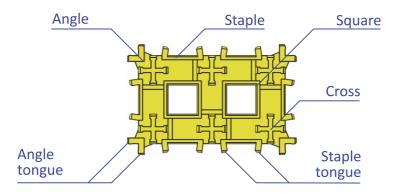


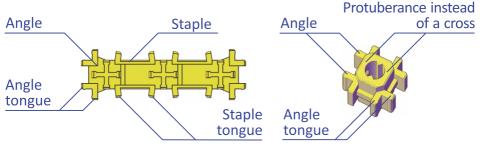
DEAR FRIEND! WE CONGRATULATE YOU ON HAVING THIS WONDERFUL CONSTRUCTION SET "FANCLASTIC"! PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION, BEFORE BUILDING A MODEL!

Each detail of the construction set «Fanclastic» has three essential elements, connected with each other. These include a cross, an angle and a staple. Angles and staples have tongues which hold details together.



Pic.1 Flat detail 3x2

Flat detail in picture 1 is labeled with two numbers. The first number stands for the number of crosses on the longest side of the detail, the second number stands for the number of the crosses on the shortest side of the detail.



Pic 2. Brick 3x1

Pic 3. Cell



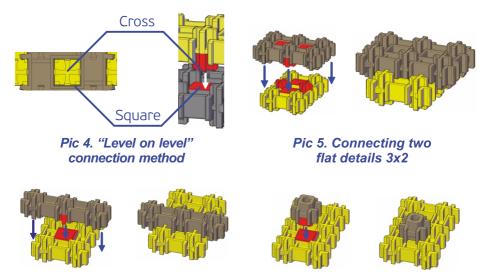
Unlike the flat detail, **brick** 3x1 in picture 2 is solid and has no square holes. This detail is also labeled with two numbers. The first one is generally bigger, because it stands for the number of crosses on the longest side of the detail.

Cell in picture 3 is a detail, which has protuberance with round or figured hole inside instead of a cross.

Details can be randomly connected in three different ways. They make up a stable lattice structure, providing an unlimited number of opportunities to build models.

CONNECTIONS OF THE DETAILS

The first connection method is called "level on level". This type allows to connect details parallel to each other, putting crosses of one detail into square holes of another. One of the details must be flat, because only this type of detail has square holes.



Pic 6. Connecting a flat detail 3x2 and a brick 3x1

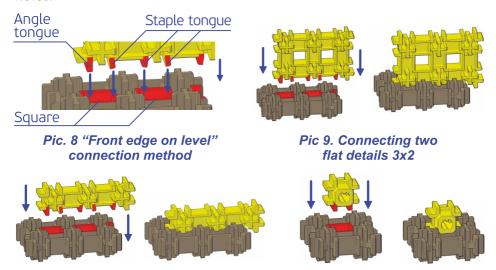
Pic 7. Connecting a flat detail 3x2 and a cell

The second connection method is called "front edge on level". This type allows to connect details transversely to each other, putting the narrowest part of one detail in front of the widest part of another. Angle tongue and

DETAILS AND CONNECTIONS

staple tongue of one detail are put in square hole of another. The nearest tongues of the neigbour staples of one detail are put in the square hole of another.

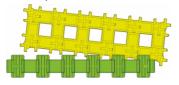
One of the details must be flat, because only this type of details has square holes.



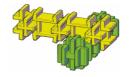
Pic 10. Connecting a flat detail 3x2 and a brick 3x1

Pic 11. Connecting a flat detail 3x2 and a cell

This connection is hard to perform. Details are connected very tightly and cannot be separated.



Pic 12. Preparatory position of two flat details 6x2 before performing "front edge on level" connection method



Pic 13. Preparatory position of two bricks 3x1 before performing "front edge on level" connection method

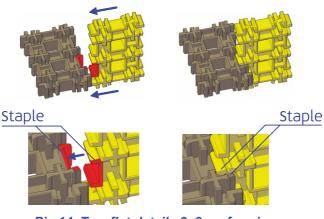
IMPORTANT: Before applying force to tongues in order to put them into squares, join details together accurately. If you need to put several tongues at the same time, use the following technique.



- Set the first tongue of the detail on the first square of another obliquely, as shown in picture 12.
- Then put the rest of the tongues one by one into squares.

This technique is shown in the video instruction on our website.

The third connection method is called "front edge on front edge". This type allows to connect details transversely to each other, putting the narrowest part of one detail on the narrowest part of another. One detail staple is connected with another. Only flat details and bricks can be connected this way, because the cells do not have staples.



Pic 14. Two flat details 3x2 performing "front edge on front edge" connection method



Pic. 15 Two bricks performing "front edge on front edge" connection method

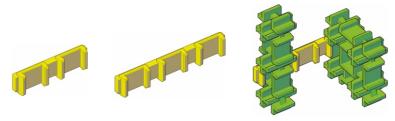
IMPORTANT: In order to facilitate connection, set one detail on another obliquely, as shown in picture 15, then hold edge and press in the direction of an arrow

EXTRA DETAILS

There are extra transparent plastic details in a set box:

- Clips for superstrong connection of details;
- Cylinders for flexible joints;
- Adapters for Lego-type constriction sets.

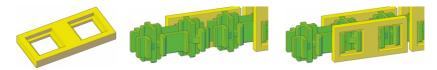
Clips, that have two or three staples, can be connected with the details by the third method, "front edge on front edge". Clips tightly hold details, allowing models not to break even after hitting the ground.



Pic 16. Double clip. Triple clip.

Applying triple clip to connect a brick 3x1 and a flat detail 2x2

Side clip is a flat element with square holes. This kind of clip is used when connecting two neighbour details.



Pic. 17 Applying side clip to connect two bricks 2x1

Square holes of a side clip are put on a cross or staple tongues of the detail. In picture 17 green staple tongues are put on a yellow side clip. In picture 18 a brick 3x1 and a brick 2x1 are connected by four side clips.



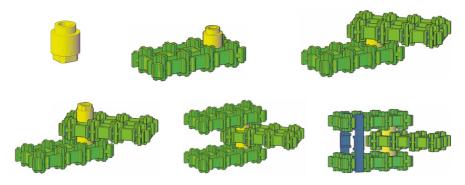
Pic.18 Applying side clips to connect two bricks



CYLINDER FOR FLEXIBLE JOINTS

This small element is designed for flexible joints. It allows details or small parts of models to rotate around each other.

Both sides of the cylinder have thorns which are inserted in a square hole of a flat detail. The square thorn holds the detail still, and the round thorn allows the detail to rotate. Picture 19 shows how to build a flexible joint.



Pic. 19 Assembly of flexible joint using the cylinder

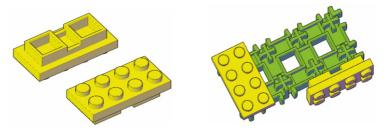
- The second flat detail is set on round thorn of the cylinder.
- Then another cylinder for flexible joint is set on the first one with round thorn down.
- After that, the third flat detail is set on.

This connection allows the middle detail to rotate between two another.

ADAPTERS FOR LEGO-TYPE CONSTRUCTION SETS

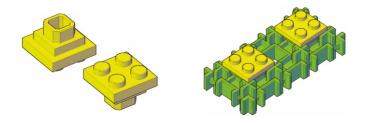
These elements allow to connect "Fanclastic" and Lego-type models together.

Big adapter has two square holes, which can be set on crosses or staple tongues of a flat detail. Big adapter connects with Lego-type detail and minifigures.



Pic. 20 Connecting the big adapter with a flat detail 3x2

Small adapter has square thorn on a side, which can be put in a square hole of a flat "Fanclastic" detail.



Pic. 21 Connecting small adapters with a flat detail 4x2

CONNECTING CELLS WITH LEGO-TYPE CONSTRUCTION SETS

There are two types of **cells**: the one with a round hole inside and the other one with a figured hole inside. None of them have crosses. When building a model, you can put an axis from another construction set and



stick it into the hole inside the cell. In a round type cell an axis will rotate, so you can build a flexible joint. In a figured type cell an axis will be fixed, so you can use it when building any model.



Pic. 22 Applying cells on the axis

IMPORTANT: Connection methods of extra details are shown in a video instruction on our webside. You can invent new connection methods by yourself when building a model.



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