**Black Stainless Steel Ring**

The ring is, which is thick, has a small metal band around the center of it for which I assume is stainless steel as it the only part that has an conductive potential. There is also a black coating at the edges and all over the inside. I'm not sure what material it is, but it's either stainless steel, but cover in a black material, or a sort of material that simply isn't conductive. Either way, due to its property, amongst metals it is not the best conductor.
As for its utility, its function is purely aesthetic and offers no obvious function in terms of conductivity. Another note would be how the black layer could act as an insulator in case the source of a shock originates from the ring.

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**Door Lock**



The door lock to my place seems to conduct as well as my ring. This initially made me believe it was stainless steel, and upon further research, it is. It is a tight nit product with only the function of locking a door with the use of a proper key. Conductivity worked between both sides of the lock, making the whole contraption efficient in potential. With that in mind, the lock could be used as a sort of switch in regards to both keyholes and upon their use, could allow voltage to pass through.

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**Blue Snowball Microphone Logo Frame**


There is no indication of what kind of metal is used for the framing of the logo. But judging from the digital multimeter information, it is also something that resembles stainless steel. As for utility, this part of the microphone is strictly aesthetic and offers no real utility as per its intended use as a hole. It also has many curves and nowhere to grip on, which would make it difficult to use as an accessory to delivery a current without ripping it off the stand and molding it into a specific shape. I say the later due to its thinness.

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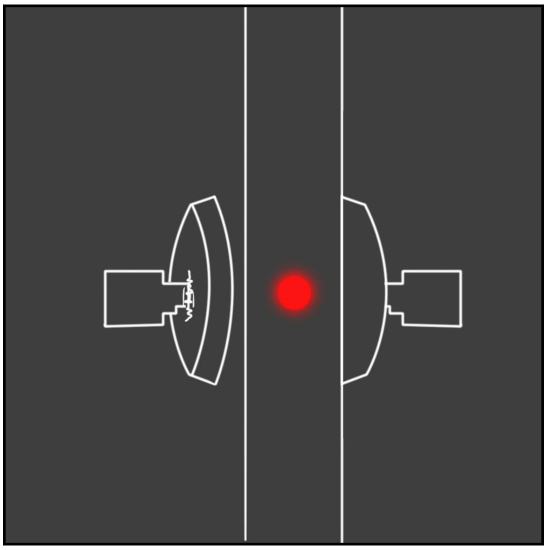
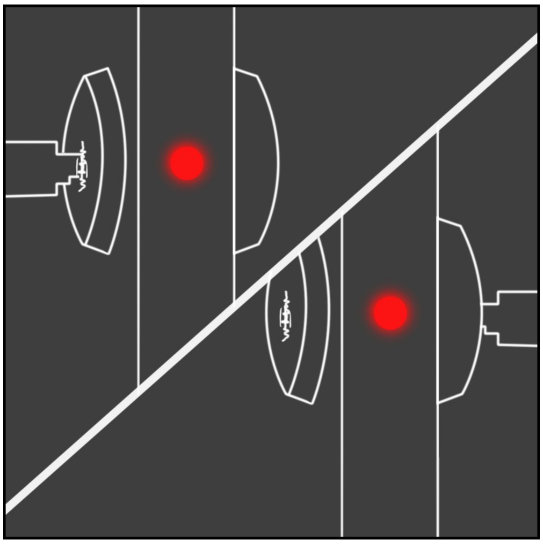
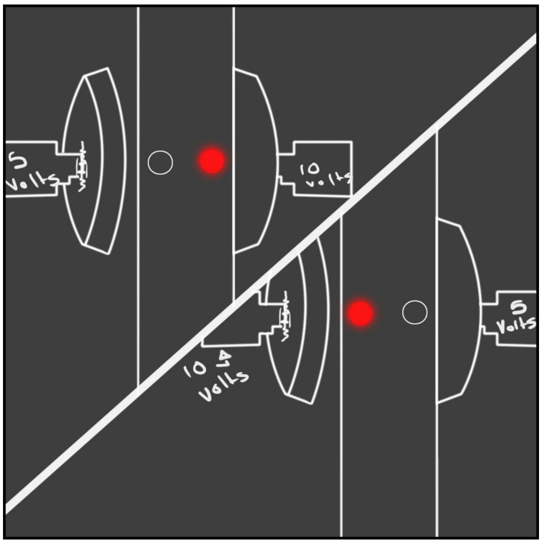
My favorite material was the door lock due to it’s interesting function. In a world without rules, It could be used as an electrical lock that functions off of two keys that are the positive and negative. One key would contain a charge while the other awaits it, and only when the transfer is complete, the lock would engage allowing an internal current to activate the led light. The kick would be the keys are not connected at all, they are independent, unlike the normal functionality of let’s say a digital multimeter.








The top left illustration shows how much keys need to be present in their respective holes to light up the led light. When present a switch it set on allowing the internal power source of the lock to travel through the led light.

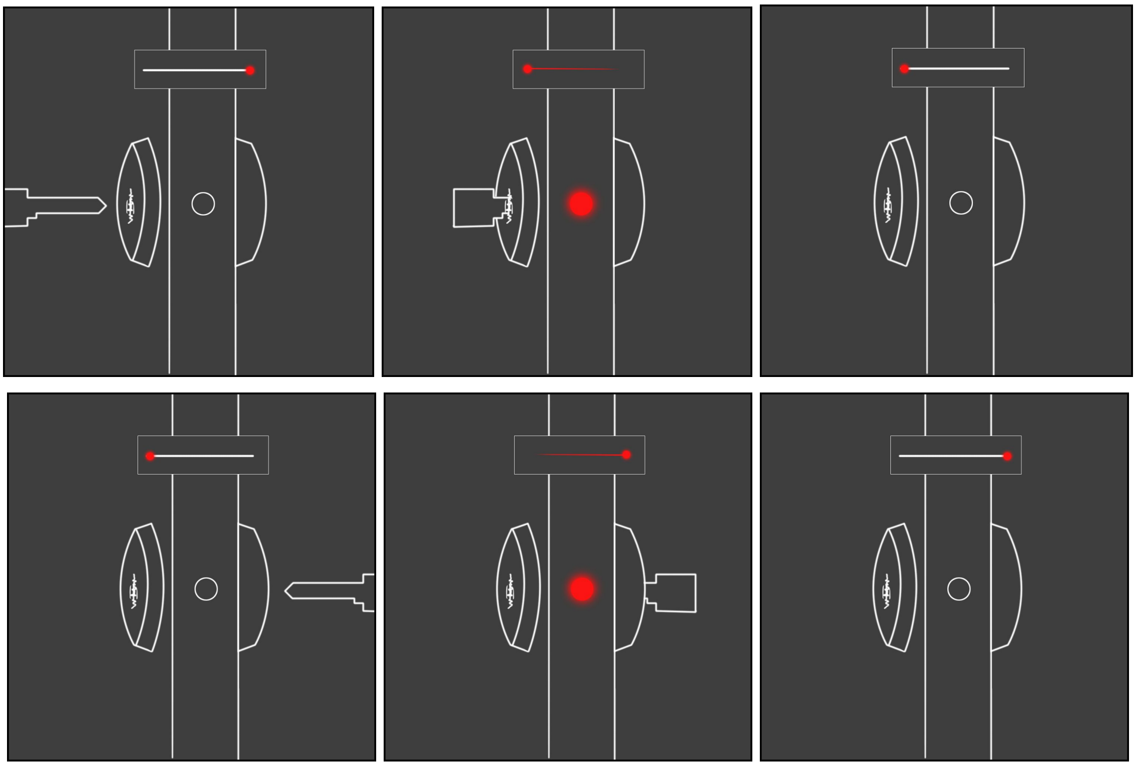
The top right illustration demonstrates what I would call a “magnetic current”. A power source is present in both sides of the lock, but only one can contain electricity at a time. To light up the led, a key is needed for the side opposite of where the electricity is. The key then attracts the other sides power to its side. While traveling through the mechanism, the voltage lights up the led light.

For the led to light up again, a key must be brought into the opposite side than originally used.

The bottom illustration represents a led lighting up when a superior voltage is introduced. This requires two keys, each of which having their own source of electricity. When presented in the lock, simultaneously, the led representing the keyhole that has the most power will light up.

To get into more detail about the top right illustration…

- Illustration 1 - the charge is on the right side, therefore a key must enter on the right side to attract the charge.
- Illustration 2 - The key enters the hole thus attracting the charge to the left side. While in movement, the charge activates the led shortly.
- Illustration 3 - The charge is now on the left side, and in “neutral” mode.
- Illustration 4 to 6 - These panels show the exact same process as 1 to 3, but on the right side.



- Note -

If the key is inserted on the side where the charge is, the led will not light up