Labor: preproduction diagram and process flowchart of work in progress

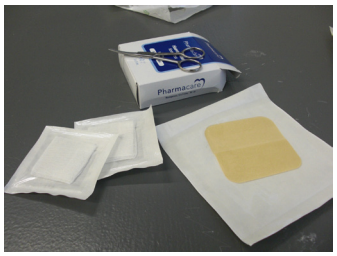
Paul Vanouse

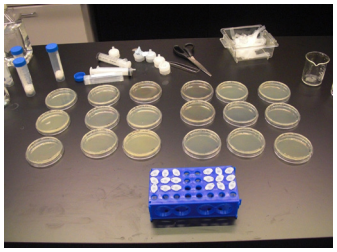
EARLY PREPRODUCTION AND FEASIBILITY TESTING

2014

SAMPLE

Begin by washing self without soap and covering underarms with sterile pads covered by stretchy surgical tape. Go about day as usual.



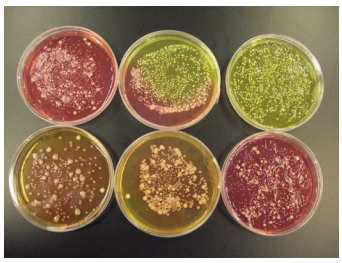


INNOCULATE

soak pads in saline solution (to loosen bacteria from pads), squeeze through sterile syringe filter (to remove large fungal cells), squirt onto petri plates with differing nutrient concentrations.

INCUBATE

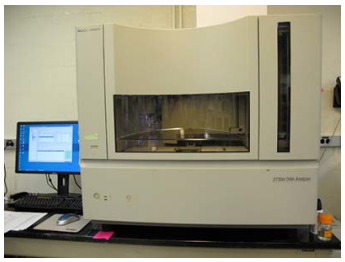
Incuate samples in different ways--try to foster and isolate the anaerobic *Propioni* bacteria by filling canister with Nitrogen, Hydrogen, CO2.



Use selecitve high salt media to select for Staphylococcus cells. Use only the bacterial colonies in red agar as turning the agar yellow means it is the "bad" *Staph Aurealis* that can cause illness. The ones on red are the "good" *Staph Epidermis* that process our skins excretions.

ANALYZE

Bring some of the most likely colonies (that smelled like sweat) to a lab with a "Sanger Sequencer". this will generate the genetic sequences from which simple online tools called NIH Blast, can deterimine which subspiecies of bacteria you have. Success! I selectively incubated: *Staph epidermis* and P*opioni avidum*.



LATE PREPRODUCTION

2015

PLAN / DESIGN

Research and design things such as these exisitng fermenters. My final design will involve large twin fermenters, fed by computer controlled nutrient and gas reseevoirs. My tanks will allow for the escape of scent through HEPA-like microfilters that filter all possible biological material from entering or leaving. These will be built in the production phase 2016.