requirements, as also will polystyrene, which is the preferred material.

The wall 10 has an end edge at 12, while the wall 11 has an end edge at 13. When the walls are assembled, the end edge 12 abuts the inner face of the wall 11 adjacent to its end edge 13 as is clearly depicted in Figure 2.

Extending inwardly from the inner face of the wall 10 is a plurality of lugs, each of which is referred to in its entirety by the reference character L. Each of these lugs L is of a hollow, rectangular formation, with the base thereof integrally joined to the wall 10. Thus, each lug L has substantially parallel upper and lower faces 14 and 15, side faces 16 and 17, and an end face 18. The hollow construction is provided by a recess 19 that opens onto the end face 18.

It is notable that the lugs L which are formed on the walls 10 have side faces 16 which lie in substantially the same plane at the end edge 12 of the wall 10. Thus, these side faces 16 are flush with the end edge 12. It is also notable that each of the four corners of the lug are rounded as indicated at 20.

Extending inwardly from the inner face of the wall 11 is a plurality of lugs L_1. The lugs L_1 in themselves have all of the same structural characteristics as the lugs L, the only difference between the two being in the location of the lugs L_1 relative to the end edge 13 of the wall 11. Thus, the side faces 16 of the lugs L_1 are spaced from the end edge 13 of the wall 11 a distance substantially corresponding to the thickness of the wall 10. This permits of the assembled relation in which the end edge 12 of the wall 10 abuts the inner face of the wall 11 which is illustrated in Figure 2.

It is evident that the lugs L on the wall 10 are arranged in spaced relation with the distance between each pair of lugs being substantially equal to the distance between the upper and lower faces of the lugs L_1. In this connection, it might be noted that the spacing may be very slightly less than the thickness of the lug L_1 so as to require a slight amount of compression or deformation of the latter when it is inserted in this spacing. With such an arrangement, a good frictional interfit is provided for.

Conversely, the lugs L_1 on the wall 11 are spaced apart a distance substantially corersponding to the thickness of the lugs L.

It is evident that when the walls 10 and 11 are to be assembled, the lugs L_1 are inserted in the spaces between the lugs L and vice versa. This insertion is facilitated by the rounded corners 20; and, as the insertion is effected, the relative dimensioning of the lugs, coupled with their hollow construction and the properties of the synthetic plastic from which they are made, causes the lugs to be deformed to the extent necesary to permit of the insertion and thus establish a good frictional interfit.

It is evident that the joint may be broken by simply applying sufficient force to overcome a frictional interfit.

While a preferred specific embodiment of the invention is hereinbefore set forth, it is to be clearly understood that the invention is not to be limited to the exact materials, constructions, and design illustrated and described, because various modifications of these details may be provided in putting the invention into practice within the purview of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a toy building, a pair of simulated building walls arranged in angular relation with respect to each other with one edge of one wall abutting the inner face of the other wall and the outer face of said one wall substantially flush with one edge of said other wall, a first group of spaced lugs fixed on and projecting inward from the inner face of said one wall each located entirely on the inner side of said one wall with one side flush with said one edge of said one wall, said one sides of said lugs thus abutting the inner face of said other wall, and a second group of spaced lugs fixed on and projecting inward from the inner face of said other wall each located entirely on the inner side of said other wall with the outer edge surfaces of said second group of lugs being spaced from the edge of the wall by which they are carried a distance equal to the thickness of said one wall and extending frictionally between an adjacent pair of lugs of said first group in abutting engagement with the inner face of said one wall, whereby said lugs cooperate with each other and said walls to releasably connect the latter together while being totally concealed from view.

2. A toy building according to claim 1, wherein each of said lugs is formed with a recess opening through the inner lug face to substantially hollow the respective lug, whereby said lugs are afforded resilience increasing their frictional engagement.

3. A toy building according to claim 1, each of said lugs being substantially rectangular in shape with the facing surfaces of adjacent lugs of each group being in substantial parallelism, whereby said lugs are adapted to be interengaged and disengaged by relative movement of said groups in only a single direction, to thereby substantially reduce the likelihood of inadvertent separation of interengaged lugs.

4. In a toy building, a pair of simulated building walls arranged in angular relation with respect to each other with one edge of one wall abutting the inner face of the other wall and the outer face of said one wall substantially flush with one edge of said other wall, a first group of spaced lugs projecting inward from the inner face of said one wall substantially normal to the latter and each located entirely on the inner side of said one wall, said lugs each being of a generally rectangular cross section having rounded corners in a plane parallel to said one wall with one side flush with said one edge of said one wall and the facing surfaces of adjacent lugs being in substantial parallelism with each other and normal to said one lug sides, said one sides of said lugs thus abutting the inner face of said other wall, each of said lugs being formed with a recess opening through the inner lug face to substantially hollow the respective lug and afford increased resilience to said lugs, and a second group of spaced lugs projecting inwardly from the inner face of said other wall substantially normal to the latter and each located entirely on the inner side of said other wall and spaced from the side edge of the wall by which they are carried a distance equal to the thickness of said one wall, the lugs of said second group each being of a generally rectangular cross-sectional configuration having rounded corners in a plane parallel to said other wall with one side adjacent to and spaced inward from said one edge of said other wall and the facing surfaces of adjacent lugs being in substantial parallelism with each other and normal to said one sides of the last-mentioned lugs, the lugs of said second group each being formed with a recess opening through its inner face to substantially hollow the respective lug for increased resilience, the lugs of said second group each extending frictionally between an adjacent pair of lugs of said first group in abutting engagement with the inner face of said one wall, whereby said first and second groups of lugs cooperate with each other in said walls to releasably connect the latter together while being totally concealed from view.

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