a. All the parts are arranged where they all have specific functions. All the parts are assembled in the camera, close to the other parts that will all work together in order to fulfill a function. As seen in the photo on the next page (where the parts are grouped), the parts for specific functions are grouped so they can fulfill the function, such as providing the flash. It is imagined that the camera works as a whole, having each part, in a group, work all together to take the picture. First the flash charge is initiated by the press of a button. Once the button is pushed, it completes the circuit to have the battery charge the capacitor,
which ultimately gives the lightbulb energy for the flash. While that is happening, the user can rotate the “film-rotator” which advances the film a slot, allowing an image to be captured. After the flash is ready to go, and the film has been advanced, the user then looks through the view finder, and finds the image they want a picture of. The user then press the button that then opens the shutter, and allows light to come into the lens, allowing the picture to be “put” on to the film, to be saved an retrieved at a later time.

c. The materials used for the parts include plastic, metal, thin sheet metal, springs, electronic pieces, and film. There also was plastic and cardboard used for the packaging. There was also batteries included in the camera in order to charge the flash. The disassembly of the camera included using a screw driver in order to pry the side tabs and begin to take the inside components out, in order to find the essential, “beginning” pieces.

d.

Color Code:

Magenta= Packaging
Red= Flash/Electronic
e. So in the “Kodak FunSaver,” many of the parts are reused and recycled to be able to perform in new cameras. There are two main objects that are not reused or recycled, and those are the film and the batteries. The batteries will have been used, and the film will also be used, so it is obvious they would not be put into a new camera. The outer shell can be melted down and recycled to form the new outer shell of a new camera. All the internal parts are able to be reused in the new camera, if they are not damaged.

f.

**Picking an Aspect: The Outer Shell**

The outer shell is probably one of the last things to be added to the camera in the life cycle. The outer shell is what protects the camera and what holds everything together, in order to have the camera function as a whole. The shell is most likely melted down, and re-molded in order to make a new shell for a new camera. The shell is made out of plastic, and is molded to make it easy to hold and to have a pretty decent level of protection for the inner parts of the camera. Our suggested redesign of the shell is
to have the shell even more molded to a person’s hand, in order to make it more appealing to the customer. Then, we also believe that the plastic should be a more durable plastic. This would ultimately have the camera last longer, or be able to have the reused, instead of being recycled. This will cut down on the number of new shells that would need to be made for the new cameras. We believe this redesign would make it more appealing for the consumer and the company.