

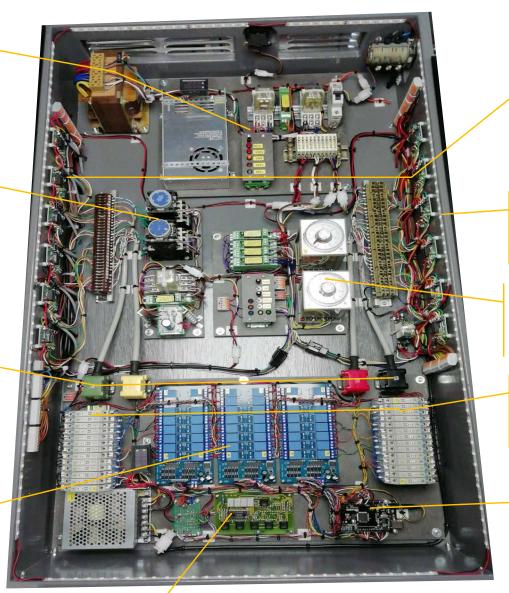


The main power supply takes care of all the different voltages used: 220V AC, 110V AC, 24V AC and 24V DC. The big transformer is from an old elevator controller.

These two big objects are 110V high power relays, once used for controlling elevator engines. Here they're used for generating heartbeat sounds. The microcontroller occasionally turns them on at random intervals.

The green, yellow, red and black 18 pin connectors, from a 1960-s telex machine, allow disconnecting the microcontroller from the rest for maintenance purposes.

The electronic characteristics of the microcontroller and the objects differ. The blue relay banks isolate these two worlds from each other.



Twelve interface boards for gathering the input signals and controlling the objects are located on the raised edge of the box. Small indicator lights show their status.

All around the rim of the controller are LED strips. The microcontroller occasionally turns them on at random intervals.

These bulky 1970-s timer relays make sure that everything is turned on in the right sequence when the power is switched on.

Optocouplers, once used in an industrial controller found at the scrap yard, pass all input signals safely to the microcontroller.

This small black electronic circuit board is an Arduino Mega microcontroller. It has over 70 input/output ports, gathering information from the environment and controlling lights, movements and sounds. Its software is written mainly in C++, with forays into other programming languages.

This circuit board comes from a central heating boiler. It displays some statistics. The buttons are used for manually testing the software and hardware.