Blocks will be interlocked using small outward pegs with corresponding recessed cavities. These protrusions on the blocks will contain the electrical connectors, and serve as a physical guide to ensure the pin connections line up during product use. A combination of varying the connector types, the protrusion shapes, and magnets used to hold blocks firmly together will ensure that only the correct face of one block can be mated to a second block.

The interlocking of the blocks adds the possibility that blocks can only be inserted easily on faces that have no adjacent blocks already connected. This would mean that if the interlocking sections of blocks are tight tolerance, rows will have to be constructed prior to being connected to other rows. How close of a tolerance is required will also determine what kind of mounting is use for the connection. If the blocks will tightly interlock then a panel mount connect can be used to prevent mechanical stress from reaching the circuit board. If a more flexible or loose fitting interlock is found to be required then attaching the connectors to the block walls isn't an option, and a firm but flexible mounting option will be required.

Adding a magnetic connection to hold the blocks together makes assembly of the block more difficult. Having unique locations for each connector/interlock pair means that an incorrectly oriented magnetic internal to the device could prevent a good connection.