Analog electrical button

Materials with high resistance

1..Conductive copper tape

2. Conductive thread

Non conductive

Foam

Fabric glue

3. Zipper

4. Hook clasp

5. Snap presion button

1

2

3

4

5

Required Materials

Conductive wire (copper or conductive sewing thread)

Two metal contacts (can be clips, pins, or metal sheets)

A non-conductive base (plastic or cardboard)

Adhesive tape or glue

Multimeter (optional, for testing)

Power supply or battery (for the circuit)

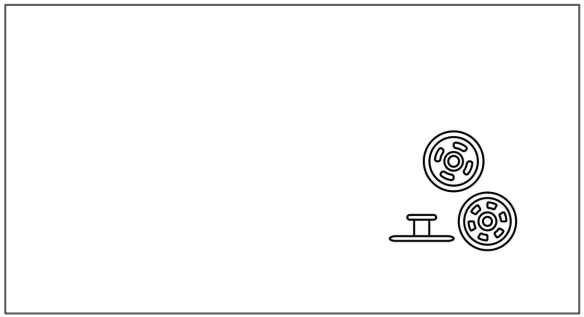
Manufacturing Process

Prepare the Base:

Take the non-conductive base and cut a piece to an appropriate size for your button. Make sure it is sturdy enough to support the spring and contacts.

Install the Metal Contacts:

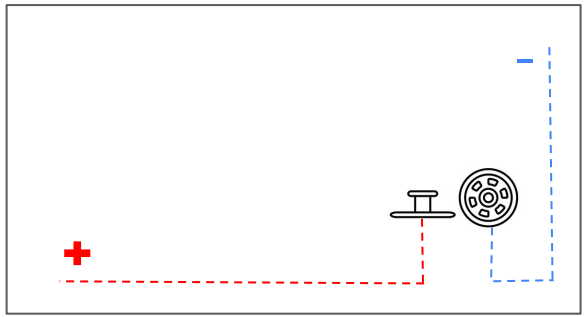
Place the two metal contacts on the base. They should be separated by a small distance so that they do not touch each other when the button is not pressed.



Connect the Conductive Wire:

Cut a piece of conductive wire and connect it to one of the metal contacts. Make sure the connection is solid, using adhesive tape or soldering if necessary.

Do the same with another piece of conductive wire on the second metal contact.



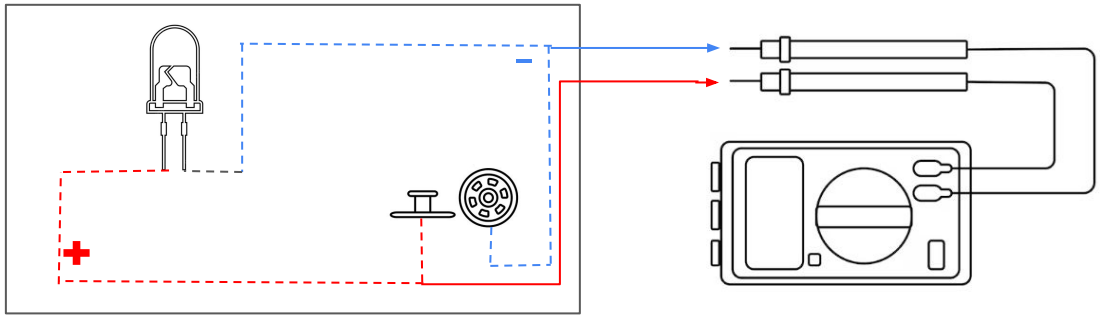
Test the Circuit:

Connect the conductive wires to a power supply or battery, making sure the circuit is complete.

Use a multimeter to check for continuity in the circuit when the button is pressed.

Finalize the Assembly:

If the button works correctly, ensure all components are secure. You may add a cover or frame to protect the button and its connections.



Final Considerations

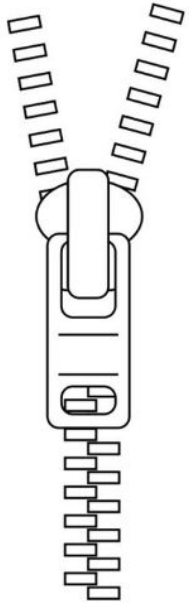
Make sure all components are well insulated where necessary to avoid short circuits.

You can customize the button with different colors or materials according to your preferences.

Here’s the process for creating an analog electrical button using a **zipper** to activate or deactivate a circuit with conductive thread:

Required Materials

1. **Zipper** with metal teeth
2. **Conductive thread** (such as copper wire or conductive sewing thread)
3. **Two small metal pieces** (clips, pins, or any other metallic contacts)
4. **Non-conductive base** (cardboard, plastic, or any insulating material)
5. **Adhesive tape or glue**
6. **Multimeter** (optional, for testing)
7. **Power supply or battery** (for the circuit)



Prepare the Base:

Cut a piece of non-conductive material that will serve as the support for the zipper and the contacts. This could be a strip of sturdy cardboard or plastic.

Install the Zipper:

Place the zipper on the base so that the metal teeth are exposed. Make sure the zipper is firmly attached to the base to prevent movement when it's being activated.

Connect Conductive Thread to the Zipper Teeth:

Select two points on the zipper: one where the slider (the moving part) starts and another where it ends. These points will be your electrical contacts.

Take conductive thread and connect it to one of the metal teeth at the top of the zipper, securing it well with adhesive tape or conductive glue. This will serve as the first contact.

Repeat the process at the bottom of the zipper with another piece of conductive thread for the second contact.

Integrate the Metal Contacts:

- If the zipper doesn't consistently make contact as it slides, you can use two small metal pieces (clips or pins) placed at the ends of the zipper. When the slider reaches these points, it will close the circuit.
- Attach these metal contacts to the base, aligned with the points where the zipper's slider will touch at the start or end.

Zipper Functionality:

- As you move the zipper's slider up or down, the metal teeth will make contact with the conductive threads. This will allow the circuit to be opened or closed, depending on the slider's position.
- The slider acts as the switch, closing the circuit when fully zipped and opening it when unzipped.