

## **Parts and Functions**

- A) Outer Housing- It encases internal parts, protects the parts from the external impact.
- B) Inner Housing- It organizes internal components and keep the components together.
- C) Film- The picture is taken when the film is exposed. The cartridge keeps exposed film until the film goes to the studio to print.
- D) Lens Assembly- A plastic house holds a lens and lets the lens focus image clearly.
- E) Viewfinder- allows user to see how image is focused.
- F) Shutter Assembly- allows light in and film to be exposed.
- G) Film Transport- turns the cartridge and advances unexposed film. Frame counter shows number of available film.
- H) Flash and AA Energy Cell- charges and operates the flash.
- I) Metal Wrapping- protects the camera (especially film) from radiation.

## **Materials used**

**The frame and cover** - The camera's frame and cover is made of a polycarbonate compound. This material is used due to its ability to be weather (temperature) resistant and its high durability. The polycarbonate is composed of 10% to 20% glass fibers that help make it shock resistant and lightweight

**Shutter and film system** - Each piece in the shutter is made with the same polycarbonate compound as the base, however there are some extra electrical parts in the inner workings since these parts have more functions than the case. Due to their need to function correctly pieces are made with precision up to 1/60 of an inch.

**Viewfinder and Lens** - The lense is made up mostly of glass, plastic, and glass plastic combinations. They all contain retinals that help light the screen up and allow the photographer to successfully take pictures. There are also numerous mirrors in the viewfinder and lenses in order to as closely as possible perfect the reflection properties.

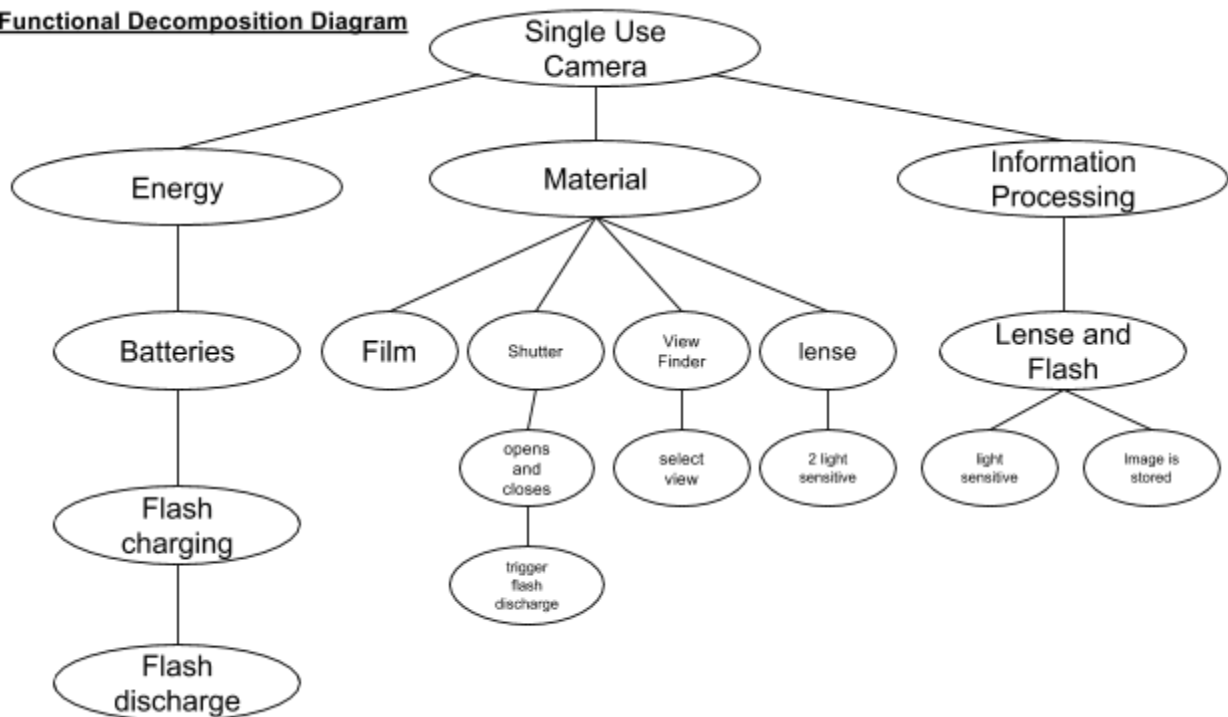


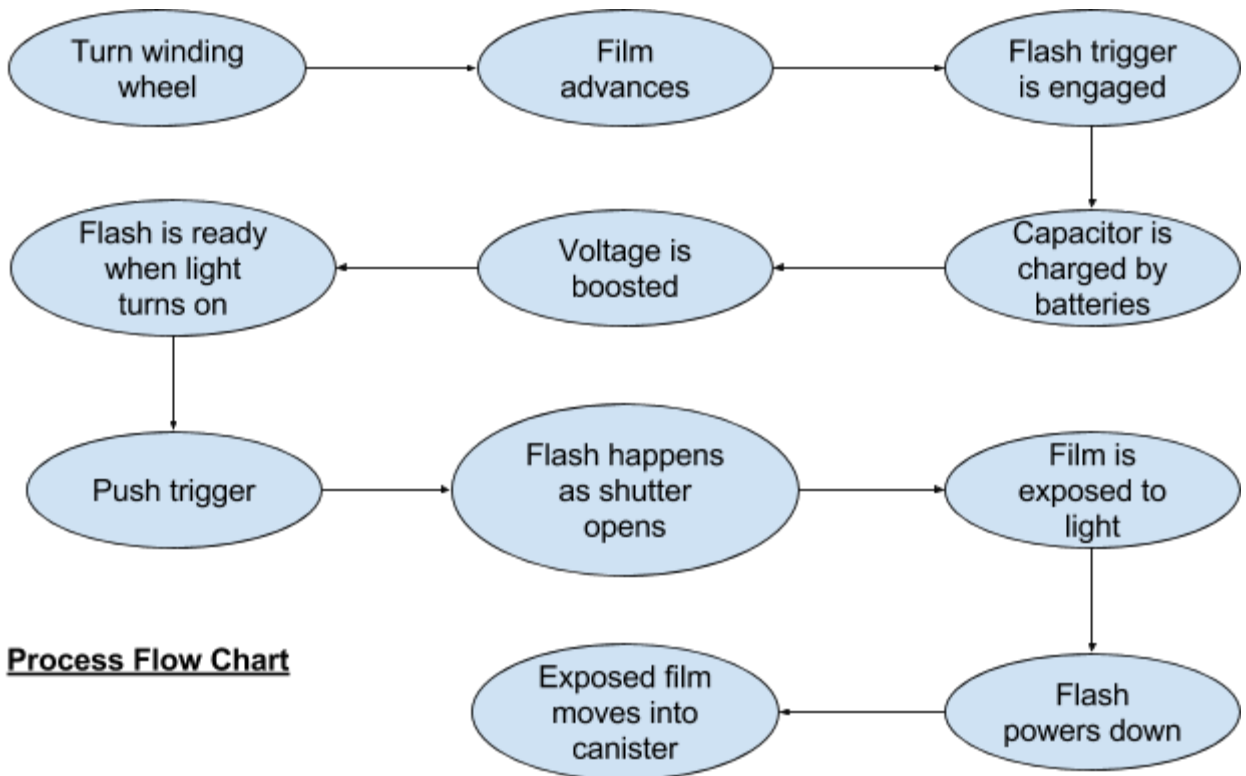
- A) Outer Housing
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- H) Flash and AA Energy Cell
- I) Metal Wrapping

## Reused and recycled parts

After the film is taken away from the camera to print photographs, the camera is sent back to Kodak. The camera is disassembled, and checked if there is any damaged parts. Unharmd parts are reused as much as possible. The circuit board is relatively expensive to produce; reusing the board keeps the cost of a single use camera low. Damaged parts are recycled. Since most parts of the camera such as outer housing are made of plastic, damaged parts are melted down and remolded. New components are made of recycled plastic.

**Functional Decomposition Diagram**





**Process Flow Chart**