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XIAO, Ye, Floor 2 No. 2 Building Period 3 S&T Oasis, No. 1016 at Tianlin Road, Minhang District, Shanghai 200233, Kina(74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Plougmann Vingtoft A/S, Strandvejen 70, 2900 Hellerup, Danmark**(54) Benævnelse: **FLERDIMENSIONELT BYGGEKLODSLEGETØJ-BYGGESÆT I STAND TIL AT BLIVE BYGGET FRIT PÅ FOR- OG BAGSIDER**

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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a building set of building block toys, in particular to a multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A building block toy is a toy that builds together multiple pieces of blocks to realize the builder's creativity. There are usually a plurality of unit modules of different specifications and designs to build a variety of toys. For example, FIG. 1 shows a front side of A module which has a plurality of convex coupling short posts (h). FIG. 2 shows a back side of the A module which has a concave surface, there are one or more convex coupling short posts (i) in the concave surface and there is a plurality of ribs on the sidewalls of the concave surface. FIG. 3 shows a front side of B module which has a plurality of convex coupling short posts (j). FIG. 4 shows a back side of the B module which has a concave surface, there are one or more convex coupling short posts (k) in the concave surface. There are three ways to build blocks in the prior art:

The building of the A module itself: the building is performed by the frictional force formed by coupling the coupling short posts h on the front side of the A module with the coupling short posts i on the back side and the ribs on the sidewalls of the back side.

[0003] The building of the front side of the A module and the back side of the B module: the building is performed by the frictional force formed by coupling the coupling short posts k and the coupling short posts h.

[0004] The building of the back side of the A module and the front side of the B module: the building is performed by the frictional force formed by coupling the coupling short posts j and the ribs on the sidewalls of the back side of the A module. This way has a number of limitations, for example, as shown in FIG. 5 and FIG 6, the front side of the B module does not match the back side of the A module in size and cannot be well coupled.

[0005] US 3005282 A discloses a toy building set, wherein a hollow building block of rectangular parallelepiped shape comprising a bottom and four side walls, at least four cylindrical projections extending normally outwardly from said bottom and arranged in two rows of opposed projections to define a square, a tubular projection extending normally from the inner face of said bottom, and parallel to said side walls, the longitudinal axis of said tubular projection passing through the center of said square, and the peripheries of said cylindrical

projections contacting said tubular projection and at least one side wall when said peripheries are geometrically projected normally to said bottom, whereby the cylindrical projections on one of said blocks may be inserted into clamping engagement with a tubular projection and a wall of another of said blocks.

[0006] As mentioned above, the existing building set of building block toys can only provide three building ways, and cannot provide the building way of the back side of the A module and the back side of the B module; there are a number of limitations in the building way of the back side of the A module and the front side of the B module constrainedly provided in the prior art. The dimensions and degrees of freedom of building by the existing building set of building block toys are greatly limited by these shortcomings, and the idea of the builder cannot be realized freely.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The object of the present invention is to provide a multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, which ensures the degrees of freedom in the multi-dimensional building of the blocks.

[0008] The invention provides a multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, and the technical solutions are as follows:

A multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, comprising: a first module, wherein,

a front side of the first module has a single first coupling short post or a single column, two columns or multiple columns of first coupling short posts (r), and a back side of the first module has a concave surface, there are multiple columns of convex second coupling short posts (t) in the concave surface and there are a plurality of ribs on sidewalls of the concave surface; the second coupling short posts (t) are distributed as follows:

column: the columns are uniformly distributed in the same columns as the first coupling short posts (r) on the front side and located in a middle position between two adjacent columns;

line: in the same columns as the first coupling short posts (r) on the front side, each of the second coupling short posts (t) is arranged alternately with the first coupling short post (r) and located in a middle position between two first coupling short posts (r); therefore, in such a column, the number of the second coupling short posts (t) is one less than the number of the first coupling short posts (r);

in a column located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the first coupling short posts (r), each of the second coupling short posts (t) is located in the middle position between two first coupling short posts (r) of the same line; therefore, in such a column, the number of the second coupling short posts (t) is the same as the number of the first coupling

short posts (r);

a second module, wherein a front side of the second module has a single first coupling short post or a single column, two columns or multiple columns of third coupling short posts (s), the third coupling short post (s) is a cylinder penetrating through the second module; the number of the third coupling short posts (s) may be 1, 2, 3 or any number;

a back side of the second module has a concave surface, there are convex fourth coupling short posts (u) in the concave surface and there are a plurality of ribs exactly facing the fourth coupling short posts (u) on the sidewalls of the concave surface; the fourth coupling short posts (u) on the back side of the second module are distributed as follows:

column: the columns are located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the third coupling short posts (s) on the front side;

line: each of the fourth coupling short posts (u) is located in a middle position between two third coupling short posts (s); therefore, the number of the fourth coupling short posts (u) is one less than the number of the third coupling short posts (s); and wherein the arrangement being such that both the front side and the back side of the first module (C) can be connected to both the front side and the back side of the second module (D).

[0009] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides further comprises a third module wherein a front side has a single first coupling short post (r), and a back side has a concave surface, the sidewalls of the concave surface have a plurality of ribs, and the concave surface does not have a coupling short post.

[0010] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein the diameters of the second coupling short post (s), the third coupling short post (t) and the fourth coupling short post (u) are the same; the relationship of the diameters of the second coupling short post (s), the third coupling short post (t) and the fourth coupling short post (u) and the width of the second modules is:

the diameter of the coupled post is $d(s) = X/2-g^2-h^2$

wherein, X is the width of the second module; g is the wall thickness of the sidewall of the second module; and h is the thickness of the rib on the sidewall of the second module.

[0011] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein the width of the second module is 20 mm, the wall thickness g of the sidewall of the second module is 1.2 mm, the thickness h of the rib on the sidewall of the second module is 0.25 mm; the diameters of the second coupling short post (s), the third coupling short post (t) and the fourth coupling short post (u) are $d(s) = d(t) =$

$d(u) = 7.1$ mm.

[0012] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein the diameter $d(r)$ of the first coupling short post (r) on the first module is equal to the distance f between two adjacent second coupling short posts (t) subtracting $d(t)$; the first coupling short post (r) is a cylinder penetrating through the first module.

[0013] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein the diameter $d(r)$ of the first coupling short post (r) is equal to the distance f between two adjacent second coupling short posts (t) subtracting $d(t) = 20-7.1 = 12.9$ mm.

[0014] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein the diameters of the first coupling short post (r), the second coupling short post (s), the three coupling short post (t) and the fourth coupling short post (u) is 0.01 mm to 0.10 mm larger than the calculated value to maintain the frictional force of the coupling.

[0015] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides further comprising an element, a post head of the element having an interference fit with the cylindrical coupling short post.

[0016] The above-mentioned multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, wherein all module edges are rounded; the coupling short posts of the modules and the rounded corners of the edges have the same center; a plurality of unit modules is assembled to form a uniform fitting curved surface.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

[0017] Compared with the prior art, the advantages and positive effects of the present invention are as follows:

In addition to the building of the C module itself and the free building of conventional building blocks, the present invention provides a freer building capability and building feeling in the following various building ways:

1. 1. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the back side of the D module: the frictional force is produced by the coupling of the coupling short post r, the coupling short post u and the sidewall of the D module. Since the deformation force of the sidewall is relatively small, this way can better control the frictional force of the coupling and the feeling of experience than the prior art.
2. 2. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the

frictional force is produced by both of the sidewall of the C module and the coupling short post t and the coupling short post s on the front side of the D module. The design of the present invention can achieve coupling anywhere.

3. 3. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module: since the diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, and u of the present invention are the same, the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module can be arbitrarily coupled and built.
4. 4. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the diameters of the coupling short posts s and u on the front and back sides of the D module are the same, therefore, in addition to the coupling of the back side of the D module and the front side of the C module, the front side of the D module and the front side of the C module can be arbitrarily coupled and built, especially when the C module is a very large flat element (such as 50CM * 50CM), this feature will be more prominent.
5. 5. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the L module: the L module is an implementation of the C module and the front side thereof has only one coupling short post, and the diameter of the coupling short post is the same as r, therefore, the L module can be coupled to any position of the back side of the C module, which can provide a lot of variation and design space.
6. 6. The coupling short post on the front side of the C/D module is not limited to eight. The illustration in this document is only schematic, and there can be 1, 2, 3...5...10...20...50...and countless coupling short posts, which can provide more unimaginable building fun. Through the design that the module edges are rounded; the coupling short posts of the modules and the rounded corners of the edges have the same center; a plurality of unit modules are assembled to form a uniform fitting curved surface, the hand feeling will be more comfortable, the appearance will be more uniform, free and safe, and it is easier to build toys of different series and different designs and to realize various ideas of the builders.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] The present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings and specific embodiments.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing a front side of A module of a conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view showing a back side of the A module of the conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 3 is a schematic view showing a front side of B module of the conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing a back side of the B module of the conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view showing the building way of the back side of the A module and the front side of the B module of the conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 6 is a schematic view showing the building way of the back side of the A module and the front side of the B module of the conventional building set of building block toys.

FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing a front side of C module (first module) according to the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing a back side of the C module according to the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view showing a front side of D module (second module) according to the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing a back side of the D module according to the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module according to the present invention.

FIG. 12 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 11 according to the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module after a random change of position.

FIG. 14 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 13.

FIG. 15 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module according to the present invention.

FIG. 16 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 15.

FIG. 17 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module according to the present invention.

FIG. 18 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 17.

FIG. 19 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the C module and L module.

FIG. 20 is a schematic view of K module showing that the K module can be plugged into a through hole of the C module through a post head v.

FIG. 21 shows a plurality of unit modules C, L, and J that are assembled to form a uniform fitting curved surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0019] The invention provides a multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, which improves the degrees of freedom in the building of the blocks.

[0020] FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing a front side of C module (first module) according to the present invention, which has multiple columns of coupling short posts r, the coupling short post r is a cylinder penetrating through the C module.

[0021] FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing a back side of the C module according to the present invention, which has a concave surface, there are multiple columns of convex coupling short posts (t) in the concave surface and there is a plurality of ribs on sidewalls of the concave surface. The coupling short posts (t) on the back side of the C module are distributed as follows: column: the columns are uniformly distributed in the same columns as the coupling short posts (r) on the front side and located in a middle position between two adjacent columns; line: in the same columns as the coupling short posts (r) on the front side, each of the coupling short posts (t) is arranged alternately with the coupling short post (r) and located in a middle position between two coupling short posts (r).

[0022] Therefore, in such a column, the number of the coupling short posts (t) is one less than the number of the coupling short posts (r). In a column located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the coupling short posts (r), each of the coupling short posts (t) is located in the middle position between two coupling short posts (r) of the same line. Therefore, in such a column, the number of the coupling short posts (t) is the same as the number of the coupling short posts (r).

[0023] FIG. 9 is a schematic view showing a front side of D module (second module) according to the present invention, which has multiple columns of coupling short posts s, the coupling short post s is a cylinder penetrating through the D module. The number of the coupling short posts (s) is the same as the number of the coupling short posts (r) of the C module.

[0024] FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing a back side of the D module according to the present invention, which has a concave surface, there are a column of coupling short posts (u) in the concave surface and there are a plurality of ribs exactly facing the coupling short posts (u) on four sidewalls of the concave surface. The coupling short posts (u) on the back side of the D module are distributed as follows: column: the columns are located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the coupling short posts (s) on the front side; line: each of the coupling short posts (u) is located in a middle position between two coupling short posts (s). Therefore, the number of the fourth coupling short posts (u) is one less than the number of the third coupling short posts (s) in each column.

[0025] The invention is designed such that the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module have the following relationship:

The diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, u are the same.

[0026] The relationship of the diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, u and the width of the D modules is as follows:

the diameter of the coupled post is $d(s) = X/2-g^2-h^2$,

wherein, X is the width of the second module; g is the wall thickness of the sidewall of the second module; and h is the thickness of the rib on the sidewall of the second module, for example, the width of the D module is 20 mm, the wall thickness g of the sidewall of the D module is 1.2 mm, the thickness h of the rib on the sidewall is 0.25 mm, then $d(s) = d(t) = d(u) = X/2-g^2-h^2 = 20/2-1.2^2-0.25^2 = 7.1$ mm.

[0027] Other size embodiments are not described again.

[0028] The diameter of the coupling short post r on the C module is obtained from the diameter of the coupling short post t on the back side, and the method is as follows:

The diameter $d(r)$ of the coupling short post (r) on the C module is equal to the distance (f) between two adjacent coupling short posts (t) subtracting $d(t)$.

[0029] In the example with above specific size, the $d(r)$ is:

$d(r) = \text{distance (f) between two coupling short posts (t)} - d(t) = X - d(t) = 12.9$ mm.

[0030] In the actual design process, the actual diameters $d(r)$, $d(s, t, u)$ will be slightly larger than 12.9 mm and 7.1 mm to produce a frictional force, for example, 0.01 mm -0.10 mm larger.

[0031] Such a wise design brings multi-dimensional freely building properties to the present invention. FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module. FIG. 12 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 11. It can be seen that the coupling is successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0032] FIG. 13 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module after a random change of position. FIG. 14 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 13. No matter which position of the D module is coupled with which position of the C module, the coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0033] FIG. 15 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module according to the present invention. FIG. 16 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 15. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0034] FIG. 17 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module according to the present invention. FIG. 18 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 17. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0035] FIG. 19 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the C module and L module. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, t on the front and back sides of the C module.

[0036] It can be seen from the above that, in addition to the building of the C module itself and the free building of conventional building blocks, the multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides of the present invention provides more free building capability and building feeling in the following various building ways:

1. 1. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the back side of the D module: the frictional force is produced by the coupling of the coupling short post r, the coupling short post u and the sidewall of the D module. Since the deformation force of the sidewall is relatively small, this way can better control the frictional force of the coupling and the feeling of experience than the prior art.
2. 2. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the frictional force is produced by both of the sidewall of the C module and the coupling short post t and the coupling short post s on the front side of the D module. The design of the present invention can achieve coupling anywhere.
3. 3. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module: since the diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, and u of the present invention are the same, the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module can be arbitrarily coupled and built.
4. 4. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the diameters of the coupling short posts s and u on the front and back sides of the D module are the same, therefore, in addition to the coupling of the back side of the D module and the front side of the C module, the front side of the D module and the front side of the C module can be arbitrarily coupled and built, especially when the C module

is a very large flat element (such as 50CM * 50CM), this feature will be more prominent. (FIG. 17, FIG.18)

5. 5. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the L module: the L module is an implementation of the C module and the front side thereof has only one coupling short post, and the diameter of the coupling short post is the same as r , therefore, the L module can be coupled to any position of the back side of the C module, which can provide a lot of variation and design space. (FIG. 19)
6. 6. The coupling short post on the front side of the C/D module is not limited to eight. The illustration in this document is only schematic, and there can be 1, 2, 3...5...10...20...50...and countless coupling short posts, which can provide more unimaginable building fun.

[0037] In addition, the present invention also provides some special structural elements, free modules and stable building. FIG. 20 is a schematic view of K module showing that the K module can be plugged into a through hole of the C module through a post head v.

[0038] The post head v of the K module has an interference fit with the inner hole of the coupling short post r , for example, the diameter $d(L)$ of the cross-shaped post head v is 10.8 mm, the diameter of the inserted post r is designed as $d(E) = 10.7$ mm, and a frictional force is produced by the interference fit.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 21, the building block module of the present invention has the following subtle design to realize better hand feeling and safer building:

All module edges are rounded; the coupling short posts of the modules and the rounded corners of the edges have the same center; therefore, a plurality of unit modules C, J and L can be assembled to form a uniform fitting curved surface U to realize more comfortable hand feeling and more uniform appearance.

[0040] The invention provides a multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides, which improves the degrees of freedom in the building of the blocks.

[0041] In order to facilitate the understanding of the measures, creative features, objectives and effects achieved by the techniques of the present invention, the present invention will be further described below in conjunction with the specific drawings.

[0042] FIG. 7 is a schematic view showing a front side of C module (first module) according to the present invention, which has multiple columns of coupling short posts r , the coupling short post r is a cylinder penetrating through the C module.

[0043] FIG. 8 is a schematic view showing a back side of the C module according to the present invention, which has a concave surface, there are multiple columns of convex coupling short posts (t) in the concave surface and there is a plurality of ribs on sidewalls of the concave surface. The coupling short posts (t) on the back side of the C module are distributed as follows: column: the columns are uniformly distributed in the same columns as the coupling short posts (r) on the front side and located in a middle position between two adjacent columns; line: in the same columns as the coupling short posts (r) on the front side, each of the coupling short posts (t) is arranged alternately with the coupling short post (r) and located in a middle position between two coupling short posts (r).

[0044] Therefore, in such a column, the number of the coupling short posts (t) is one less than the number of the coupling short posts (r). In a column located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the coupling short posts (r), each of the coupling short posts (t) is located in the middle position between two coupling short posts (r) of the same line. Therefore, in such a column, the number of the coupling short posts (t) is the same as the number of the coupling short posts (r).

[0045] FIG. 9 is a schematic view showing a front side of D module (second module) according to the present invention, which has multiple columns of coupling short posts s, the coupling short post s is a cylinder penetrating through the D module. The number of the coupling short posts (s) is the same as the number of the coupling short posts (r) of the C module.

[0046] FIG. 10 is a schematic view showing a back side of the D module according to the present invention, which has a concave surface, there are a column of coupling short posts (u) in the concave surface and there are a plurality of ribs exactly facing the coupling short posts (u) on four sidewalls of the concave surface. The coupling short posts (u) on the back side of the D module are distributed as follows: column: the columns are located in a middle position between two adjacent columns of the coupling short posts (s) on the front side; line: each of the coupling short posts (u) is located in a middle position between two coupling short posts (s). Therefore, the number of the fourth coupling short posts (u) is one less than the number of the third coupling short posts (s) in each column.

[0047] The invention is designed such that the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module have the following relationship:

The diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, u are the same.

[0048] The relationship of the diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, u and the width of the D modules is as follows:

the diameter of the coupled post is $d(s) = X/2-g^2-h^2$,

wherein, X is the width of the second module; g is the wall thickness of the sidewall of the

second module; and h is the thickness of the rib on the sidewall of the second module, for example, the width of the D module is 20 mm, the wall thickness g of the sidewall of the D module is 1.2 mm, the thickness h of the rib on the sidewall is 0.25 mm, then $d(s) = d(t) = d(u) = X/2-g^2-h^2 = 20/2-1.2^2-0.25^2 = 7.1$ mm.

[0049] Other size embodiments are not described again.

[0050] The diameter of the coupling short post r on the C module is obtained from the diameter of the coupling short post t on the back side, and the method is as follows:

The diameter $d(r)$ of the coupling short post (r) on the C module is equal to the distance (f) between two adjacent coupling short posts (t) subtracting $d(t)$.

[0051] In the example with above specific size, the $d(r)$ is:

$d(r) = \text{distance } (f) \text{ between two coupling short posts } (t) - d(t) = X - d(t) = 12.9$ mm.

[0052] In the actual design process, the actual diameters $d(r)$, $d(s, t, u)$ will be slightly larger than 12.9 mm and 7.1 mm to produce a frictional force, for example, 0.01 mm -0.10 mm larger.

[0053] Such a wise design brings multi-dimensional freely building properties to the present invention. FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module. FIG. 12 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 11. It can be seen that the coupling is successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0054] FIG. 13 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module after a random change of position. FIG. 14 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 13. No matter which position of the D module is coupled with which position of the C module, the coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0055] FIG. 15 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module according to the present invention. FIG. 16 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 15. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0056] FIG. 17 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the front side of the C module and

the front side of the D module according to the present invention. FIG. 18 is a principle diagram of the coupling relationship of FIG. 17. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, s, t, u on the C module and the D module.

[0057] FIG. 19 is a schematic view showing the coupling of the C module and L module. The coupling is free and successful because of the design of the coupling short posts r, t on the front and back sides of the C module.

[0058] It can be seen from the above that, in addition to the building of the C module itself and the free building of conventional building blocks, the multi-dimensional building set of building block toys capable of being built freely on front and back sides of the present invention provides more free building capability and building feeling in the following various building ways:

1. 1. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the back side of the D module: the frictional force is produced by the coupling of the coupling short post r, the coupling short post u and the sidewall of the D module. Since the deformation force of the sidewall is relatively small, this way can better control the frictional force of the coupling and the feeling of experience than the prior art.
2. 2. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the frictional force is produced by both of the sidewall of the C module and the coupling short post t and the coupling short post s on the front side of the D module. The design of the present invention can achieve coupling anywhere.
3. 3. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module: since the diameters of the coupling short posts s, t, and u of the present invention are the same, the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module can be arbitrarily coupled and built.
4. 4. Coupling of the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module: the diameters of the coupling short posts s and u on the front and back sides of the D module are the same, therefore, in addition to the coupling of the back side of the D module and the front side of the C module, the front side of the D module and the front side of the C module can be arbitrarily coupled and built, especially when the C module is a very large flat element (such as 50CM * 50CM), this feature will be more prominent. (FIG. 17, FIG. 18)
5. 5. Coupling of the back side of the C module and the front side of the L module: the L module is an implementation of the C module and the front side thereof has only one coupling short post, and the diameter of the coupling short post is the same as r, therefore, the L module can be coupled to any position of the back side of the C module, which can provide a lot of variation and design space. (FIG. 19)
6. 6. The coupling short post on the front side of the C/D module is not limited to eight. The illustration in this document is only schematic, and there can be 1, 2, 3...5...10...20...50...and countless coupling short posts, which can provide more unimaginable building fun.

[0059] In addition, the present invention also provides some special structural elements, free modules and stable building. FIG. 20 is a schematic view of K module showing that the K module can be plugged into a through hole of the C module through a post head v.

[0060] The post head v of the K module has an interference fit with the inner hole of the coupling short post r, for example, the diameter d(L) of the cross-shaped post head v is 10.8 mm, the diameter of the inserted post r is designed as d(E) = 10.7 mm, and a frictional force is produced by the interference fit.

[0061] As shown in FIG. 21, the building block module of the present invention has the following subtle design to realize better hand feeling and safer building:

All module edges are rounded; the coupling short posts of the modules and the rounded corners of the edges have the same center; therefore, a plurality of unit modules C, J and L can be assembled to form a uniform fitting curved surface U to realize more comfortable hand feeling and more uniform appearance.

[0062] It can be seen from the above description that the invention realizes five ways of free building through the ingenious structural design of the building set of building block toys, that is, the front side of the C module and the back side of the D module, the back side of the C module and the front side of the D module, the back side of the C module and the back side of the D module, the front side of the C module and the front side of the D module, the back side of the C module and the front side of the L module, and the building of any element and module is more free, safe and has good hand feeling; it is easier to build toys of different series and different designs with uniform appearance and comfortable hand feeling, such that the ideas of the builder can be achieved and its economic value is incalculable.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US3005282A [0005]

Patentkrav

1. Flerdimensionelt byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider, omfattende: et første modul (C), hvor, en forside af det første modul har en enkelt første kort koblingsstift (r) eller en 5 enkelt kolonne, to kolonner eller en flerhed af kolonner af første korte koblingsstifte (r), og en bagside af det første modul har en konkav flade, der er en flerhed af kolonner af konvekse anden korte koblingsstift (t) i den konkave flade og der er en flerhed af ribber på sidevægge af den konkave flade; hvor de anden korte koblingsstifte (t) er fordelt på følgende måde:

10 kolonne: kolonnerne er ensartet fordelt i de samme kolonner som de første korte koblingsstifte (r) på forsiden og lokaliseret i en midterposition mellem to tilstødende kolonner;

15 række: i de samme kolonner som de første korte koblingsstifte (r) på forsiden, hver af de anden korte koblingsstifte (t) er anbragt skiftevist med den første korte koblingsstift (r) og lokaliseret i en midterposition mellem to første korte koblingsstifte (r); derfor, i sådan en kolonne, antallet af de anden korte koblingsstifte (t) er en mindre end antallet af de første korte koblingsstifte (r);

20 i en kolonne lokaliseret i en midterposition mellem to tilstødende kolonner af de første korte koblingsstifte (r), hver af de anden korte koblingsstifte (t) er lokaliseret i midterpositionen mellem to første korte koblingsstifte (r) af den samme række; derfor, i sådan en kolonne, antallet af de anden korte koblingsstifte (t) er den samme som antallet af de første korte koblingsstifte (r);

25 et andet modul (D), hvor en forside af det andet modul har en enkelt første kort koblingsstift eller en enkelt kolonne, to kolonner eller en flerhed af kolonner af tredje korte koblingsstifte (s), hvor den tredje korte koblingsstift (s) er en cylinder der trænger igennem det andet modul; antallet af de tredje korte koblingsstifte (s) kan være 1, 2, 3 eller et hvilket 30 som helst antal;

en bagside af det andet modul har en konkav flade, der er konvekse fjerde korte koblingsstifte (u) i den konkave flade og der er en flerhed af ribber som præcist vender mod de fjerde korte koblingsstifte (u) på sidevæggene

af den konkave flade; hvor de fjerde korte koblingsstifte (u) på bagsiden af det andet modul er fordelt på følgende måde:

kolonne: kolonnerne er lokaliseret i en midterposition mellem to tilstødende kolonner af de tredje korte koblingsstifte (s) på forsiden;

5 række: hver af de fjerde korte koblingsstifte (u) er lokaliseret i en midterposition mellem to tredje korte koblingsstifte (s); derfor, antallet af de fjerde korte koblingsstifte (u) er en mindre end antallet af de tredje korte koblingsstifte (s);

og hvor anordningen er således at både forsiden og bagsiden af det

10 første modul (C) kan forbindes til både forsiden og bagsiden af det andet modul (D).

2. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 1, yderligere omfattende et tredje modul (L),

15 hvor en forside har en enkelt første kort koblingsstift (r), bagsiden har en konkav flade, sidevæggene af den konkave flade have en flerhed af ribber, og den konkave flade har ikke en kort koblingsstift.

3. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 1, hvor diametrene af den anden korte koblingsstift (s), den tredje korte koblingsstift (t) og den fjerde korte koblingsstift (u) er den samme; forholdet af diametrene af den anden korte koblingsstift (s), den tredje korte koblingsstift (t) og den fjerde korte koblingsstift (u) og bredden af de andet moduler er:

25 diametern af den koblede stift er $d(s) = X/2-g^2-h^2$,

hvor, X er bredden af det andet modul; g er vægtykkelsen af sidevæggen af det andet modul; og h er tykkelsen af ribben på sidevæggen af det andet modul.

30 **4.** Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 3, hvor bredden af det andet modul er 20 mm, vægtykkelsen g af sidevæggen af det andet modul er 1,2 mm, tykkelsen h af

ribben på sidevæggen af det andet modul er 0,25 mm; diametrene af den anden korte koblingsstift (s), den tredje korte koblingsstift (t) og den fjerde korte koblingsstift (u) er $d(s) = d(t) = d(u) = 7,1$ mm.

5 **5.** Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 4, hvor diametern $d(r)$ af den første korte koblingsstift (r) på det første modul er lig med afstanden f mellem to tilstødende anden korte koblingsstifte (t) fraregnet $d(t)$; den første korte koblingsstift (r) er en cylinder der trænger igennem det første modul.

10

6. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 5, hvor diametern $d(r)$ af den første korte koblingsstift (r) er lig med afstanden f mellem to tilstødende anden korte koblingsstifte (t) fraregnet $d(t) = 20-7,1 = 12,9$ mm.

15

7. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 6, hvor diametrene af den første korte koblingsstift (r), den anden korte koblingsstift (s), de tre korte koblingsstifte (t) og den fjerde korte koblingsstift (u) er 0,01 mm til 0,10 mm større end den

20 beregnede værdi.

8. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 7, yderligere omfattende et element, hvor et stifthoved (v) af elementet har en prespasning med den cylindriske korte

25 koblingsstift.

9. Det flerdimensionelle byggesæt af byggeklodslegetøj i stand til at blive bygget frit på for- og bagsider ifølge krav 8, hvor alle modulkaner er afrundede; de korte koblingsstifte af modulerne og de afrundede hjørner af kanterne har den samme

30 midte; en flerhed af enhedsmoduler (C), (L), og (J) er samlet til at danne en ensartet passende krum flade.

DRAWINGS

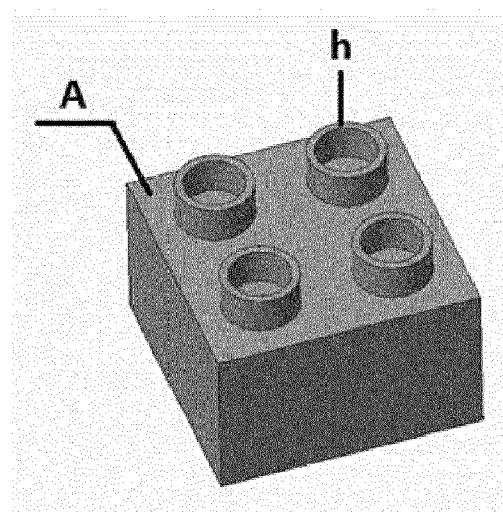


FIG. 1

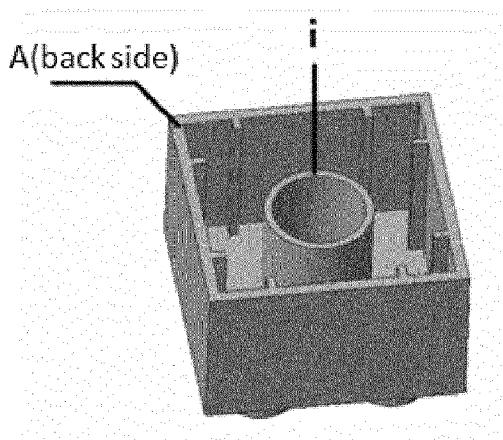


FIG. 2

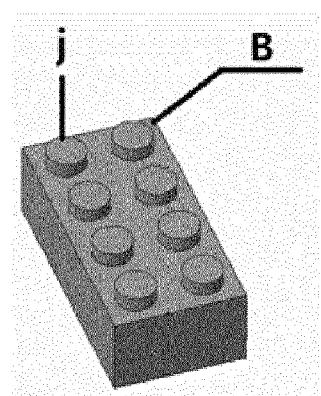


FIG. 3

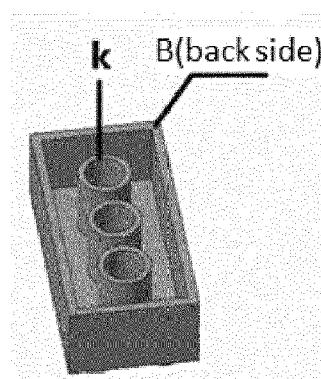


FIG. 4

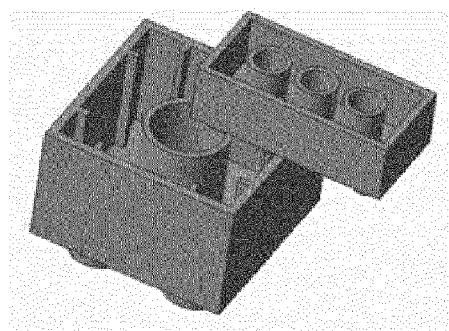


FIG. 5

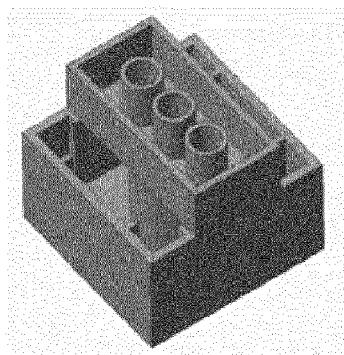


FIG. 6

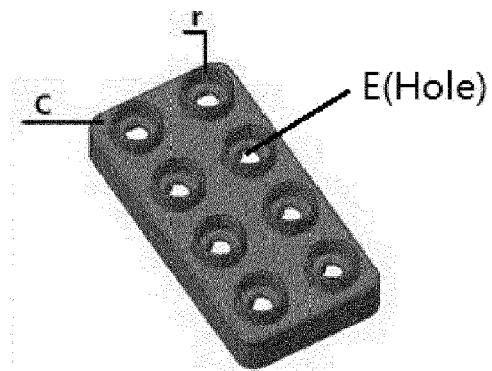


FIG. 7

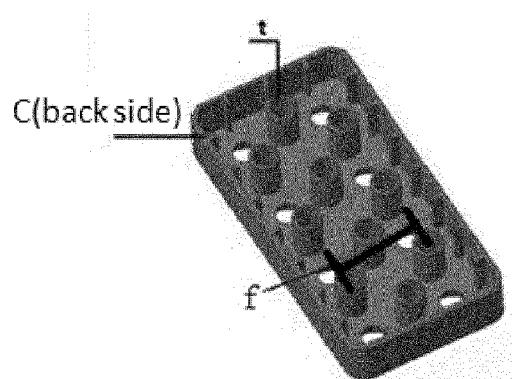


FIG. 8

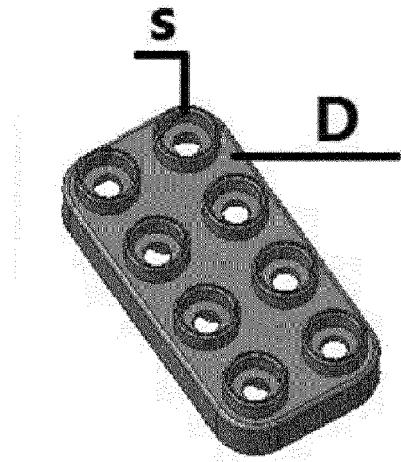


FIG. 9

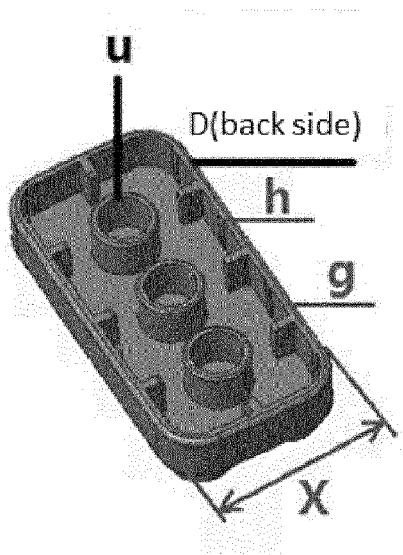


FIG. 10

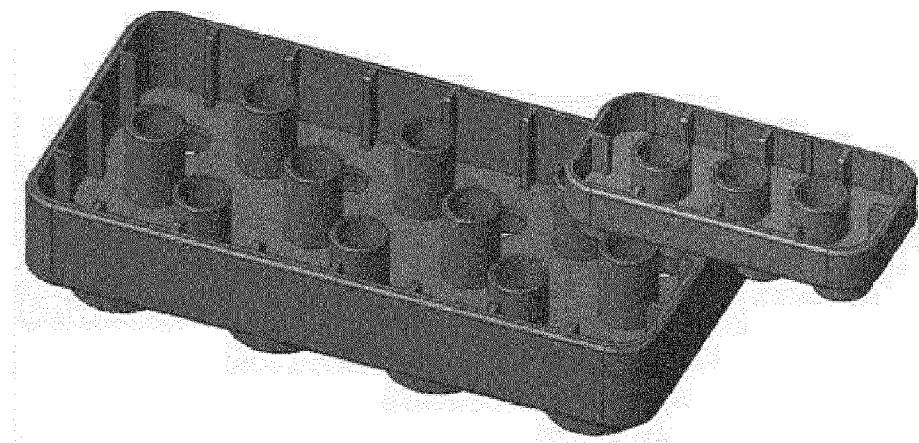


FIG. 11

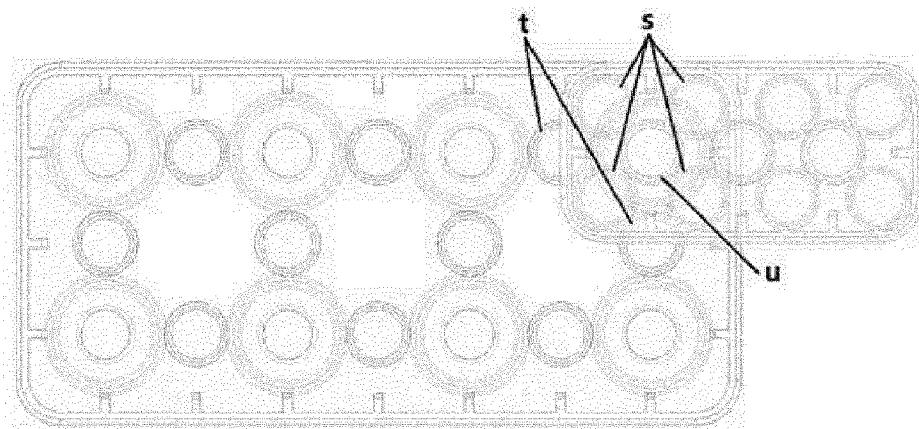


FIG. 12

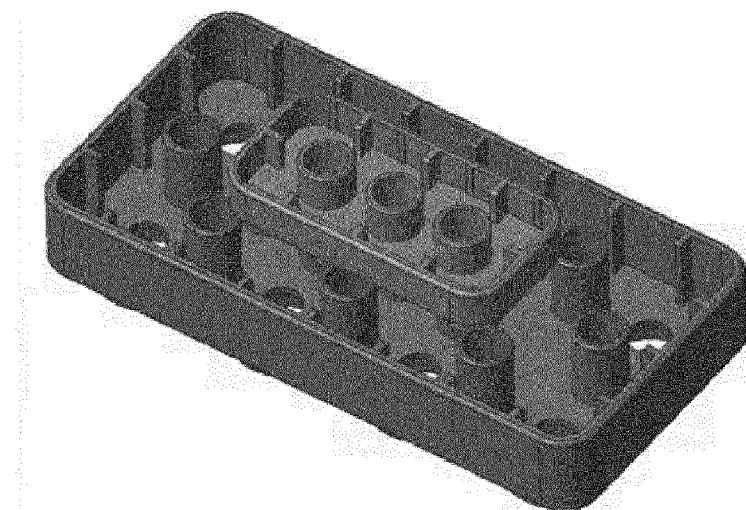


FIG. 13

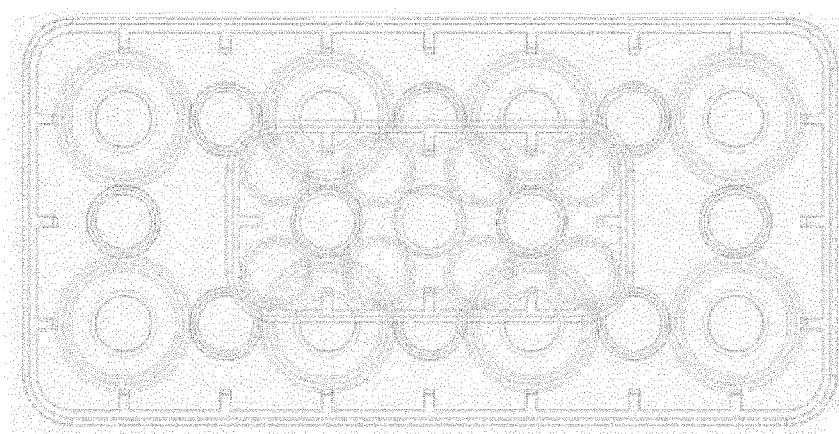


FIG. 14

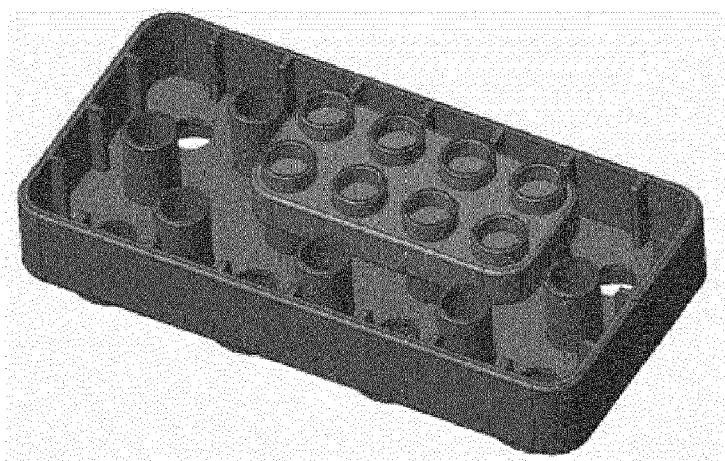


FIG. 15

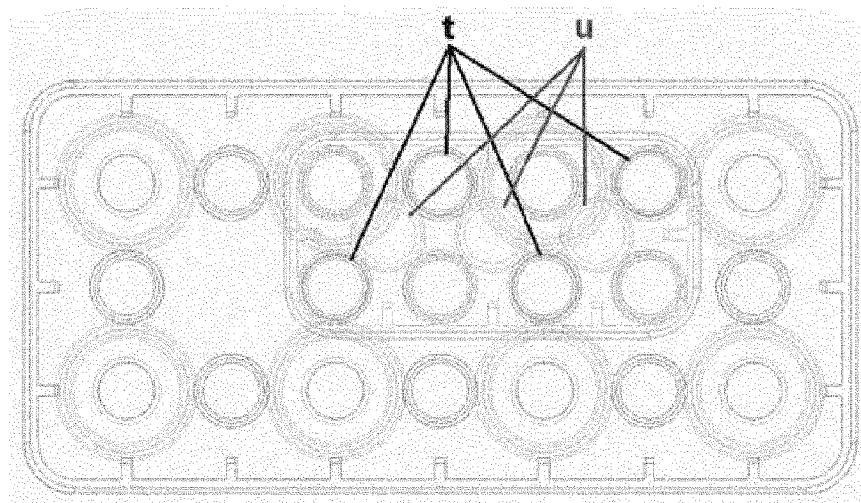


FIG. 16

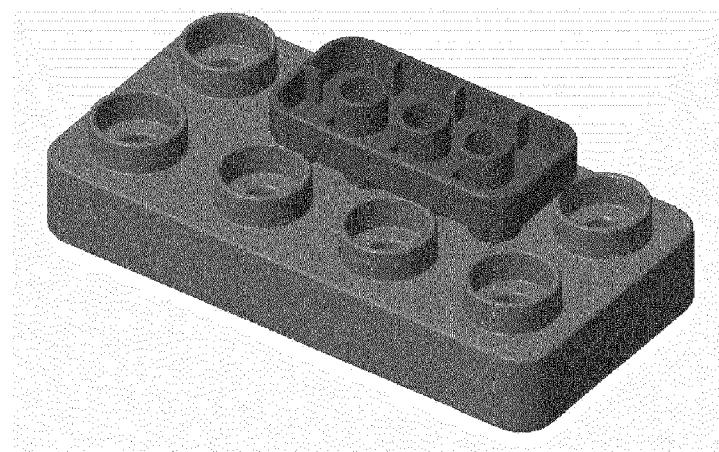


FIG. 17

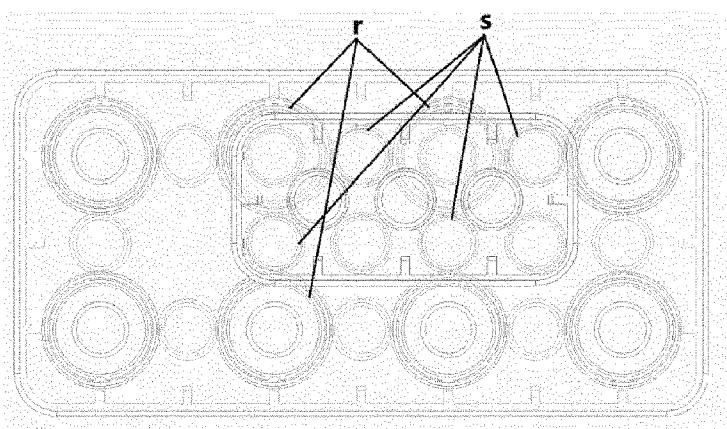


FIG. 18

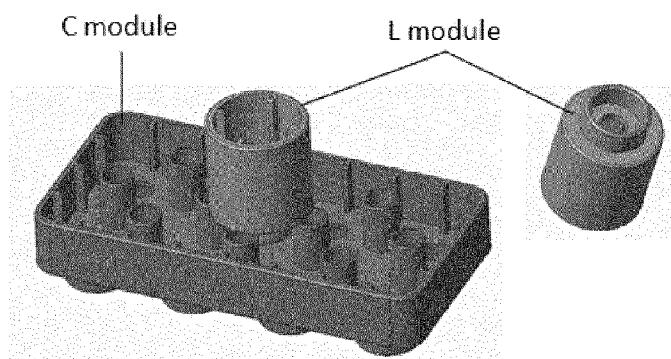


FIG. 19

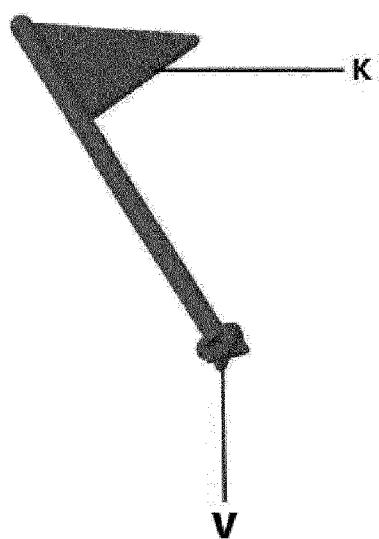


FIG. 20

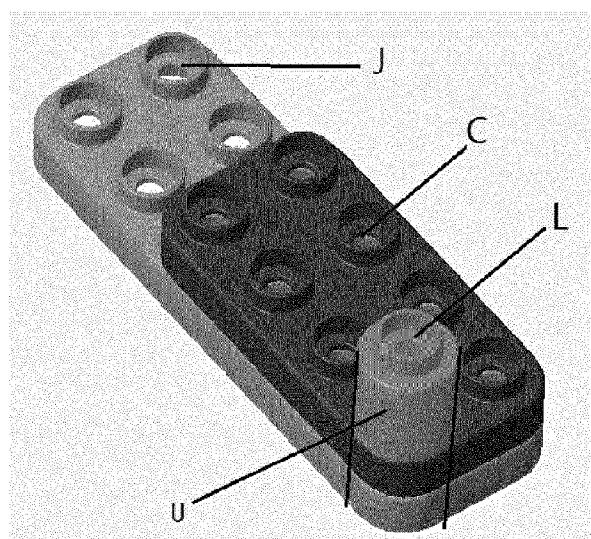


FIG. 21