, and relatively lighter in weight than the bottom rail of the aforesaid embodiment shown in FIGS. 3-7. Therefore, the friction resistance between the shade and the bottom rail according to this embodiment is relatively smaller, and the bottom rail is not forced by the shade **60'** to rotate when lifting or lowering the bottom rail **31'.** When lifting the shade **60',** the slats **40'** are gradually overlapped on one another at the bottom rail **31'.** When lowering the shade **60',** the slats **40'** are released from the bottom rail **31'** one after another. The bottom rails **31, 31'** of the aforesaid two embodiments are of different designs, however they achieve the same effect. Further, the four comers of the rectangular bottom rail **31'** may be smoothly chamfered as shown in FIG. 9 for lowering the friction generated between the bottom rail and the shade.

[0029] Further, in the aforesaid two embodiments, the shade control system comprising the roller, the shade and the lifting mechanism and the slat control system comprising the bottom rail, the salts and the adjustment mechanism are two independent mechanisms; however, the shade control system and the slat control system may be directly or indirectly coupled into a system, or, a master control system may be designed and used to control the shade control system and the slat control system.

Claims

1. A window blind comprising:

a head frame horizontally affixed to a top side of a window;
a roller horizontally rotatably mounted inside said head frame;
an adjustment mechanism having a control axle horizontally pivotally mounted inside said head frame below said roller, and two cord member sets having top ends connected to said control axle and bottom ends vertically downwardly suspended from said control axle;
a plurality of slats arranged in parallel at different elevations below said control axle, said slats each having two opposite lateral sides respectively joined to said cord member sets;
a bottom rail fastened to said bottom ends of the cord member sets below said slats; and
a light-admitting shade having a first end fastened to said head frame, and a second end extended downwardly over said bottom rail and turned upwards toward said head frame and fastened to said roller.

2. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bottom rail is pressed on said shade.

3. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said head frame comprises a longitudinally extended receiving chamber for accommodating said roller and said control axle of said adjustment mechanism, and a bottom opening in communication with said receiving chamber for the passing of said shade and said cord member sets.

4. The window blind as claimed in claim I, further comprising an antireverse member mounted inside said head frame for keeping said roller rotatable only in one direction.

5. The window blind as claimed in claim 4, wherein said antireverse member has a top end connected to said head frame and a bottom end terminating in a retaining tip; said roller has a locating groove in engagement with the retaining tip of said antireverse member.

6. The window blind as claimed in claim 5, wherein said antireverse member is formed of a spring plate.

7. The window blind as claimed in claim 5, wherein said retaining tip extends from said top end of said antireverse member at an angle.

8. The window blind as claimed in claim 5, wherein said antireverse member is pivotally mounted to

said head frame.

9. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bottom rail is a cylindrical member.

10. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bottom rail comprises a cylindrical rail body, and two end caps fastened to two distal ends of said cylindrical rail body, said end caps each comprising a connecting portion fastened to said cylindrical rail body, and a cap head disposed outside said cylindrical rail body, said cap head having a diameter greater than that of said cylindrical rail body.

11. The window blind as claimed in claim 10, wherein said cylindrical rail body is a hollow cylindrical member; the connecting portions of said end caps are respectively press-fitted into two distal ends of said cylindrical rail body.

12. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said slats are fabric slats each having two hemmed long sides respectively mounted with a respective support rod.

13. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said control axle has one end extended out of said head frame for operation by the user.

14. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said slats are arranged in parallel at different elevations at an equal pitch, each having two opposite long sides and two opposite short sides; the pitch between each two adjacent slats is slightly smaller than the length of the short sides of said slats.

15. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bottom rail comprises a cylindrical rail body and two end caps respectively fastened to two distal ends of said cylindrical rail body, said end caps each having an outer diameter greater than that of said cylindrical rail body; said shade has a part extended over said cylindrical rail body of said bottom rail at a bottom side and disposed between said end caps.

16. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a lifting mechanism coupled to said roller for operation by the user to rotate said roller and to stop said roller in position.

17. The window blind as claimed in claim 9, wherein said bottom rail has a predetermined gravity weight and is pressed on said shade to produce a friction resistance such that said bottom rail is rotated when rotating said roller to roll up said shade.

18. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said shade comprises a longitudinally extended first half and a longitudinally extended second half, said first half and said second half having different light transmittance.

19. The window blind as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bottom rail is an elongated, rectangular member pressed on said shade such that said bottom rail is moved upwards with said shade and said slats are received on a top side of said bottom rail one above another when rotating said roller to roll up said shade; said bottom rail is lowered with said shade and said slats are released from said bottom rail one after another when rotating said roller to let off said shade.

20. A window blind comprising:

a head frame affixed to a top side of a window; a shade control system comprising a roller horizontally rotatably mounted inside said head frame, and a shade having a first end fastened to said head frame, and a second end fastened to said roller such that said roller rolls up and extends out said shade upon rotation of said roller; and

a slat control system comprising a bottom rail suspended below said roller and pressed on said shade, a plurality of slats arranged at different elevations between said roller and said bottom rail, and an adjustment mechanism supporting said slats between said roller and said bottom rail, said bottom rail receiving and extending out said slats upon rotation of said roller.

21. The window blind as claimed in claim 20, wherein said shade control system further comprises a lifting mechanism coupled to said roller for operation by a user to rotate said roller and to stop said roller in position.

22. The window blind as claimed in claim 20, wherein said bottom rail is a cylindrical member pressed on said shade such that said bottom rail is moved upwards and rotated in one direction to receive said slats on a periphery thereof when said roller is rotated to roll up said shade; said bottom rail is lowered and rotated in a reversed direction to release said slats from the periphery thereof when said roller is rotated to extend out said shade.

23. The window blind as claimed in claim 20, wherein said bottom rail is an elongated, rectangular member pressed on said shade such that said bottom rail is moved upwards and said slats are received on a top side of said bottom rail one above another when said roller is rotated to roll up said shade; said bottom rail is lowered and said slats are released

from said bottom rail one after another when said roller is rotated to extend out said shade.

24. The window blind as claimed in claim 20, wherein said adjustment mechanism comprises a control axle horizontally pivotally mounted inside said head frame between said roller and said slats, and a plurality of cord member sets vertically arranged at two sides and respectively connected between said control axle and said bottom rail and joined to two opposite long sides of each said slat to hold said slats at different elevations between said roller and said bottom rail.

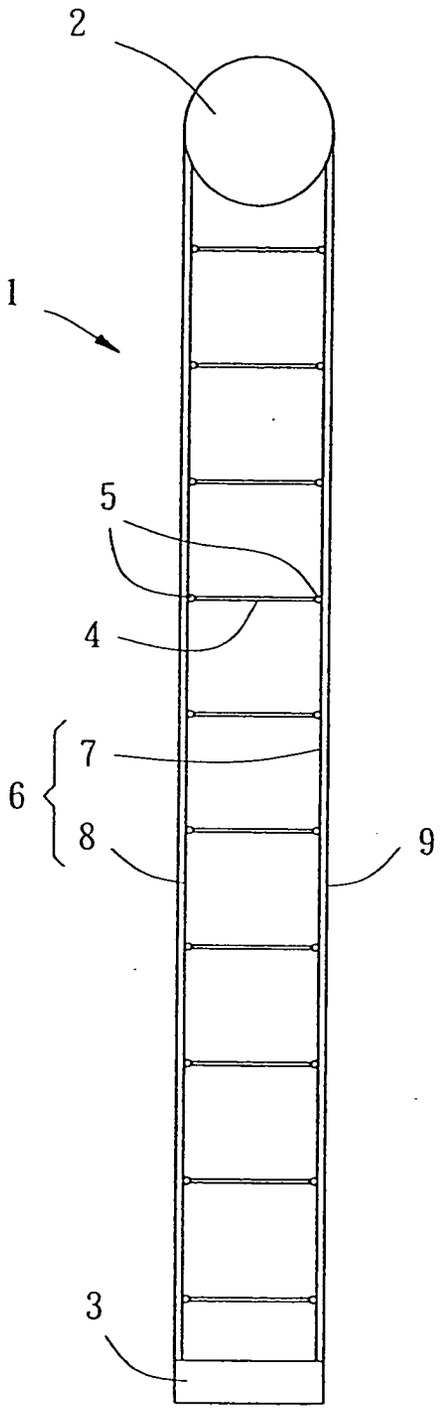


FIG. 1

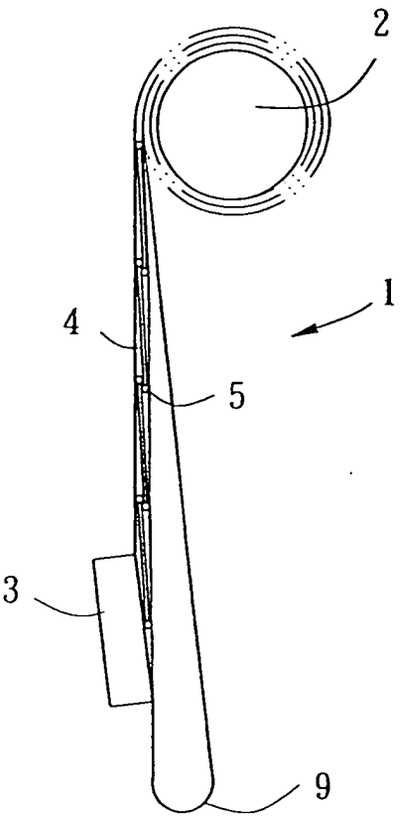


FIG. 2

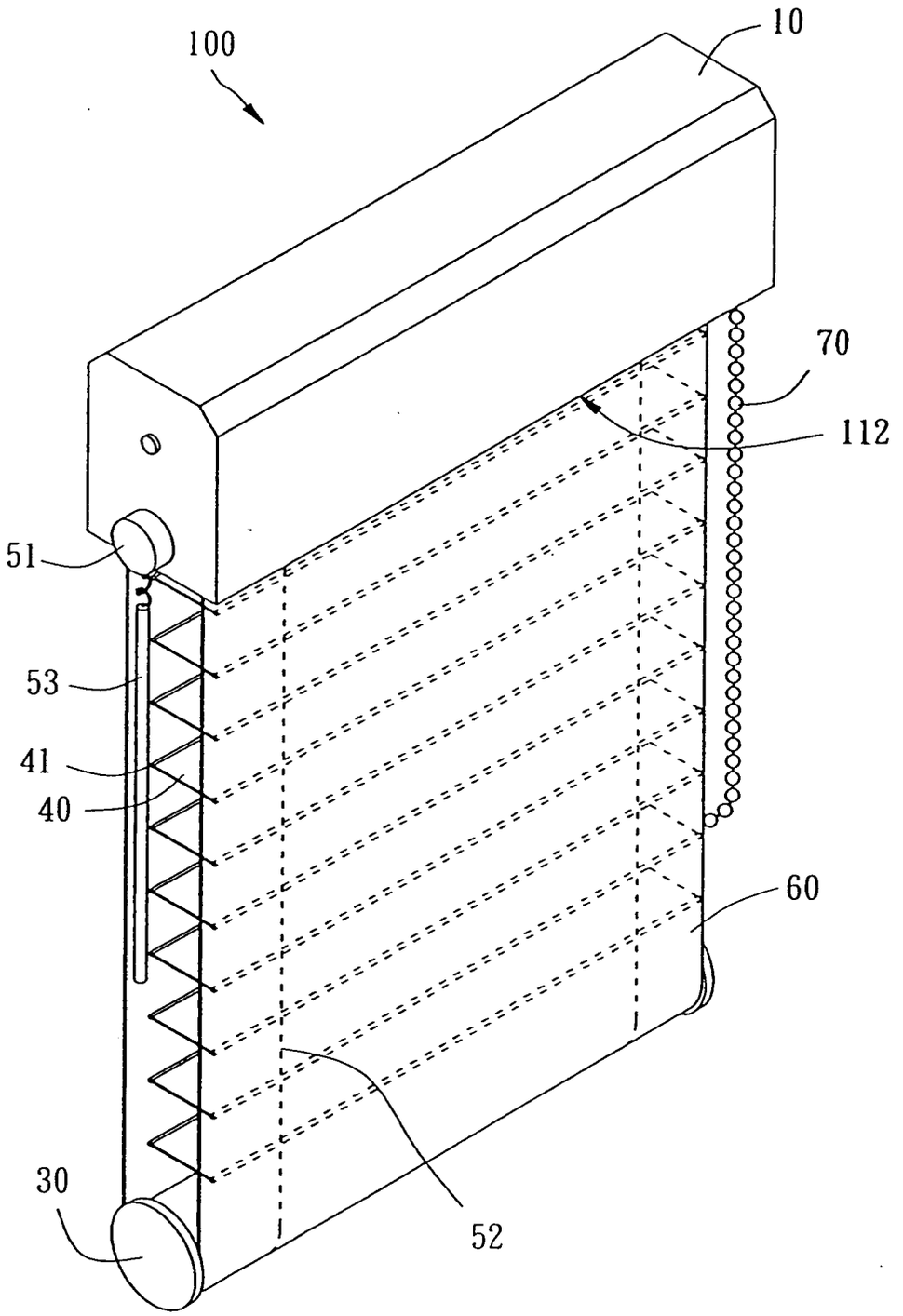


FIG.3

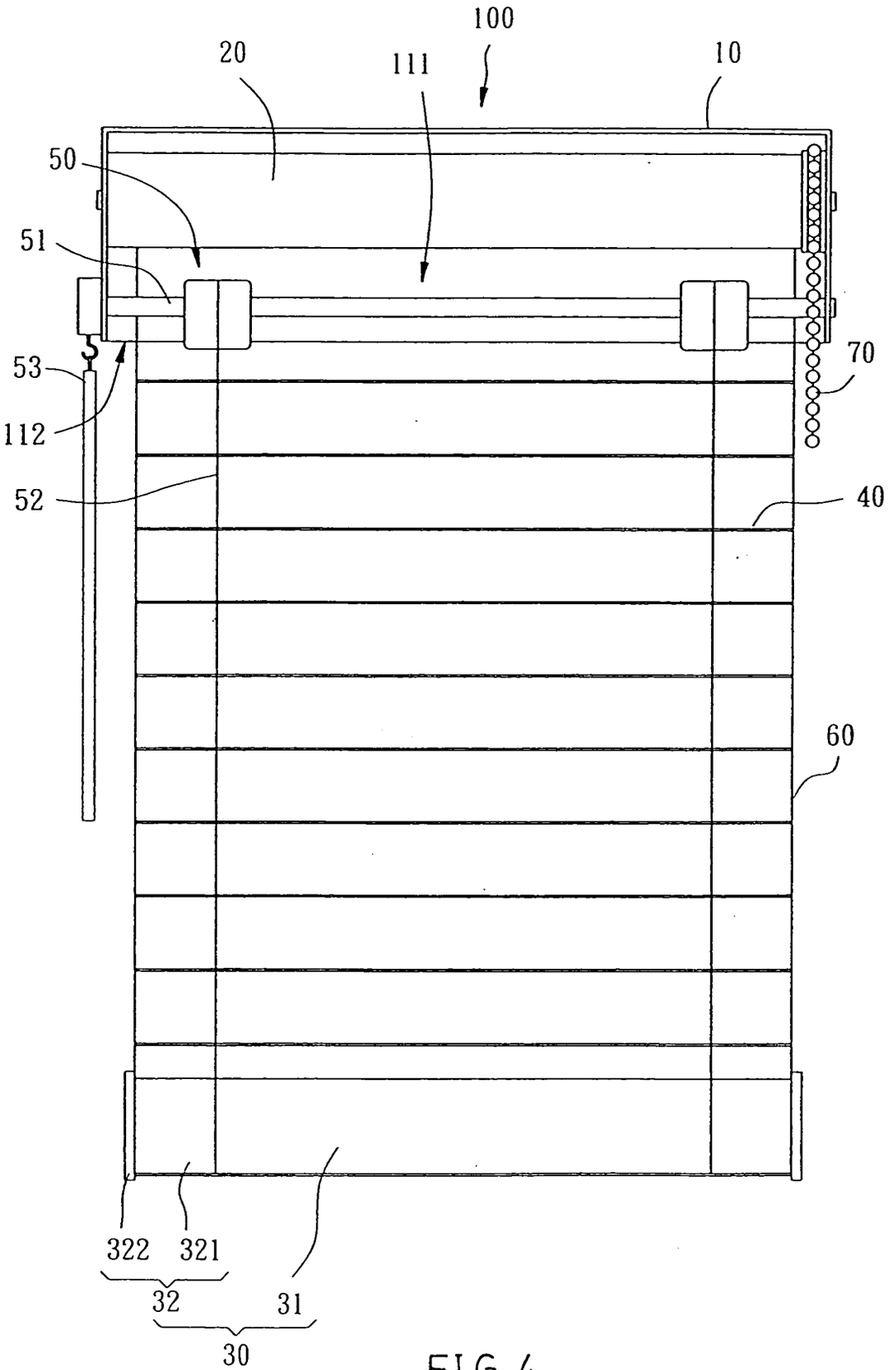
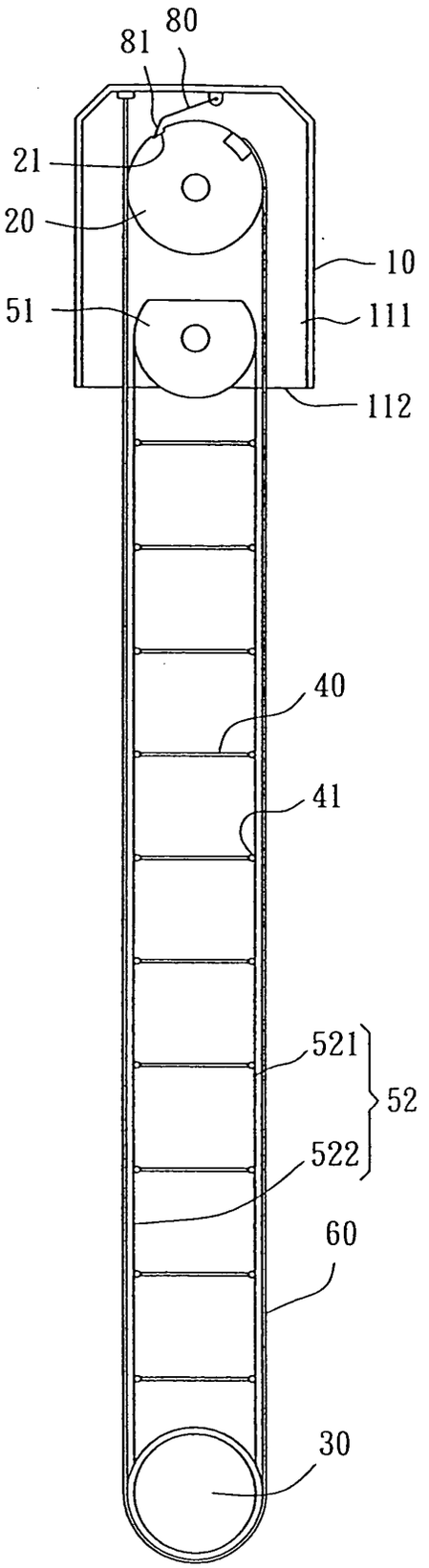


FIG. 4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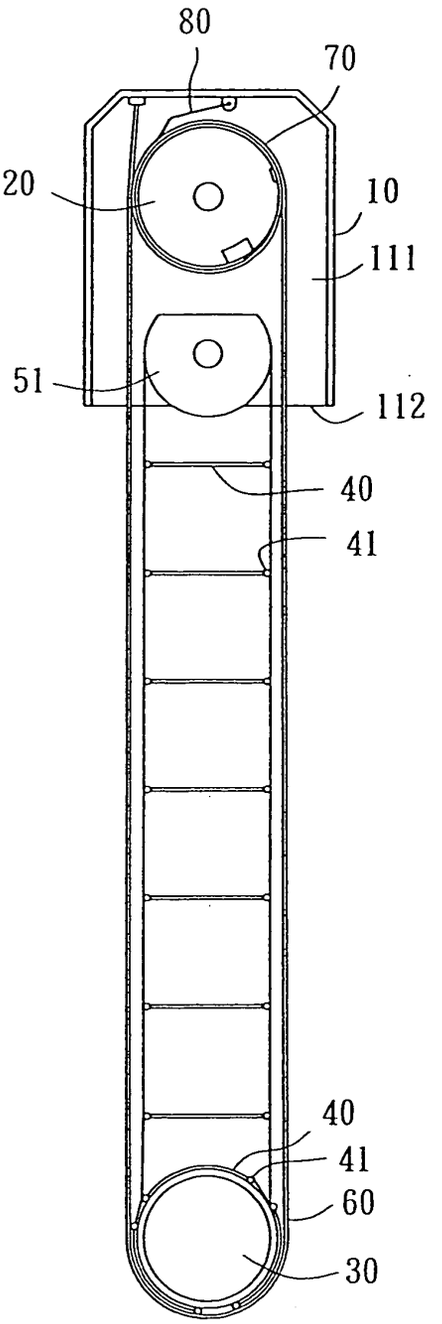
60
30

FIG. 5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30

FIG. 6

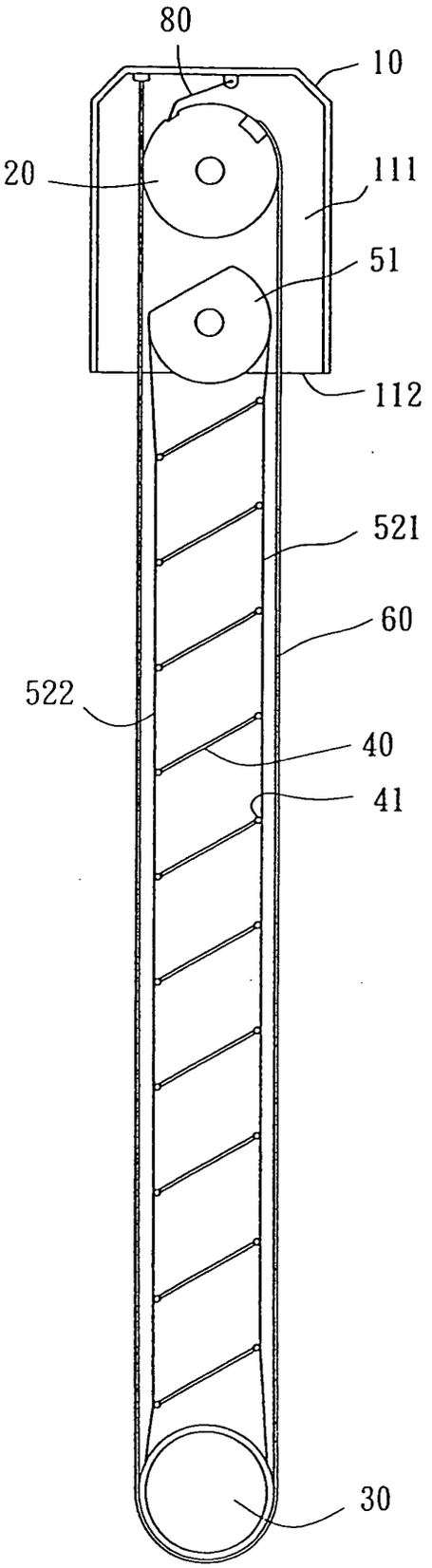

FIG.7

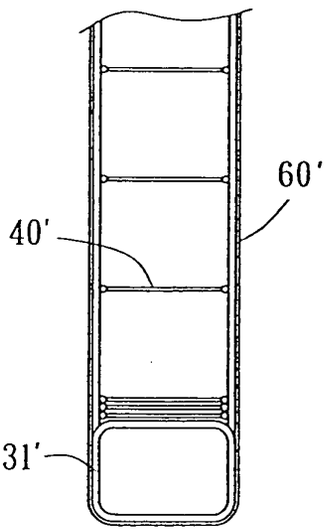

FIG.9

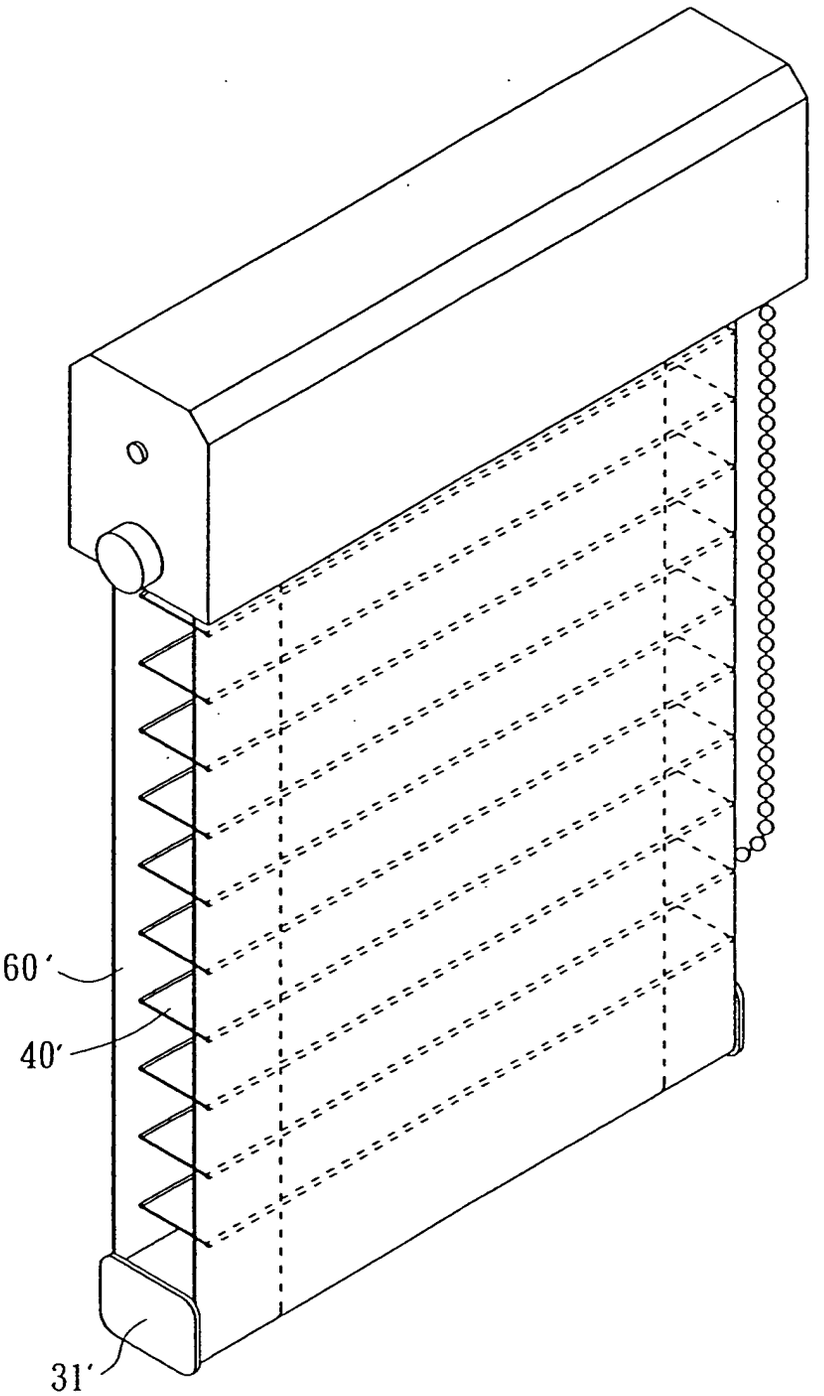

FIG.8