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(54) **MODULAR FURNITURE SYSTEM FOR ASSEMBLING SOFAS, ARMCHAIRS, TABLES, AND OTHER TYPES OF FURNITURE**

(57) The invention describes a modular furniture system comprising: a base module (1) in the form of a parallelepiped that includes a bottom face (11) with four fittings (111), a top face (12) with four pairs of holes (121a, 121b), and four side faces (13); a union piece (2) with a pair of projections (22) perpendicular to a support face (21), each projection (22) configured to fit into one of the

fittings (111) of the base module (1) to rigidly connect two base modules (1); an armrest/backrest structure (3) comprising two connecting bars (31) with coupling elements (32) configured to fit into the pairs of holes (121a, 121b) of the base module (1); and a tabletop (4) attachable to the top face (12) of the base module (1). 16.

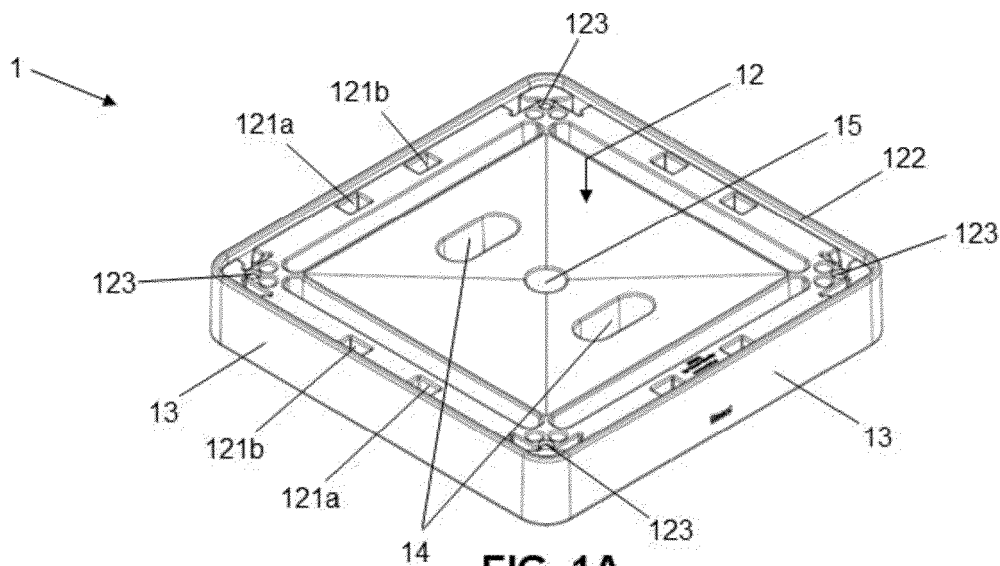


FIG. 1A

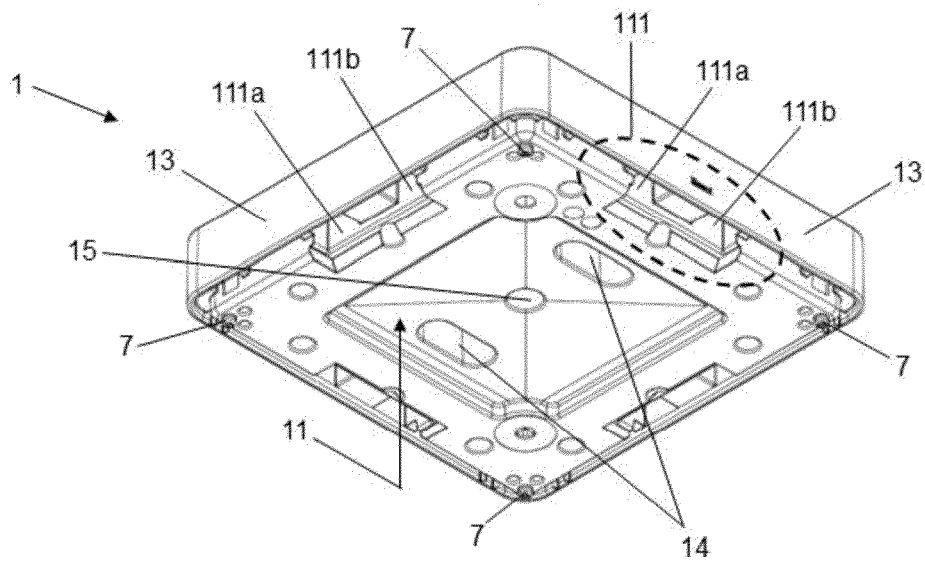


FIG. 1B

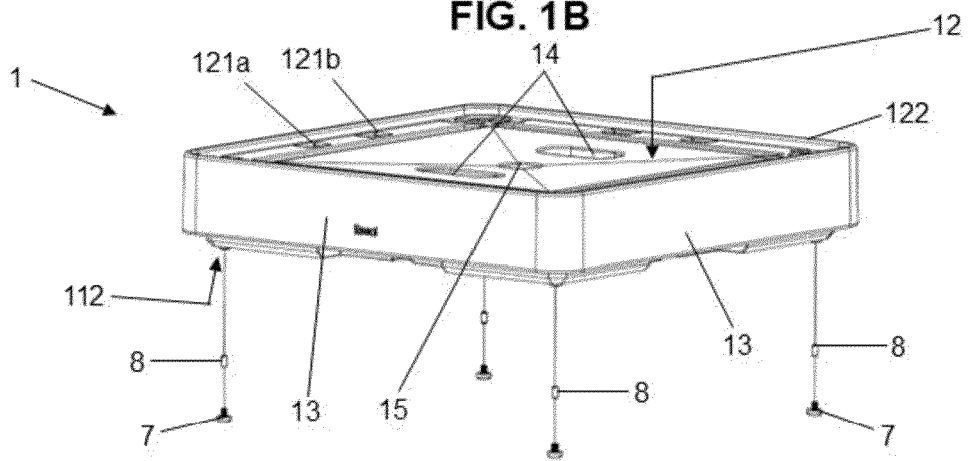


FIG. 1C

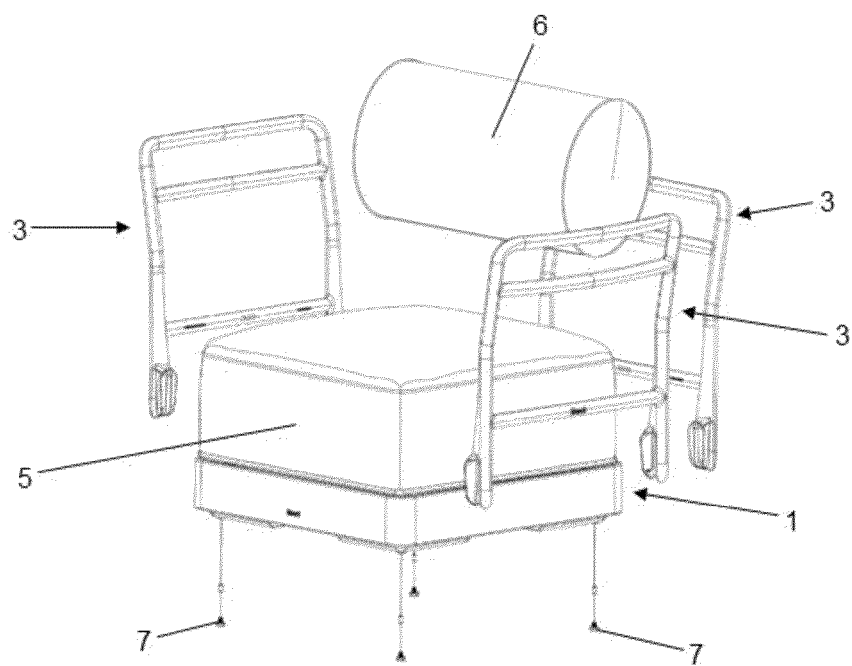


FIG. 4

Description

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention generally belongs to the field of outdoor and indoor furniture.

[0002] The objective of the invention is a new modular furniture system, which allows the assembly of sofas, armchairs, tables, and other elements in a particularly convenient manner.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The furniture systems configured by modules are currently known, from which various pieces such as sofas, armchairs, tables, and others can be constructed. These furniture systems are based on joining elements, which allow the modules or components that comprise the system to be connected in a versatile manner according to different configurations. These types of systems are particularly used in the context of outdoor furniture, although not restricted to it.

[0004] One disadvantage of this type of system is related to the excessive complexity of the assembly system. Indeed, in order to assemble these systems, it is often necessary to use tools, such as screwdrivers and similar items, since it is common for the parts to be joined by screws. This not only complicates and prolongs the assembly process, but also involves an equally slow disassembly process in which the user must unscrew each and every screw used during the previous assembly process.

[0005] To address this issue, modular furniture systems have been developed that use connecting pieces other than screws. These types of joining pieces connect components with one another, due to a particular shape that fits into the joint area of two components in such a way that it connects them to each other.

[0006] However, while this solves the problem of screws, it has the drawback of often requiring several different types of joining pieces depending on the components to be joined. This increases the complexity of the system, thereby extending both the manufacturing time of the components themselves and the construction time of each piece of furniture.

[0007] Ultimately, there is a need in this field for better modular furniture systems that are more economical and require less time for manufacturing and assembly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The inventors of the present application address the aforementioned problems through a simple furniture system that requires few parts and can be assembled without the need for tools.

[0009] In this context, though the invention's system is described in relation to outdoor furniture, it is important to note that its possible uses are not restricted to outdoor

furniture and can equally apply to indoor furniture.

[0010] In addition, in this document the terms "above," "top," "over," "below," "bottom," "under," "front," "frontal," "rear," "back," "side," "right," "left," and similar should be interpreted by taking into account the natural position of use of the component in question being discussed at each moment.

[0011] The present invention is directed towards a modular furniture system for the construction of sofas, armchairs, and tables, whose most basic configuration fundamentally comprises a base module and a joining piece to connect base modules together. Preferred embodiments of the invention also include various auxiliary elements configured to connect to the base module with the purpose of converting it into the desired type of furniture piece at any given time.

[0012] Each of these components is defined in greater detail below.

a) Base Module

[0013] This is a module in the shape of a parallelepiped that comprises a bottom face, a top face, and four lateral faces. The lateral faces, which remain visible when the system is assembled, are typically smooth and may have rounded corners to provide a more polished appearance. In general, the base module is the component on which one or another of the other components rest to form the pieces of furniture, providing them with a firm foundation and an aesthetically pleasing appearance.

[0014] The bottom face of the base module is configured to rest on the ground. The means to secure to the ground can be implemented in various ways, although in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the bottom face includes support elements that resemble legs, located at the corners. These support elements can be fixed or, alternatively, fastened to the underside of the base module by suitable means. For example, in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the bottom face of the base module includes additional holes located in the corners to secure the support elements to the floor. These holes may have a thread to which a shaft is connected, which has another thread at its opposite end to secure the support elements to the ground.

[0015] The bottom face of the base module also comprises four housings, each positioned adjacent to one of the lateral faces. These are four housings that, as will be described later in this document, are intended for the insertion of a respective protrusion of a joining piece designed to join two base modules.

[0016] The base module may also include a drainage hole to facilitate water drainage when used outdoors. This hole can be flanked by inclined surfaces that direct water towards it to ensure as complete drainage as possible. The base module may have additional drainage holes located in other areas to prevent the accumulation of rainwater.

[0017] The base module can be made from different

materials and by using various manufacturing techniques, although, according to preferred embodiments of the invention, it is made by rotational molding or plastic injection for cost optimization. However, it is not limited to this, as other materials such as metal or wood can be used.

b) Joining Piece

[0018] The joining piece comprises a support surface on the ground and at least a pair of projections perpendicular to that support surface. As previously mentioned, each projection is designed to fit into one of the slots on the bottom face of the base module described above. Thus, when the joining piece is placed on the ground and each protrusion is fitted into a fitting of a respective base module, these two base modules become rigidly connected. This connection is particularly advantageous because dismantling it only requires lifting the base module that is to be moved.

[0019] Additionally, according to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the joining piece includes holes for fastening to the floor. These holes can be located, for example, in its corners to facilitate floor attachment by using screws, bolts, or similar fasteners. Securing the joining piece to the floor allows the set of two or more base modules to be immobilized in a specific position if necessary.

[0020] This configuration allows for arranging as many base modules as desired according to different geometries, and attaching to them any of the auxiliary elements that will be described later in this document, such as armrest/backrest structures, tabletops, cushions, etc. This results in a furniture system that provides great flexibility.

[0021] In principle, the recesses on the bottom face of the base and the corresponding projections of the joining piece can have any shape as long as they allow a firm connection between two adjacent modules. For example, the housings on the bottom face of the base can have an elongated shape that extends parallel to the corresponding lateral face, and the projections of the joining piece can have a complementary elongated shape. This elongated shape has the advantage of reducing the possibility of unwanted rotational shifts between base modules due to gaps.

[0022] More specifically, in a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, each housing on the bottom face of the base comprises a pair of cavities located parallel to the adjacent lateral face. Correspondingly, each projection of the joining piece comprises a pair of protrusions, with the pair of protrusions from one projection arranged parallel to the pair of protrusions from the other projection. Naturally, each pair of projections is complementary to the pair of cavities. The shape of the protrusions and cavities can vary, although it is preferably wider at the base than at the end. For example, it may have an essentially truncated pyramid shape. This shape

presents the advantage of exerting a centering effect when the protrusions are inserted into the projections.

[0023] According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the system also comprises at least one armrest/backrest structure that can be coupled to the base module. In that case, the top face of the base module comprises four pairs of holes respectively located in positions adjacent to each of the lateral faces. The distance between the holes of each pair of holes can be variable, although it will naturally always be less than the length of the corresponding side of the base module. In this preferred embodiment, the armrest/backrest structure comprises two connecting bars to the base module, whose free ends include coupling elements configured to fit into the pairs of holes on the top face of the aforementioned base module. In addition to these connecting bars, which are typically positioned essentially vertically when assembled, the armrest/backrest structure may include one or more essentially horizontal bars to provide support for one or more cushions serving as the backrest or arm of a sofa.

[0024] While the coupling elements of the armrest/backrest structure can be implemented in various ways, in a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, each coupling element comprises a first branch configured to fit into the hole on the upper face of the base module and a second branch configured to rest against the adjacent lateral face of said base module. In this way, a firm and stable connection is achieved that prevents any kind of movement when the user sits and leans on a cushion supported by this structure.

[0025] More preferably, the first branch of the connecting bars of the armrest/backrest structure comprises two legs separated by a slot, with at least one leg having a lateral protrusion. Additionally, each hole on the top face of the joining piece is sized so that the protrusion forces the corresponding leg of the first arm to flex inward as the first arm is inserted into the hole. In this way, when the first branch is fully inserted, the legs return to their initial position. Once in this position, the lateral protrusion prevents the first branch from being removed again.

[0026] The armrest/backrest structure is preferably manufactured from injection-molded plastic, although it is not limited to this and can be made from wood or metal or other materials, as long as it possesses the previously described attributes.

[0027] According to another particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, an upper edge of the side faces of the base module protrudes relative to the top face, forming an essentially vertical perimeter flange. As described below, this perimeter flange facilitates the stacking of several base modules on top of each other, as well as the attachment of a tabletop on its top face.

[0028] Indeed, according to a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, the bottom face of the base module extends downward relative to the bottom edge of the side faces. In this way, the bottom face of one base module fits inside the perimeter flange of the top face of

another base module when two base modules are stacked on top of each other. This allows modules to be easily stacked on top of one another to increase the height of the furniture being constructed, preventing relative movement between the flange of the lower module and the underside of the upper module.

[0029] Moreover, according to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the top face of the base module comprises holes located in the corners to accommodate support elements on the ground when two base modules are stacked one on top of the other. The introduction of the supporting elements into the mentioned holes further increases the stability and rigidity of the connection.

[0030] According to another preferred embodiment, the system of the invention additionally includes a tabletop configured to fit within the perimeter flange of the base module's top face. It is essentially a flat panel that can be made from any suitable material, for example, composite material (HPL), wood, metal, plastic, or others. Again, this fitting prevents the tabletop from moving horizontally in any direction. The arrangement of a tabletop, along with the possibility of stacking base modules, allows for the easy implementation of an auxiliary table at a desired height.

[0031] The modular system of the present invention preferably also includes a cushion with a parallelepiped shape corresponding to that of the base module, this cushion configured to rest on the top face of the base module. To facilitate the attachment of the cushion to the base module, preferably a central portion of it includes two through-holes that pass through its bottom and top faces. For its part, the underside of the cushion includes a strip designed to secure the cushion to the base module by passing the strip through the aforementioned through-holes. The system may also comprise a back cushion. Both the seat cushions and the back cushions can be made of foam or another material that generates sufficient comfort for the desired application.

[0032] The specific design of these components allows them to be connected in various ways to form furniture pieces of different shapes and dimensions, including linear, L-shaped, U-shaped, or closed configurations, as will be described in greater detail later in this document with reference to the figures. This achieves great versatility while also reducing the assembly and disassembly times.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0033]

Figures 1A-1C depict various views of a base module according to an example of a furniture system of the present invention.

Fig. 2 depicts a perspective view of an armrest/backrest structure according to an example of the furniture system of the present invention.

Figures 3A-3B each depict perspective views of a joint piece according to an example of the furniture system of the present invention.

Fig. 4 depicts an example of an armchair constructed using the furniture system of the present invention.

Fig. 5 depicts an example of a side table constructed using the furniture system of the present invention.

Fig. 6 depicts another example of a side table constructed using the furniture system of the present invention.

Figures 7-9 depict three phases of the construction of a three-seater sofa using the furniture system of the present invention.

Fig. 10 depicts a set of various pieces of furniture constructed using the system of the present invention.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0034] An example of a system according to the present invention is described below with reference to the attached figures.

[0035] The system of the invention fundamentally comprises four types of elements: the base module (1), the joining piece (2), the armrest/backrest structure (3), and the tabletop (4) for the table. Additionally, this system has two types of cushions, a seat cushion (5) and a back cushion (6).

[0036] Figures 1A-1C depict an example of a square-shaped base module (1) that has a bottom face (11), a top face (12), and four side faces (13). The lateral faces (13) are smooth and are connected via rounded corners.

[0037] The bottom face (11) of the base module (1) has four fittings (111) located adjacent to each of the corresponding lateral faces (13), with each of these fittings (111) comprising a respective pair of cavities (111a, 111b) essentially shaped like a truncated pyramid. Specifically, the opening of each cavity (111a, 111b) located essentially in the plane of the bottom face (11) has a larger cross-section, while the bottom of each cavity (111a, 111b) has a smaller cross-section. The two cavities (111a, 111b) of each housing (111) are arranged parallel to the corresponding lateral face (13). As will be described later in this document, each pair of cavities (111a, 111b) is designed to receive a pair of projections (22a, 22b) from a corresponding joining piece for the purpose of firmly connecting two base modules (1).

[0038] The bottom face (11) of the base module (1) also comprises additional holes (112) configured for securing support elements (7) to the ground. These are threaded holes (112) into which a small stud (8) is screwed. In turn, the support elements (7), in this case circular plates with a non-slip bottom surface, are screwed onto the opposite

end of this stud (8). This support can be leveled by adjusting the length of threading of the stud (8) in the additional hole (112) and/or the support element (7) on the stud (8).

[0039] The top face (12) of the base module (1) has four pairs of holes (121a, 121b) intended for the connection of respective armrest/backrest structures (3). The two holes (121a, 121b) of each pair are arranged in parallel and adjacent to the corresponding lateral face (13). In this example, the separation between the two holes (121a, 121b) of each pair is approximately one-fourth of the total length of the side of the base module (1). However, larger separations would be possible.

[0040] Figures 1A-1C also show a drainage hole (15) for draining rainwater in case of outdoor use. It can also be observed how this drainage hole (15) is located in the center of the base module (1) and on the top face (12), flanked by four surfaces with a slight incline in relation to the horizontal to ensure complete drainage. Drainage can be completed thanks to additional drainage holes, as well as utilizing the orifices and holes mentioned in this document.

[0041] The upper edges of the lateral faces (13) of the base module (1) protrude upward in relation to the top face (12), which is slightly recessed in relation to them. This forms a perimeter flange (122) that runs along the entire perimeter of the top face (12). On the other hand, the bottom face (11) protrudes slightly downward relative to the lower edges of the lateral faces (13). This configuration allows the bottom face (11) of one base module (1) to fit inside the perimeter flange (122) of the top face (12) of another base module, preventing lateral displacements of one in relation to the other. This is particularly useful for stacking base modules (1) one on top of another.

[0042] Additionally, the top face (12) of these can have holes (123) located at the corners in a position corresponding to where the additional holes (112) are found, to which the support elements (7) are attached. Thus, when one base module (1) is stacked on another, the support elements (7) protruding from the lower face (111) of the upper base module (1) (or simply the stems (8) that support those support elements (7)) are inserted into the holes (123) made in the upper face (12) of the lower base module (1). In this way, a very reduced lateral clearance is ensured when base modules (1) are stacked.

[0043] The base module (1) of the invention also includes a pair of through holes (14) that pass through the bottom (11) and top faces (12). These through-holes (14) will allow a seat cushion (5) to be secured by passing a strap (not shown in the figures) through them, with one end attached to the underside of the seat cushion (5) and fixing the opposite end back to the seat cushion (5), for example, using Velcro or similar.

[0044] Fig. 2 depicts the appearance of an armrest/backrest structure (3) according to the present invention. As can be seen, the structure includes two connecting

bars (31) that, when mounted on a base module (1) resting on the ground, are essentially vertical, although with a slight backward tilt to enhance user comfort. These two connecting bars (31) are joined by three horizontal bars (33) parallel to each other, with the highest bar of the three (31) connected to the upper ends of the connecting bars (31). For their part, the lower ends of the connecting bars (31) have coupling elements (32) with the base module (1).

[0045] More specifically, each coupling element (32) of the armrest/backrest structure (3) is designed to fit into one of the holes (121a, 121b) on the top face (12) of the base module (1). Specifically, a first branch (321) of the coupling element (32) fits inside a hole (121a, 121b) on the top face (12) of the base module (1), while a second branch (322) of said coupling element (32), parallel to the first, remains outside the hole (121a, 121b), specifically resting against the adjacent lateral face (13). This configuration prevents the armrest/backrest structure (3) from shifting when a user leans on it, as the second branch (322) provides rigidity to the connection by resting against the lateral face (13) of the base (1) when a person leans on the armrest/backrest (3).

[0046] Additionally, the first arm (321) is designed to fit into the corresponding hole (121a, 121b) using a click mechanism. To this end, the first branch (321) of the coupling element (32) comprises two parallel legs (321a, 321b) separated by a vertical slot. These two legs (321a, 321b) have a free lower end, and near this lower end, on a lateral side, they feature a protrusion (324) (for simplicity, in Fig. Only one protrusion is shown, although protrusions can be arranged on all the legs. This protrusion (324) laterally extends from the corresponding leg (321a, 321b), that is, in a direction perpendicular to that in which they are to be inserted into the corresponding hole (121a, 121b). This projection (324) requires that, when the legs (321a, 321b) enter the corresponding hole (121a, 121b), they must flex inward. As the legs (321a, 321b) enter the hole (121a, 121b), the protrusion (324) keeps them in a flexed position by resting and sliding against the lateral walls of said hole (121a, 121b). When the end of the hole (121a, 121b) is reached, the side walls end, and the protrusion (324) stops bearing against them, allowing the legs (321a, 321b) to regain their original shape. At this moment, the protrusion (324) becomes anchored to the lower edge of the hole (121a, 121b), thus impeding the armrest/backrest (3).

[0047] Figures 3A-3B, in turn, illustrate the appearance of a coupling piece (2) according to the present invention. As can be seen, the joining piece (2) is mainly formed by a plate that has a flat supporting bottom face (21) and a top face from which two projections (22) emerge. More specifically, each projection (22) is formed by two individual protrusions (22a, 22b), each shaped like a truncated pyramid where the base has a larger cross-section than the tip. The two pairs of projections (22a, 22b) are parallel to each other, and their dimensions, as well as the distance between the two projections (22a, 22b) of each

pair, are designed to fit into a corresponding pair of holes (121a, 121b) on the bottom face (12) of the base module (1).

[0048] Thus, to connect two base modules (1) together, the user simply needs to place the connecting piece (2) on the floor resting on its support face (21) and lift the base modules (1) to insert each pair of projections (22a, 22b) of the connecting piece (2) into a corresponding pair of holes (121a, 121b) on the base module (1). The pyramidal shape of the projections (22a, 22b) and holes (121a, 121b) will ensure that the base modules (1) are properly immobilized against any lateral movement.

[0049] Furthermore, the joining piece (2) has four holes (23) located at the corners of the plate to facilitate its attachment to the ground, for example, using screws or similar. In this way, two base modules (1) can be secured both to each other and to the floor in a simple and quick manner.

[0050] According to the invention, all these elements can be combined in many ways to create various pieces of furniture, such as tables, chairs, armchairs, and others. Below are some examples of furniture pieces that can be obtained in this way.

[0051] Fig. 4 depicts a chair made up of a base module (1), three armrest/backrest structures (3), a seat cushion (5), and a back cushion (6). The base module (1) is supported on the ground by four support elements (7) fixed to its corners. The three armrest/backrest structures (3) are connected to the top surface (12) of the base module (1) by inserting the respective pairs of connecting elements (32) into corresponding pairs of holes (121a, 121b). Although it is not visible in the figures, the seat cushion (5) is attached to the base module (1) by a strap, which, with one end connected to the underside of the cushion (5), passes through the through-holes (14) and is secured at the other end back to the underside of the cushion (5) using Velcro or similar. The back cushion (6) is simply placed in its position.

[0052] Fig. 5 depicts a low table formed by a base module (1) and a tabletop (4) for the table. The base module (1) rests on the ground using four support elements (7) attached to its corners. The tabletop (4) is supported on the upper face (12) of the base module (1), specifically fitted within the cavity formed by the perimeter flange (122).

[0053] Fig. 6 shows another table, although in this case, it is taller as it is formed by two base modules (1) stacked on which the tabletop (4) is placed. The bottom face (11) of the upper base module (1) is directly supported on the top face (12) of the lower base module (1). More specifically, the bottom face (11) of the upper base module (1), by protruding slightly in relation to the lower edge of the side faces (13), is inserted into the cavity formed by the perimeter flange (122). This interlocking prevents relative lateral movement of one base module (1) in relation to another. The support elements (7) of the upper base module (1), or merely the studs (8), are inserted into the holes (123) of the top face (12) of the

lower base module (1), increasing the rigidity of the joint. The tabletop (4) is arranged in the same manner as described above, fitting it within the perimeter flange (122) of the upper base module (1).

[0054] Figures 7-9 depict three phases of assembling a three-seat linear sofa using the furniture system of the invention. The attachment of the armrest/backrest structure (3) and the cushions (5, 6) is not described here since it has been described previously. Regarding the connection of the three base modules (1), two connecting pieces (2) are used in the manner explained below. First, a first connecting piece (2) is placed in a desired position and fixed to the ground by inserting screws through the holes (23) located in its corners. Next, a first base module (1) is lifted and placed onto the first union piece (2) in such a way that a pair of projections (22a, 22b) from the first joining piece (2) fit into a pair of cavities (111a, 111b) on the underside (11) of the first base module (1). This results in the situation depicted in the Fig. 7. Next, a second joining piece (2) is fixed in the following position, and a second base module (1) is lifted to place it so that a pair of projections (22a, 22b) from the second joining piece (2) and the remaining pair of projections (22a, 22b) from the first joining piece (2) are inserted into the respective pairs of cavities (111a, 111b) adjacent to the lateral sides of the second base module (1). This results in the situation depicted in the Fig. 8. Lastly, the operation is repeated with a third base module (1). The second base module (1) only has an armrest/backrest structure (3) attached to its rear side (not visible in the figures). The first and third base modules (1) also have armrest/backrest structures (3) attached to the outer lateral sides.

[0055] Lastly, Fig. 10 depicts a set formed by various pieces of furniture with diverse characteristics that have been obtained using the system of the present invention. In particular, it is noted how an additional L-shaped base module (1) has been added to a sofa similar to the one shown in the Fig. 9, thus forming a chaise longue area.

Claims

1. A modular furniture system for assembling sofas, armchairs, tables, and other types of furniture, **characterized by** comprising:

- a base module (1) in the shape of a parallelepiped comprising a bottom face (11), a top face (12), and four lateral faces (13), where the bottom face (11) is configured to rest on the ground and includes four housings (111) respectively located in positions adjacent to each of the lateral faces (13); and
- a joining piece (2) that comprises a support face (21) on the ground and at least a pair of projections (22) perpendicular to said support face (21), with each projection (22) configured to fit into one of the housings (111) on the bottom

- face (11) of the base module (1) so that, when the union piece (2) is supported on the ground and each projection (22) is housed in a housing (111) of a respective base module (1), those two base modules (1) are rigidly connected.
2. A modular furniture system according to claim 1, where each receptacle (111) on the bottom face (11) of the base (1) comprises a pair of cavities (111a, 111b) located parallel to the adjacent side face (13), and where each projection (22) of the joining piece (2) comprises a pair of protrusions (22a, 22b), with the pair of protrusions (22a, 22b) of one projection (22) arranged parallel to the pair of protrusions (22a, 22b) of the other projection (22), and where each pair of protrusions (22a, 22b) is complementary to the said pair of cavities (111a, 111b).
 3. A modular furniture system according to claim 2, where the projections (22a, 22b) and the cavities (111a, 111b) have a shape that is wider at the base than at the end.
 4. A modular furniture system according to claim 3, where the projections (22a, 22b) and the cavities (111a, 111b) essentially have the shape of a truncated pyramid.
 5. A modular furniture system according to any of the preceding claims, where the joining piece (2) includes holes (23) for ground fixing.
 6. A modular furniture system according to any of the preceding claims, where the upper face (12) of the base module (1) also comprises four pairs of holes (121a, 121b) respectively located in positions adjacent to each of the lateral faces (13), and also includes an armrest/backrest structure (3) attachable to the base module (1), with the armrest/backrest structure (3) comprising two connecting bars (31) to the base module (1), where the free ends of the connecting bars (31) include coupling elements (32) configured to fit into the pairs of holes (121a, 121b) of the upper face (12) of the base module (1).
 7. A modular furniture system according to claim 6, where each coupling element (32) of the connection bars (31) of the armrest/backrest structure (3) comprises a first branch (321) configured to fit into the hole (121a, 121b) of the top face (12) of the base module (1) and a second branch (322) configured to rest on the adjacent side face (13) of said base module (1).
 8. A modular furniture system according to claim 7, where the first branch (321) of the connection bars (31) of the armrest/backrest structure (3) comprises two legs (321a, 321b) separated by a slot, with at least one leg (321a, 321b) having a lateral protrusion (324), each hole (121a, 121b) of the top face (12) of the union piece (2) being dimensioned so that the protrusion (324) forces the corresponding leg (321a, 321b) of the first branch (321) to flex inward as the first branch (321) is inserted into the hole (121a, 121b), with the leg (321a, 321b) returning to its original position once fully inserted, in such a way that the lateral protrusion (324) prevents the first branch (321) from being extracted again.
 9. A modular furniture system according to any of the preceding claims, where an upper edge of the lateral faces (13) of the base module (1) protrudes in relation to the top face (12), forming an essentially vertical perimeter flange (122).
 10. A modular furniture system according to claim 9, where the bottom face (11) of the base module (1) protrudes downward relative to a lower edge of the lateral faces (13), so that the bottom face (11) of one base module (1) fits inside the perimeter flange (122) of the top face (12) of another base module (1) when two base modules (1) are stacked on top of each other.
 11. A modular furniture system according to any of claims 9-10, further comprising a tabletop (4) configured to fit inside the perimeter flange (122) of the top face (12) of the base module (1).
 12. A modular furniture system according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a cushion (5) with a parallelepiped shape corresponding to the shape of the base module (1), with the cushion (5) configured to rest on the top face (12) of the base module (1).
 13. Modular furniture system according to claim 12, where a central portion of the base module (1) comprises two through-holes (14) that pass through the bottom face (11) and top face (12), and where a bottom face of the cushion (5) comprises a strap designed to secure the cushion to the base module (1) by passing the strap through said through holes (14).
 14. A modular furniture system according to any of the preceding claims, where the bottom face (11) of the base module (1) additionally includes support elements (7) on the floor located at the corners.
 15. A modular furniture system according to claim 14, where the top face (12) of the base module (1) comprises holes (123) located at the corners to receive the support elements (7) on the ground when two base modules (1) are stacked one on top of the other.

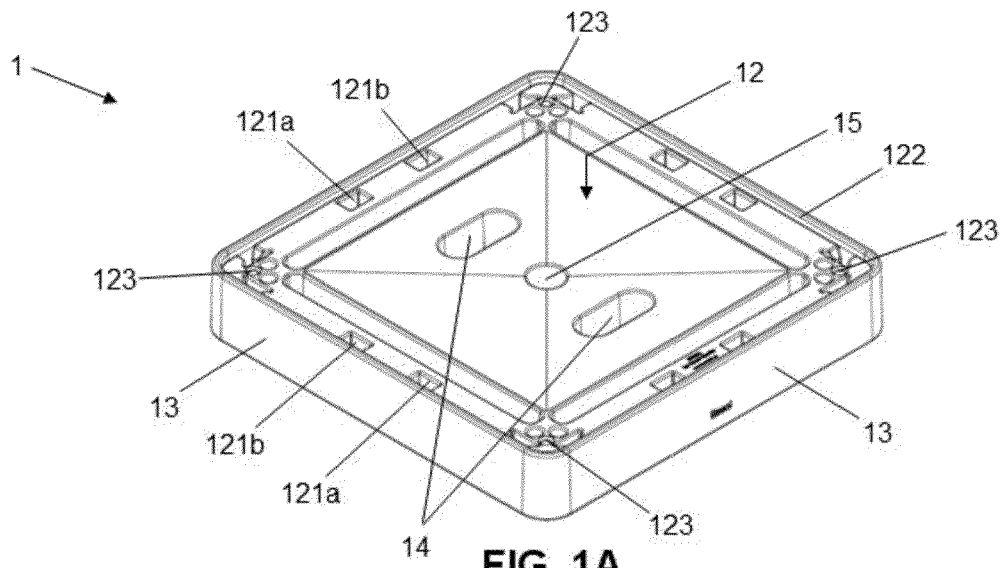


FIG. 1A

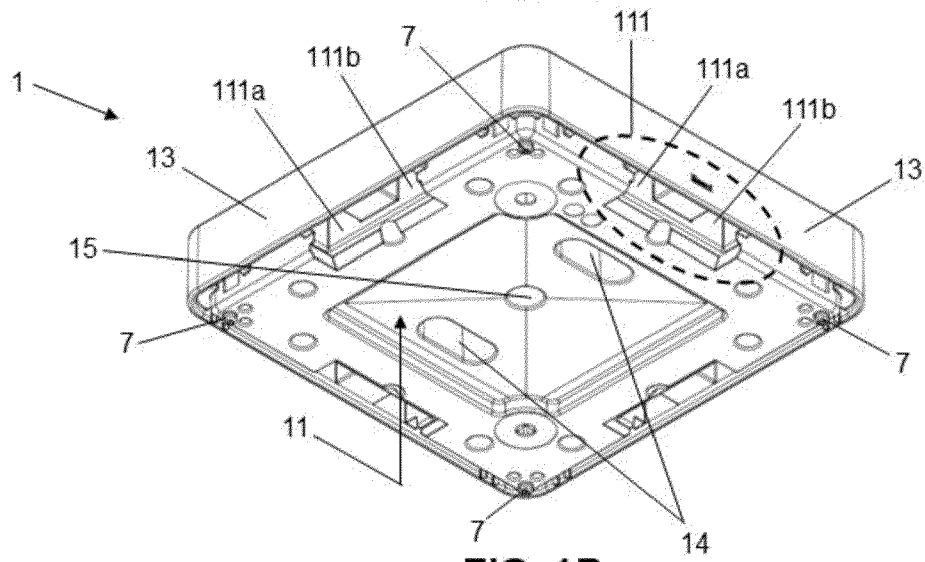


FIG. 1B

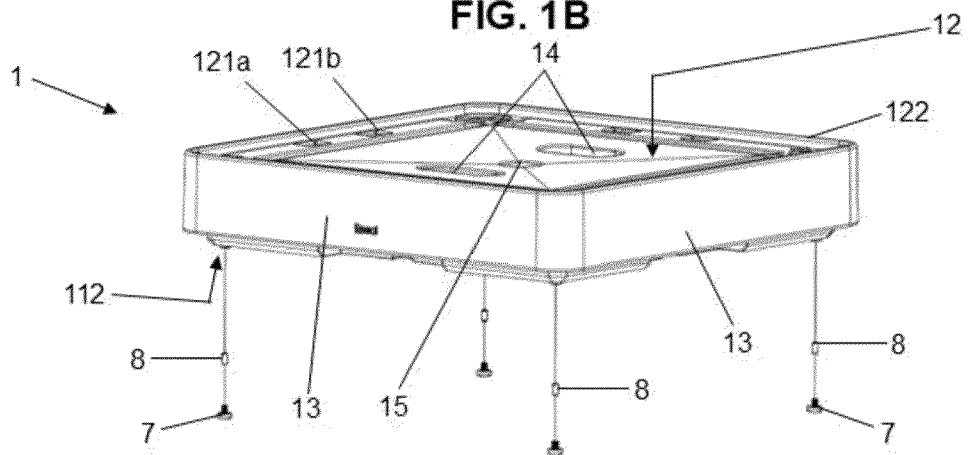
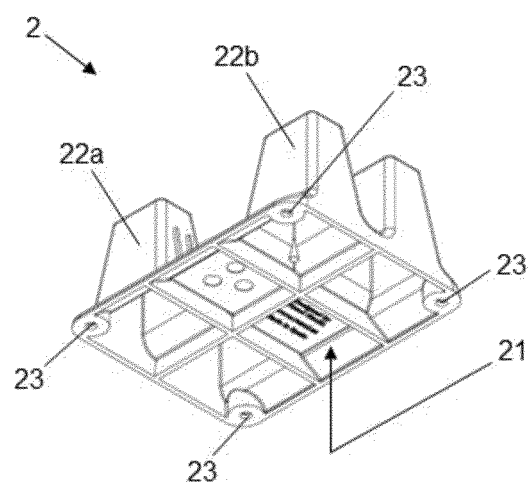
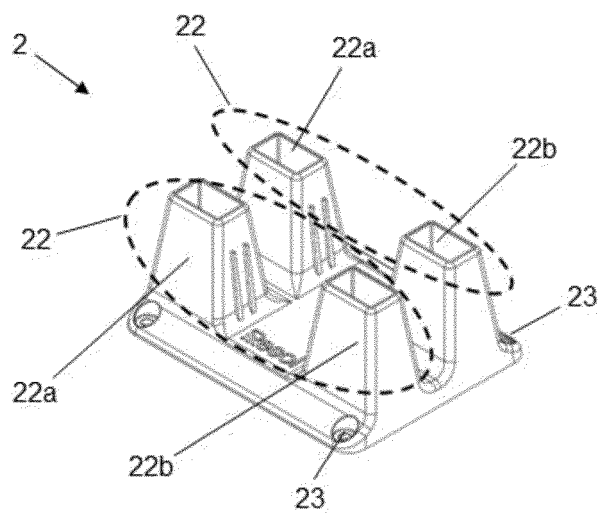
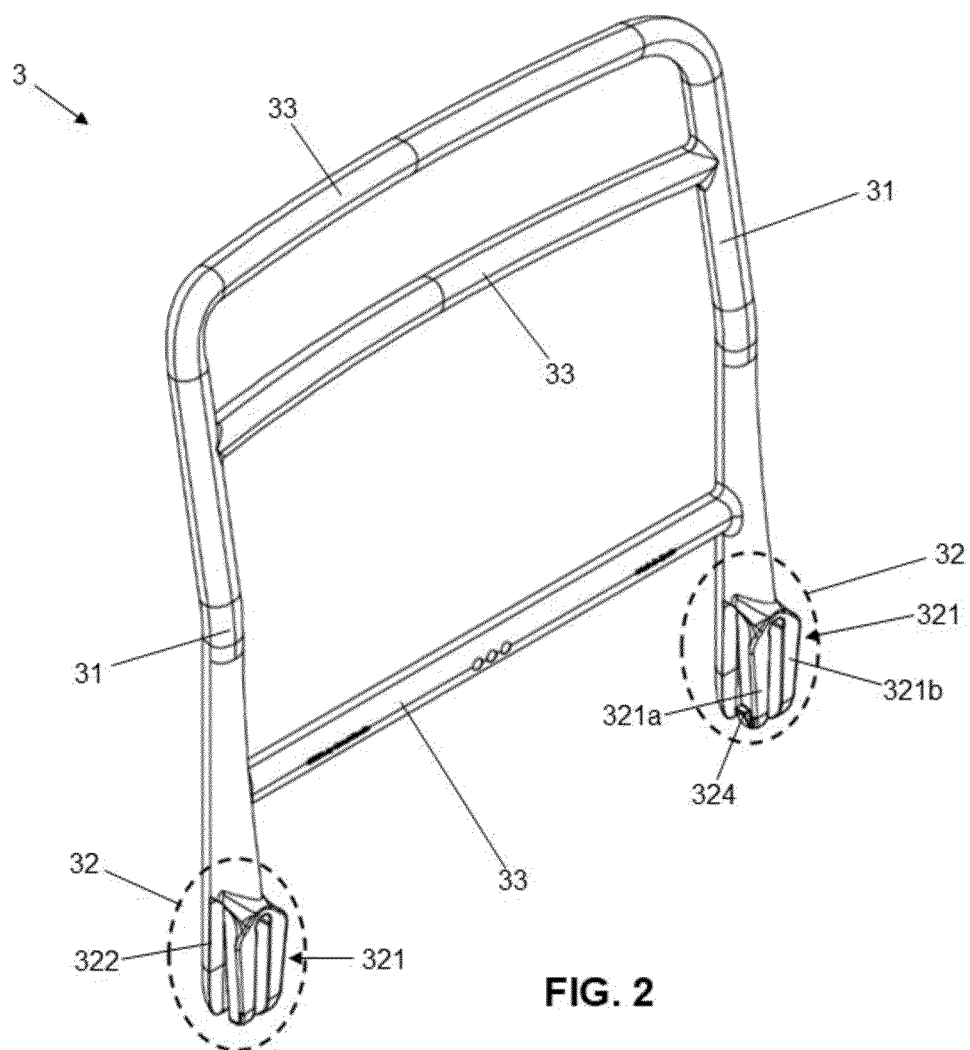


FIG. 1C



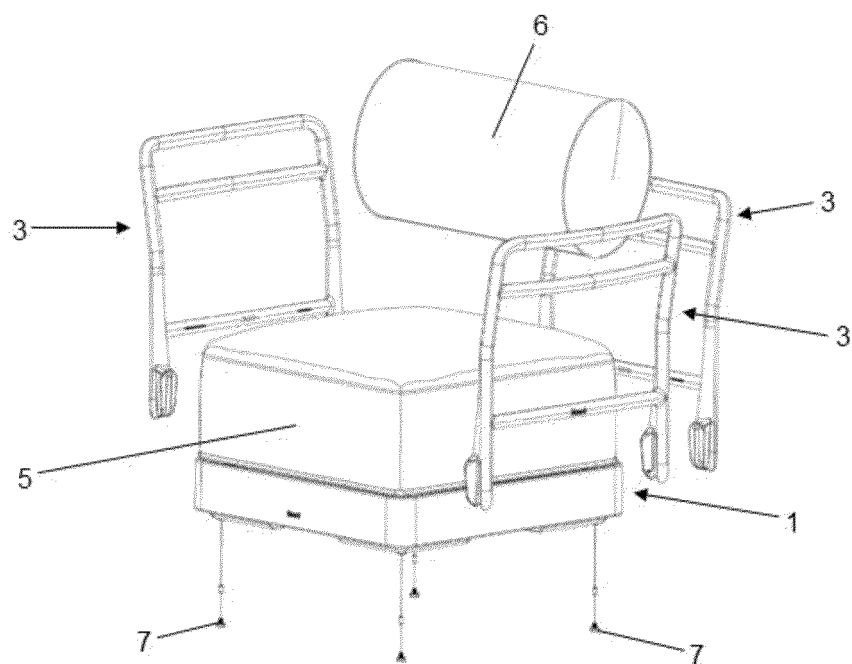


FIG. 4

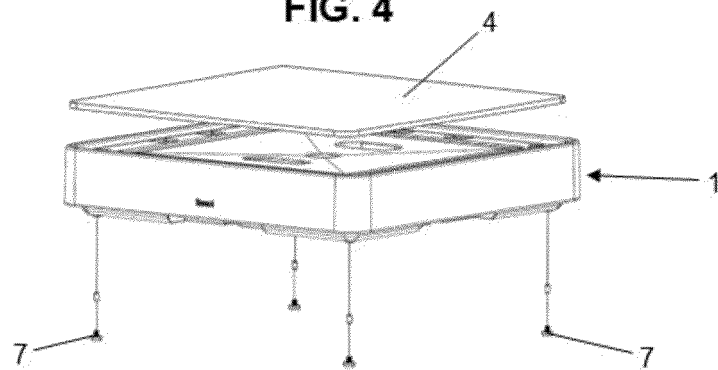


FIG. 5

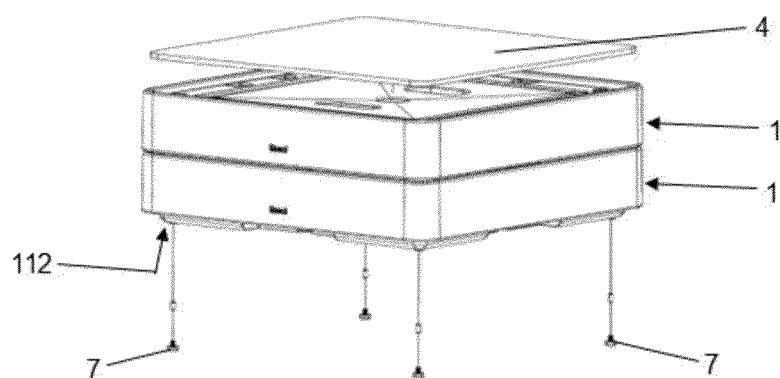


FIG. 6

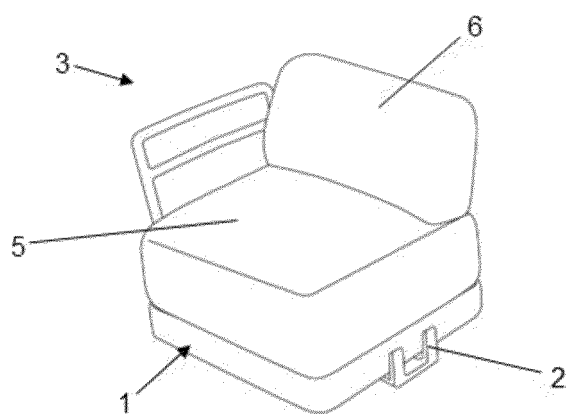


FIG. 7

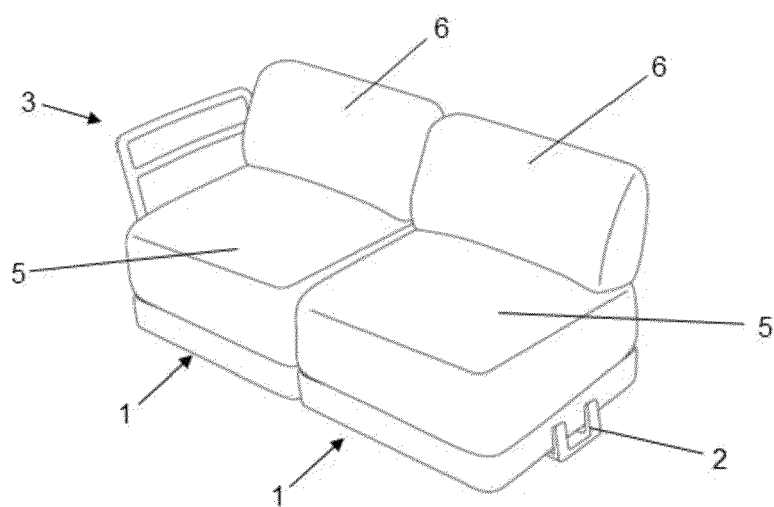


FIG. 8

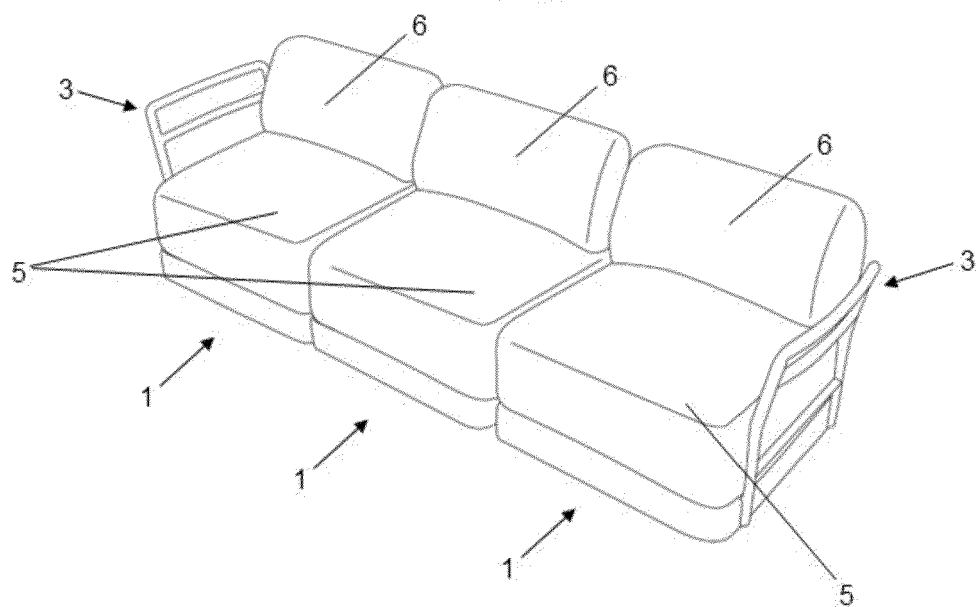


FIG. 9

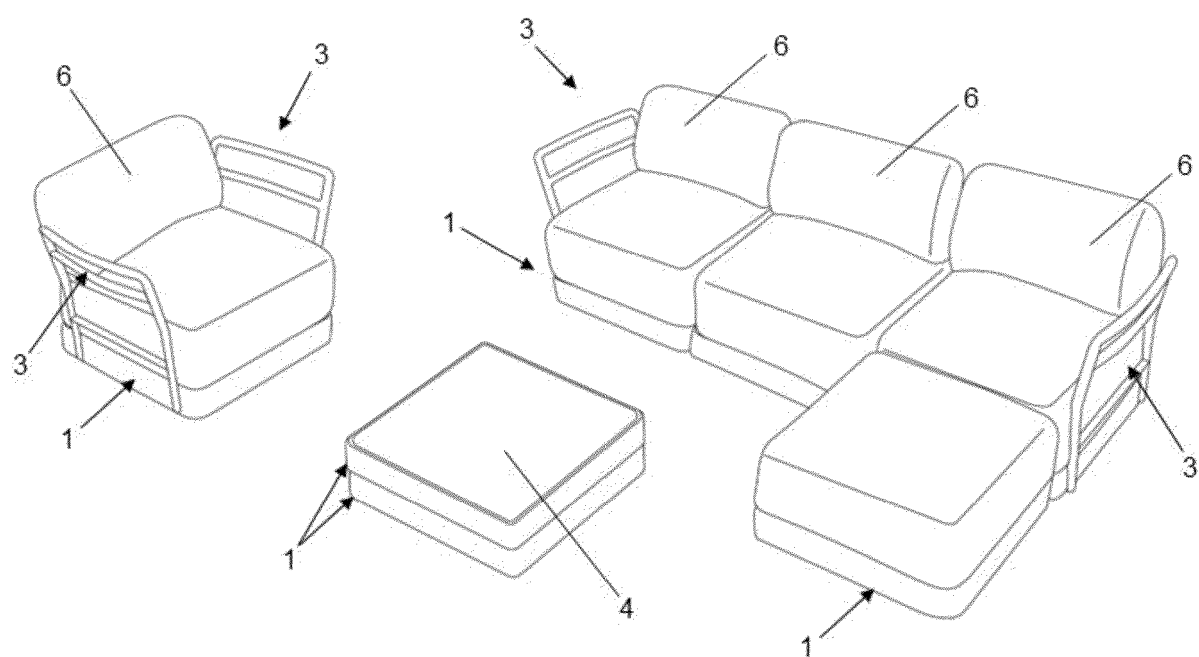


FIG. 10



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 25 38 2343

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	EP 3 292 793 A1 (CUUBE GBR [DE]) 14 March 2018 (2018-03-14) * paragraph [0034] - paragraph [0054]; figures 1-22 *	1,2,12, 14,15	INV. A47C3/04 A47B3/06
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			A47C A47B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		19 May 2025	Kus, Slawomir
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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19-05-2025

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