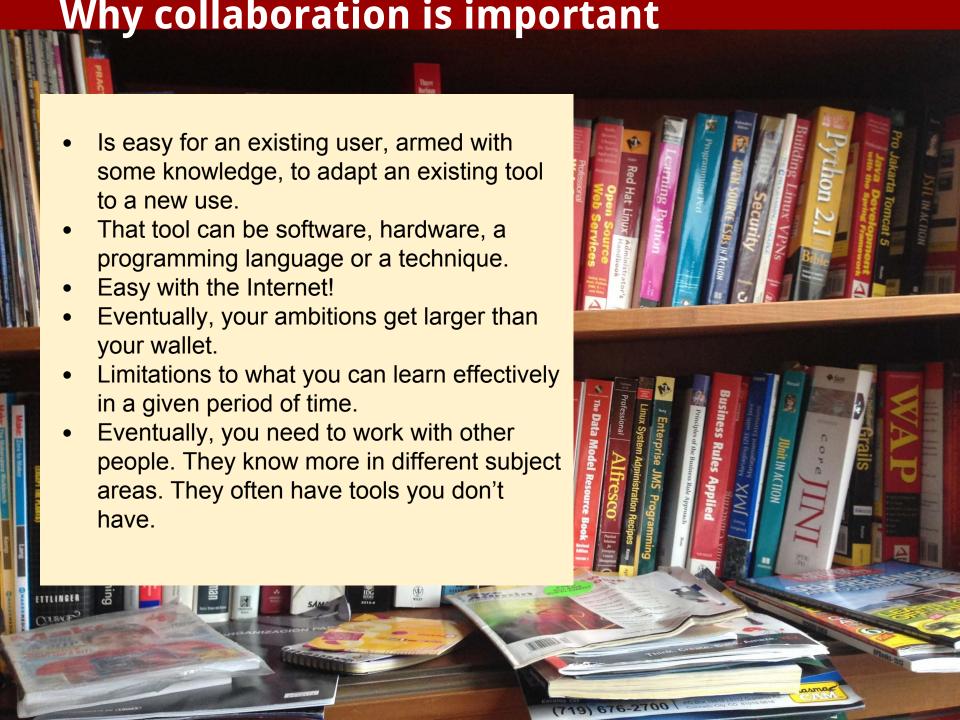


A Birmingham hackerspace ^^ er ^^ makerspace

What is open source?

- Software for which the original source code is made freely available, and may be redistributed and modified.
- Key principle of open-source software development - peer production by bartering and collaboration.
- Over time, through revisions and rewrites, leads to more robust code.
- <u>Richard Stallman</u> started the <u>GNU Project</u> in 1983.
- <u>Linus Torvalds</u> started working on - and sharing the <u>Linux code</u> in 1991.

- 2001 MIT Media Lab students
 <u>Casey Reas</u> and <u>Benjamin Fry</u>
 develop <u>Processing</u>, an open source integrated development environment (IDE) to teach programming to visual artists and designers.
- 2003 While attending the Interaction
 Design Institute Ivrea in Italy,
 Hernando Barragan built on their
 work to develop his electronics
 prototyping IDE, Wiring.
- With instructor <u>Massimo Banzi</u> and others, developed a prototype open source circuit board, the <u>Arduino</u>, as a less expensive alternative to the <u>BASIC Stamp</u> board, used in many student product design assignments.



Places to collaborate

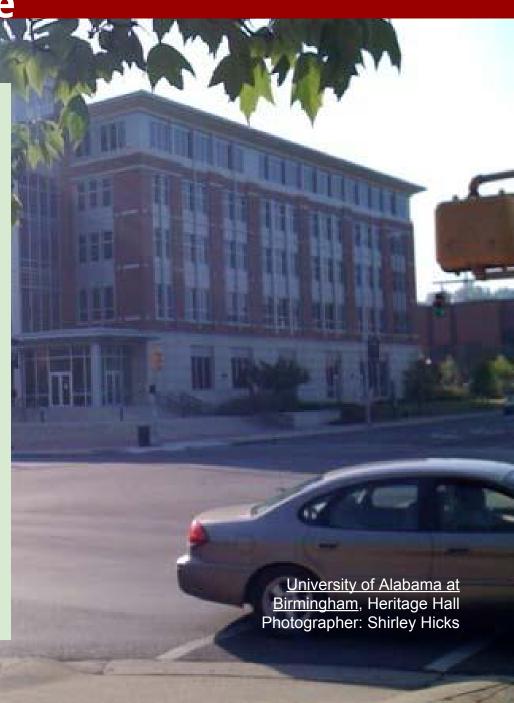
- Universities
- Community colleges
- The workplace

What do you do when you are finished school or your project doesn't fit in these places?

- Work at home?
- Work in your garage or a spare room?
- Rent space?

What if your project isn't appropriate for that space?

- Don't do the project?
- Or do you look for something else... like a hackerspace!

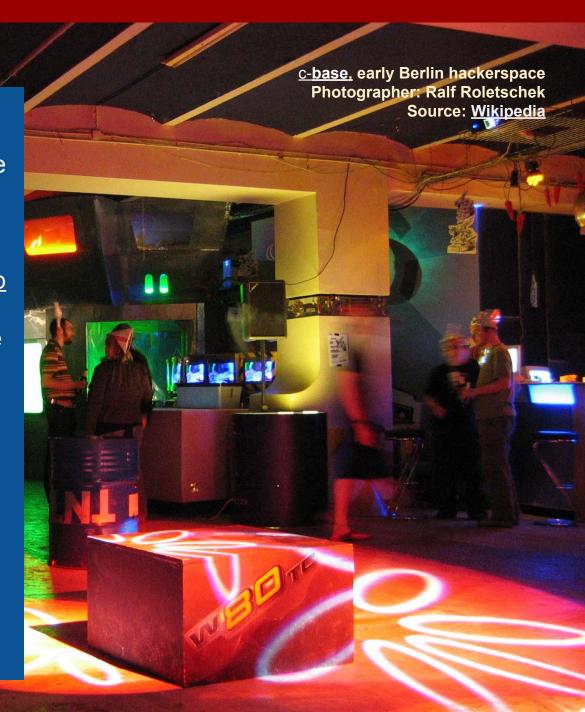




Hacker history

 John Draper figures out how to make long distance calls without paying (phreaking) in the early 1970s.

- Homebrew Computer Club (1975-1986) early experimental forum for the personal computer.
- Berlin's <u>Chaos Computer</u> <u>Club</u>, (1981) first hackerspace. Focused on computer security.
- Berlin's <u>c-base</u> (1995) first independent hackerspace.



Hacker history

 Metalab, (2006) in Vienna, Austria, worked out the financial model that enabled the rapid spread of freestanding hackerspaces.

- <u>TechShop</u> (2006) first commercial hackerspace with a focus on making shared tools available.
- NYC Resistor, (2007) was the first North American hackerspace.
- <u>Freeside Atlanta</u> (2009) early southeastern hackerspace.



What is happening today Lessons learned regarding: hackerspace launches business models space organization product launches product marketing are being documented and propagated via Make magazine, research papers and business media. Hackerspace model **Lagos Maker Faire 2012:** spreading to Asia and Africa. Four girls, ages 14 and 15, Many more **Maker Faires** developed a urine-powered enerator. An electrolytic cell Model being applied to other separates out the hydrogen, activities requiring which is then purified and workshops and skilled labor. pushed into the generator. One liter of urine produces electricity for six hours. Photographer: Erik Hersman

Why are hackerspaces important?

- Good places to meet other people with similar interests in technology.
- Idea generation and inspiration through group interaction.
- Access to advanced tools for a modest cost.
- Learn new and/or more efficient fabrication methods and skill techniques.
- Access to people with specialized skill sets.
- Lowers the costs of working out prototypes.
- For many tech freelancers, sole proprietors and entrepreneurs starting out, also serves as dedicated work and office space.
- A turn-key pre-launch platform to launch new products whether through crowdfunding or small scale market analysis.

Other types of shared spaces **Incubators** - **Innovation Depot** Coworking - SocialVenture Makerspaces - Red Mountain Makers Commercial - TechShop Birmingham's Innovation Depot <u>Fablabs</u> **Photo - Shirley Hicks** Repair cafes

Why is this important to Birmingham?

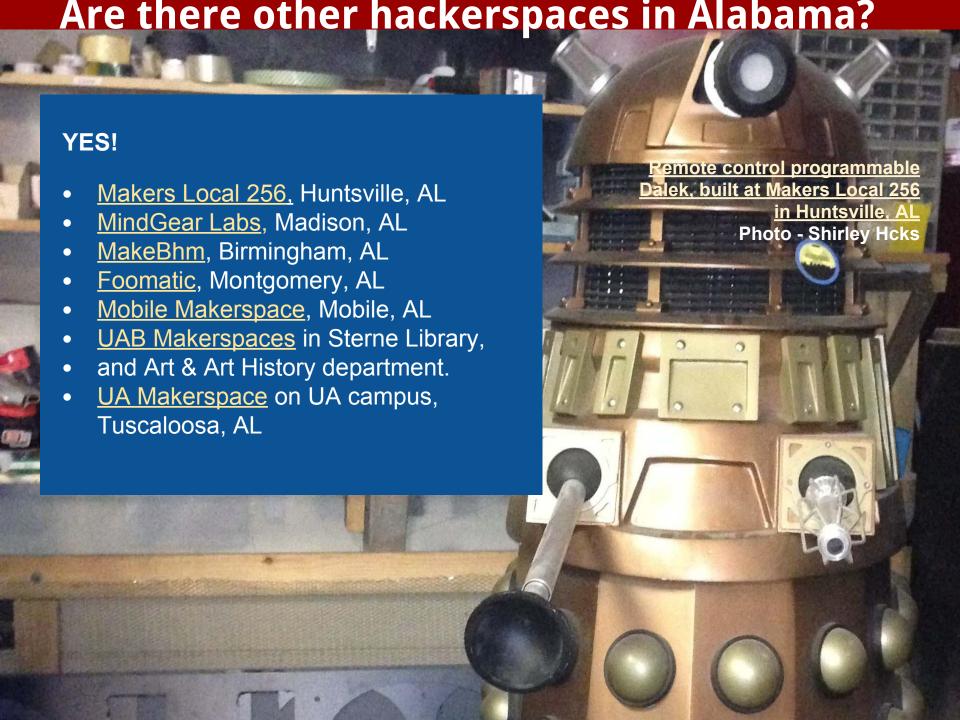
- Provides affordable workshop space and equipment to those who can't access facilities through work or school.
- Opportunity for individuals to develop in-demand skill sets, enhancing employability.
- Pooled knowledge and peer-led education along with specific project focus makes it easier to push past roadblocks.
- Collaborative atmosphere makes it easier to "adapt" current hardware and software to new uses.
- "New Uses" == potential new businesses!

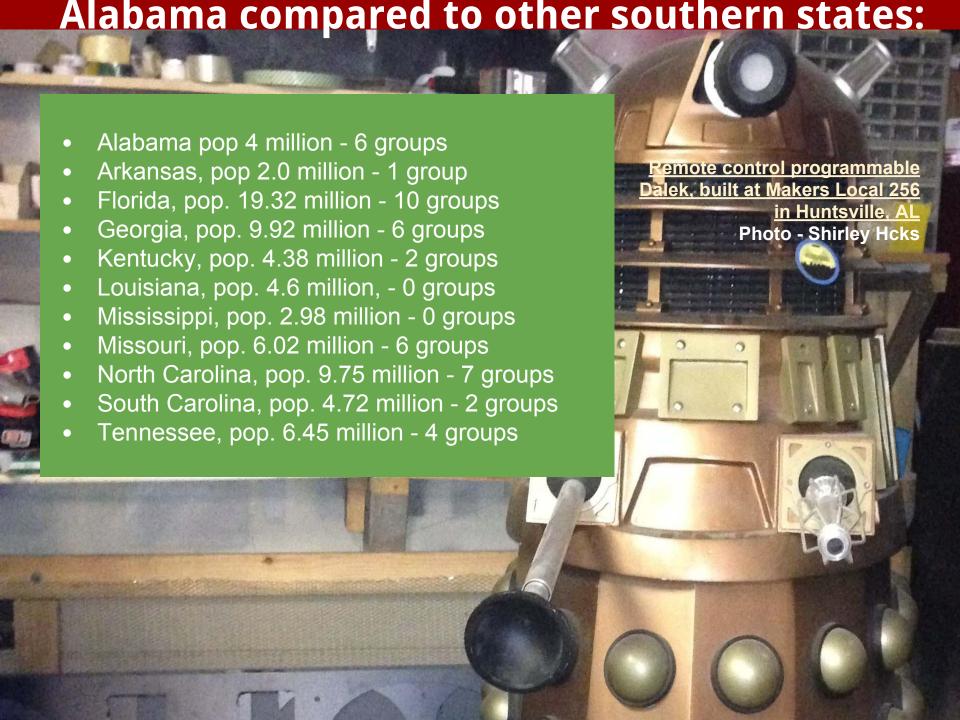


Red Mountain Makers Timeline

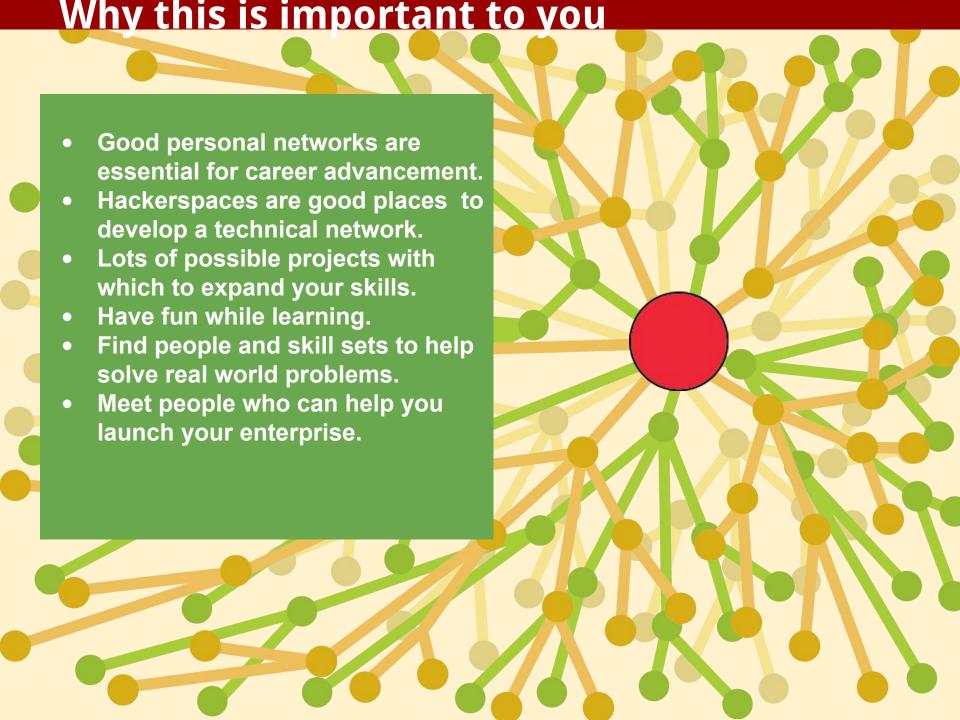
- First meeting at the Urban Standard coffee house - March 2012.
- While incorporating as a non-profit, met at members' homes & the Bottletree Cafe.
- Built spud guns, did some workshops, worked with Arduino boards.
- Started space search June 2013.
- Found a suitable space by August.
- October 2013 moved the workshop in and started renovating.
- November started the LED brick matrix project shown here.
- Shape, Computer and Fiber labs complete - Circuit, Metal and Ceramics under construction.
- Held first classes fall 2015.















@Woodrow Hall, 5502 1st Avenue N.

- Workshop, with tools
 - CNC cutter
 - Metal lathe
- 3D printer
- Circuits Lab (electronics)
- NEW! Fiber Lab
- NEW! Computer Lab
- **NEW!** Member on-site storage
- Technical library
- High speed wifi & internet
- Meeting & work room
- Office facilities

Within next 3-4 months:

Paint room

www.redmountainmakers.org

Meetup.com: Red Mountain Makers

Facebook: Red Mountain Makers

Twitter: RedMountainMake

Additional resources

- <u>hackerspaces.org</u>, a wiki focused on hackerspace organization and best practices.
- Arduino
- Rasberry Pi
- Make magazine: http://makezine.com/.
- Birmingham tech groups
- Red Mountain Makers: <u>www.</u> redmountainmakers.org
- Red Mountain Makers wiki: wiki. redmountainmakers.org.

Media coverage

The Rise of the Hacker Space,
 NY Times, May 1, 2013



The Red Mountain Makers space Photo taken by Shirley Hicks