Identify Functional Components:

Primary Functions:

The Kodak single use camera we analyzed had three main components that we classified as primary parts. The first being the lens. The lens allowed the camera to properly form the image to be transferred to the film. The next primary part was the shutter. The shutter is what causes the image transfer. The shutter opens when the trigger is squeezed. The light that is allowed in by the opening of the shutter transfers the image of light onto the film. This works because except for when the shutter is open, the inside of the camera is completely dark. This leads to the last primary part, the film. The film is what records the images. As mentioned, when the shutter opens, the light causes the image to transfer to the film located directly behind the shutter.

Secondary Functions:

The Kodak single use camera had many more parts that are classified as secondary functions. The viewfinder was the first secondary part. The viewfinder allows the user to focus the camera to the image they desire. The film counter serves as a means of keeping track of how many images there are on film. The electronic flash allows the user to utilize the camera at all lights. The energy cell provides the power needed to provide the camera with the ability to have a flash. The last and maybe the most important part is the camera shell. The shell provides housing for all other functions and is a necessity to keeping out the light. Without the shell the film would be ruined.

Materials Used for Parts:

The Kodak utilized mostly plastic in the design of its camera. There were some metal components in the camera, but metal was only used where plastic couldn’t be. For example, the energy cell and circuit board was composed of metal.

Assembly and Disassembly:

The assembly and disassembly of the Kodak single use camera was a very simple process. It came apart within minutes and went back together within the same time. The design was very simple and easy to follow.

Parts:

Reused Parts:

In 1990 Kodak started a recycling program that would allow the components of their cameras to be reused and recycled. The components of the cameras are reused until they no longer meet the specifications of Kodak. When this occurs, the components are melted down and then reformed into new products that will be used in other cameras. Metal components are typically reused up to about twelve times. The plastic components can be reused up to about ten times. The batteries can supply enough energy for roughly 300 flashes. This allows the cameras to be used for approximately twelve uses before they are dead. As mentioned, the parts are reused until they no longer meet the requirements set by Kodak. With this in mind, some parts go longer than the ten to twelve previously mentioned.
Push flash button.

Clear film is positioned behind shutter.

Batteries provide the charge for the light bulb.

Once red light is on, the flash is operational.

Wind picture count gear.

Push shutter button.

Shutter opens allowing light to pass through.

Bulb flashes.

Picture transferred to film via light transfer.

Picture processed from film through a chemical reaction.