

TENET

# TENET

A food simulator

I see with my **E**yes

I hear with my **E**ars

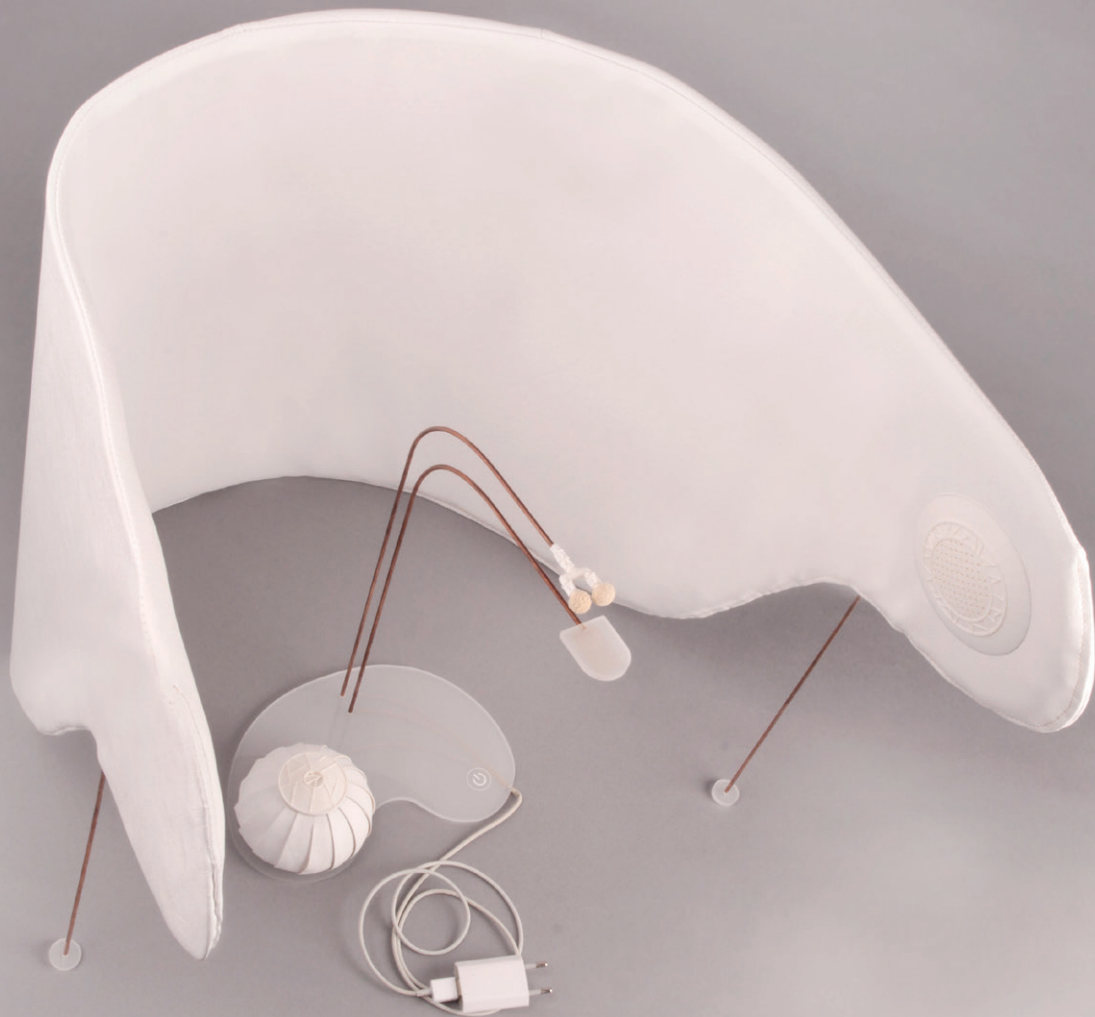
I taste with my **T**ongue

I smell with my **N**ose

I touch with my fingers and my **T**oes

**Unknown**

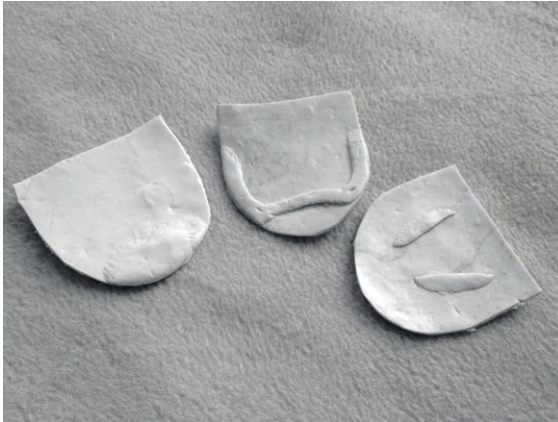
Tenet ['tɛnɪt or 'tiːnɪt] - n.- any principle, doctrine, dogma, esp.  
one held as true by members of a profession, group, or movement.



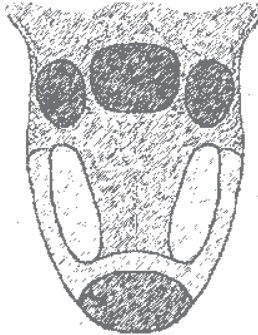
In a world where the desire to eat is caused not so much by physiological (heterotrophic) needs, but more by the spreading fetish force of advertisings, smells from the streets and the habit of spending leisure time around the table - hunger is more of a psychological dependence.

Therefore, mostly a man to be satisfied would not need to eat - he needs nothing more than the emotions and feelings that we receive from food and it's rituals. All this pleasure and understanding depends on our mechanisms of perception with the traditional classification of the five senses: sight, smell, taste, touch, and hearing. Each of the five senses consist of interactions between organs with specialized cellular structures that have receptors for specific stimuli. These cells have links to the nervous system and thus to the brain - hypothalamus.

So, a restraint on physical hunger sometimes depends on the accurate impacts of certain receptors (blind the sight - to concentrate on a "food", provide the right smell, stimulate a bitter, sour, sweet or salt tongue area, put the proper music and stimulate the hand's spot connected to the hypothalamus) and in consequence, with food simulation we avoid ingesting extra calories, chemicals and the possibility of obesity still retaining the very personal and so pleasurable experience of food.



# TONGUE



■ BITTER

□ SOUR

▨ SALTY

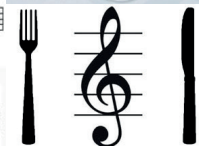
▩ SWEET

Tongue - is a muscular hydrostat on the floors of the mouths of most vertebrates which manipulates food for mastication. It is the primary organ of taste (gustation), as much of the upper surface of the tongue is covered in papillae and taste buds. It is sensitive and kept moist by saliva, and is richly supplied with nerves and blood vessels. Every part of the tongue includes receptors for every basic taste.

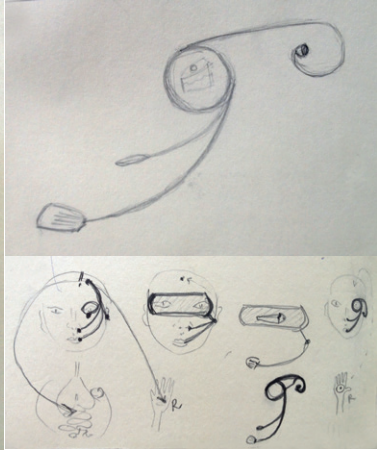
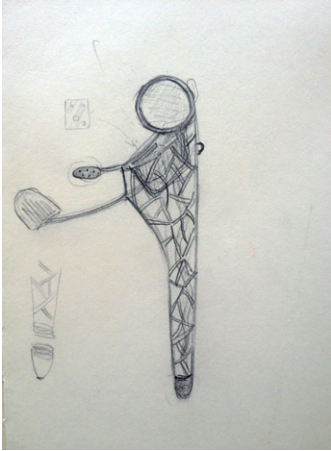
The tongue map or taste map is the tongue separation for different sections which exclusively responsible for different basic tastes.

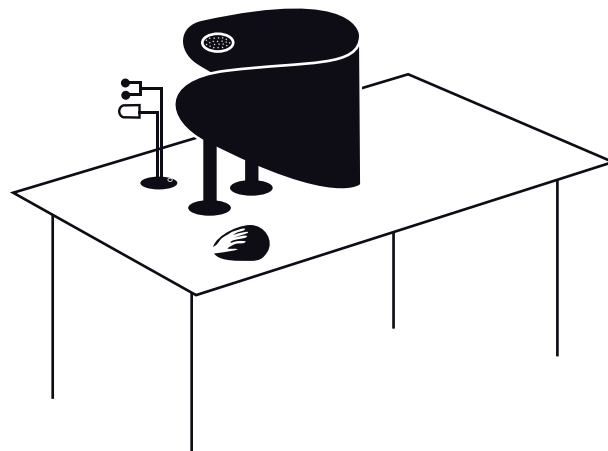
(The theory behind this map originated from a paper written by Harvard psychologist Edwin G. Boring, which was a translation of a German paper, *Zur Psychophysik des Geschmackssinnes*, 1901. The representation of data in the former paper suggested that each part of the tongue tastes exactly one basic taste.)





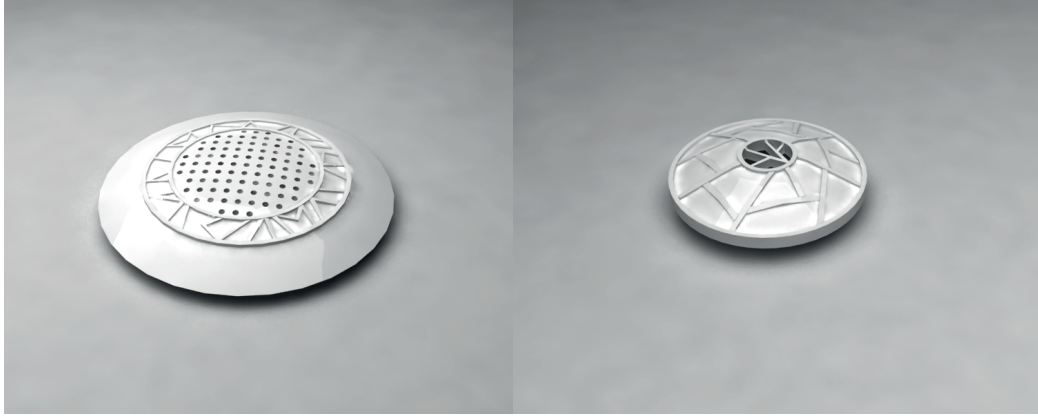




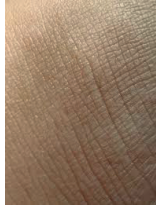








# SKIN



The skin - is the organ used by the body for touching and it is the largest sensory organ of the body containing more than 4 million sensory receptors. These receptors can detect touch, pain, pressure, and temperature. Throughout the skin, a man have all four of these receptors interspersed. It contains various types of specialized nerve cells responsible for the sense of touch. Skin receptors generate an impulse when activated, which is carried to the spinal cord and then to the brain.

The skin is a defender, barrier, regulator, breather, synthesizer, healer, adaptor and feeler. It consists of four distinct layers: the epidermis, the basement membrane zone, the dermis and the subcutaneous layer. It is a delicate and resilient organ that constantly renews itself and contain many structures and specialized cells, which are interesting pattern by themselves.





# EAR

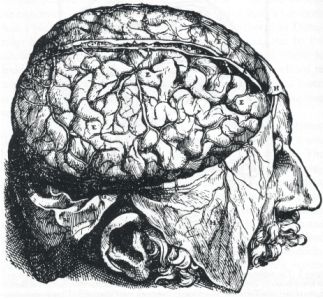


Ear is the organ of hearing. The outer ear protrudes away from the head and is shaped like a cup to direct sounds toward the tympanic membrane, which transmits vibrations to the inner ear through a series of small bones in the middle ear called the malleus, incus and stapes. The inner ear, or cochlea, is a spiral-shaped chamber covered internally by nerve fibers that react to the vibrations and transmit impulses to the brain via the auditory nerve. The brain combines the input of our two ears to determine the direction and distance of sounds.

The research project, led by Mariano Sigman (physicist), Bruno Mesz (pianist and mathematician) and Marcos Trevisan, has the objective of investigating the relation between music and other aspects of semantics and sensory perception. In this first phase, they investigated a narrow and self-contained domain of semantics and sensation: taste words, here the example is a variation on a melody by Debussy, renamed *Sons Parfum Air Soir*.







# HYPOPHYSIS

Hypothalamus (a part of the interbrain) controls the involuntary nervous system, which manages the balance of energy, heat and water in the body.

Hypophysis - is an endocrine gland about the size of a pea and a protrusion off the bottom of the hypothalamus. It within the brain are associated with numerous metabolic processes regarding growth of the body, as well as regulating body temperature, heart beat, sleep, hunger and thirst.

The study, published in Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1993, found that hand reflexology (or a massage of specific zones) helps to regulate different body's process depends which organ you stimulate. There is a specific bottom on hands connecting with the hypophysis.



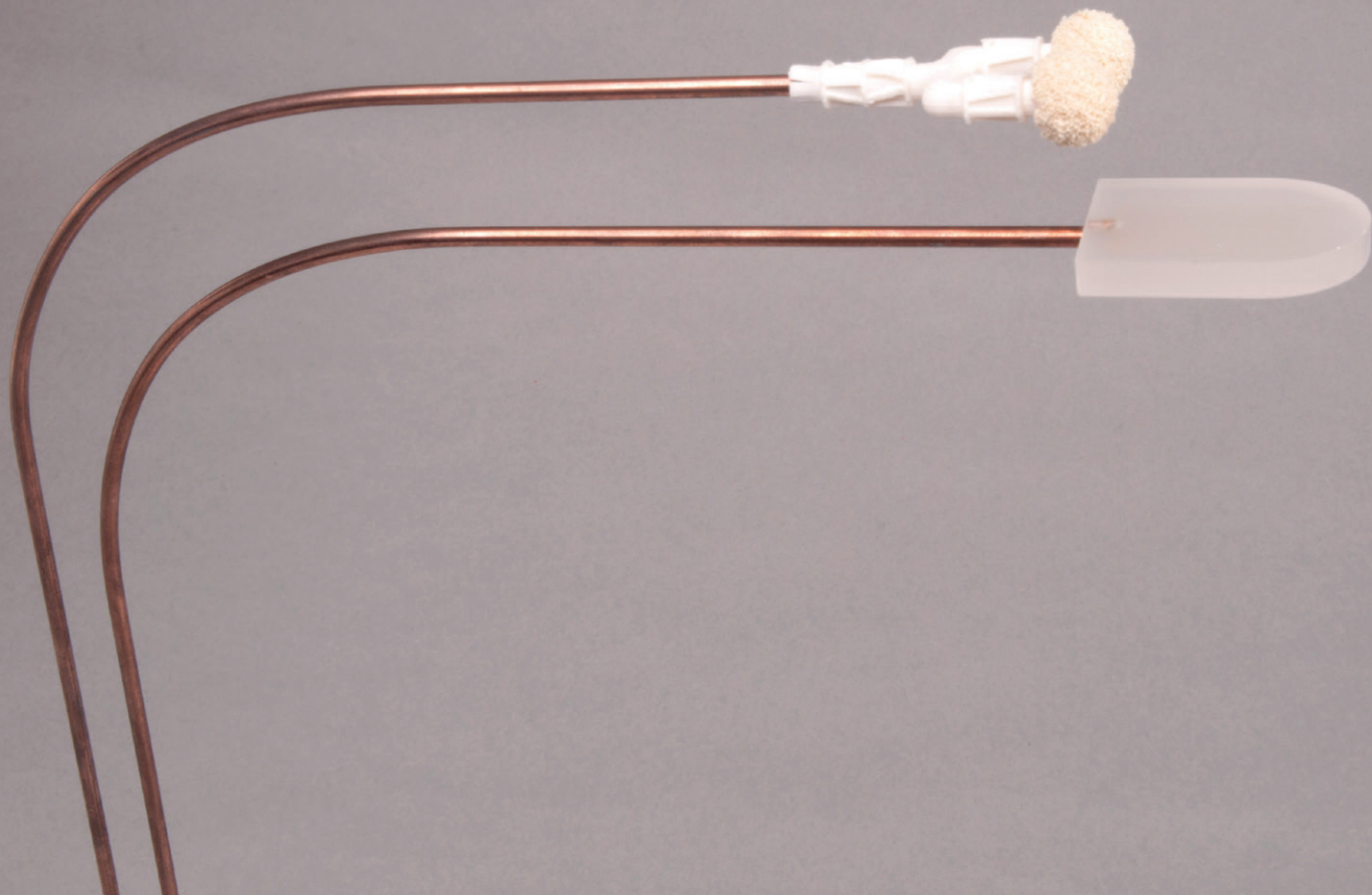
# EYE



Eye is the organ of vision. It has a complex structure consisting of a transparent lens that focuses light on the retina. The retina is covered with two basic types of light-sensitive cells- rods and cones. The cone cells are sensitive to color and are located in the part of the retina called the fovea, where the light is focused by the lens. The rod cells are not sensitive to color, but have greater sensitivity to light than the cone cells. The eye is connected to the brain through the optic nerve. The point of this connection is called the "blind spot" because it is insensitive to light. Experiments have shown that the back of the brain maps the visual input from the eyes.

White is color at its most complete and pure, the color of perfection. The color meaning of white is purity, innocence, wholeness and completion. It isn't stimulating to the senses, it opens the way for the creation of anything the mind can conceive.





# NOSE&TONGUE



Nose -The cavity of the nose is lined with mucous membranes that have smell receptors connected to the olfactory nerve. The smells themselves consist of vapors of various substances. The smell receptors interact with the molecules of these vapors and transmit the sensations to the brains. The smell receptors are sensitive to seven types of sensations that can be characterized as camphor, musk, flower, mint, ether, acrid, or putrid. Here, scent is released through the fine tubes towards the round sponges attached to the metal structure.

Tongue - It is the primary organ of taste (gustation), as much of the upper surface of the tongue is covered in papillae and taste buds. It is sensitive and kept moist by saliva, and is richly supplied with nerves and blood vessels. Every part of the tongue includes receptors for every basic taste. Here the tongue is stimulated by low electric impulses, based on a device developed for enabling visualization of shapes through the same stimulation in blind individuals.



*"Nothing can cure hunger but the senses" - we could say as to paraphrase Oscar Wilde in his famous quote in The Picture of Dorian Gray: "Nothing can cure the soul but the senses, just as nothing can cure the senses but the soul."*