5. Thus, the case-studies are revisited with a focus on the significance of the 'the good working day'. Here the many interruptions, unpredictability and pressurized responsibility, the attempts to make the day run according to plan often get the upper hand of trying out new directions, which is amplified if there are no prospects of professional recognition. Some new elements in the document. Also, the text is multiple in the sense that it can be found in an increasing number of versions and copies distributed across all the participating organizations. Thus, in addition to the work done on the wording and composition of the text, the case deals with the important logistical task of timing and coordinating the co-produced texts. After the case-studies in chapter 4, the second point mentioned above is attended to in more detail. Thus, as a contribution to current debates on work-related psychological strain in jobs with high levels of autonomy, chapter 5 inquires into the psychosocial work environment of the engineers. Building on interviews with a selection of sixteen employees a theory of the good (and bad) working day is presented. A typical working day has frequent interruptions, unexpected changes and other disturbances, and an important characteristic of the good working day is that it runs (at least roughly) according to plan. Besides this ‘running according to plan’, ‘professional recognition’ and work on ‘improved solutions’ are emphasized as opposed to criticism and routine- or administrative work. In sum, when work on improved solutions runs according to plan and gets appreciated, it is a good day. Chapter 6 combines the interests of chapter 4 and 5. Thus, the case-studies are revisited with a focus on the significance of the ‘the good working day’. Here the many facilitating and impeding aspects delineated in chapter 4 are supplemented by the following main point: Innovative endeavours provide opportunities to work with improved solutions. However, given working days characterized by interruptions, unpredictability and pressurized responsibility, the attempts to make the day run according to plan often get the upper hand of trying out new directions, which is amplified if there are no prospects of professional recognition. Some of the primary empirical contributions come out of the combined interest in innovation processes and the psychosocial work environment. Similarly the primary theoretical point that the thesis makes relates to the meeting between ANT and work health psychology. In recent years, the latter has struggled with the paradox that ‘healthy work can be unhealthy’. The problem can be traced to a certain way of construing the importance of autonomy at work. The mantra about providing more freedom of choice for the worker loosens its relevance when it comes to ‘the self-managed knowledge worker’. In ANT these issues have recently been discussed using the metaphor of marionettes. In those terms it is a matter of being well attached, rather than cutting the strings to a puppeteer. This use of the metaphor constructively displaces a utopian, modernist dream of an ‘emancipated subject’. However, it gets connected to an externalist principle saying that a ‘human inside’ should always be thought of as made from the elements of ‘an outside’. This externalist principle ultimately cancels the effects of body and mind, e.g. stress as related to something bodily and/or mental. In stead of such a posthumanist stance the thesis suggests and exemplifies a “non-humanist” ANT-approach that does not exclude a human inside before due process but is prepared to include for instance headaches and thoughts on a par with any other elements of significance.