A) **Viewfinder**: The viewfinder consists of two plastic lenses a channel between them that provides a clear view of the photo that will be taken.

**Film Transport and counter mechanism**: A system of gears that moves the used film across the back of the camera to expose the new film for the next picture. The counter is another gear that keeps track of the amount of pictures on the camera.

**Electronic flash**: The circuit board inside the camera that stores electricity in a capacitor which emits a charge after being primed with the button on the outside of the camera.

**Energy cell**: The battery that stores the energy used for the flash of the camera.

**Outer shell and internal frame**: The plastic that encases and houses all of the components of the camera in a small and compact fashion.

B) The parts of the camera are all stored in the plastic shell and frame. The viewfinder is located towards the top of the camera, the film stretches across the back interior, the lens is located at the front directly in front of the film, the circuitry is placed next to the lens, and the film transport gear is above the unexposed film.

The first step in camera operation is winding the film transport gear in order to expose new film for the picture. If needed, the flash is primed by holding the button on the front of the camera until a red light is exposed. The button on the top of the camera is pressed to rapidly open and close the shutter, which prints an image onto the film. The process is repeated for each new picture.

C) The material used for the components of the camera mainly consist of plastics and a small amount of metal. The metal comes from the small screws that hold the lens and circuit board in place as well as the springs. The outer shell is held together by tabs that snap together for a firm build. Many of the components are designed to securely fit in the shell without the use of screws or other fasteners to hold them in place. This makes the assembly and disassembly process fast and easy without the use of many tools. The packaging that the camera is initially encased in when the consumer purchases the product is made from a combination of plastic and metal. The camera was boxed in by a tight cardboard rectangle.
Plastic parts of the camera are typically reused about 10 times. Metal parts generally last longer and can be reused around 12 times. Kodak ships parts that can no longer be reused to other companies so they may be recycled or used elsewhere. Batteries cannot be reused and on Kodak’s product website, they state that batteries are cleanly disposed of.