Unlike in digital cameras, disposable cameras are meant for single use. In order for the film to be processed, the camera must be disassembled, thus destroying it. It is very difficult to try to put the camera back together after it is taken apart. Though the camera is destroyed, it can be recycled. The plastic is ground and then reused. Most of the camera is in fact plastic; the circuit board, the spring and the lens are basically the only parts not made of plastic. These parts that are in good condition are often times put in new cameras to be reused. Though Kodak does a very good job of recycling the majority of the camera, the packaging the cameras come in are impossible to recycle.

The parts of the camera can be separated into four groups: plastic, film, packaging, electrical components.
Process Flow Diagram:

1. Twist gear with numbers
2. Aim the camera at the desired scene
3. Press the shutter-release button
4. A spring-loaded shutter opens
5. The light coming in from the opening, along with the image, are captured on the film
6. The film is then advanced into a container inside the camera
7. The film is removed from the camera
8. Take camera to developers
9. Repeat process until the film is completely used
10. Parts are either recycled or reused
11. Cameras are created and distributed
12. Cameras are sent to a Kodak sorting center
13. Process is repeated
Functional Decomposition Diagram:

Disposable Camera

- Recyclable
  - Inner film case
  - Melted down and recycled
  - Plastic components
    - Casing
    - Film reel
      - Small components

- Reusable
  - Lenses and flash cover
  - Electrical components
    - Circuit board
    - Battery
    - Springs

- Non-recyclable
  - Packaging

Sources:
http://www.kodak.com/ek nec/PageQuerier.jhtml?pq-path=4213&pq-locale=el_US