Science and Technology Studies (STS) is interdisciplinary and concerned with showing in various ways how it is that science and technology are social. Within STS, lab studies literature has made some very important contributions by showing how lab members construct scientific knowledge, and by showing the co-construction of science and scientists. But other important questions have been neglected such as what are the conditions of possibility in which lab work is embedded? And how do lab members draw on resources from outside the lab? This study has been an effort to sketch out some answers to these questions. In terms of conditions of possibility, I have shown that lab members can rely on more than resources like machines, lab leaders, articles, and knowledge about these things to construct the realities of their lives. They also draw on a number of discursive resources, including the body, spirituality, business, and the national to do what they recognize as robotic vision engineering. Discursive resources are culturally intelligible and prototypical storylines and clusters of categories available to us to construct our experiences as meaningful (Chase 1995; Foley and Faircloth 2003; Holstein and Gubrium 2000). And these discursive resources function in different ways in the lab. They can be used to explain behavior and events, assign motives to lab members, to tell atrocity stories, to construct contexts, and to discount particular kinds of knowledge about lab members.