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The process of making the camera begins with its design. The designer starts the process by creating an electronic sketch using CAD (computer design) software. The details of the cameras and the inner work are drawn here. During this time, the designer solves camera components: electronics, materials, mechanics and other functions such as how the camera interacts with lenses and other attachments (e.g. flash devices, light meters, etc.). Once completed, it is tested in a computer simulation environment. Here the design is tested with the original concept and marketing goals. If the design is tested, it can be pushed back to prototype production. Prototype and testing Sued camera has been approved for prototyping, the test camera is produced. The purpose of prototyping is to test performance capabilities and prepare the camera for mass production. The camera undergoes a series of tests both in the laboratory and outside the laboratory. Tests consist of general use, special functions and stress tests (hull durability, lifespan, etc.). If the prototype is selected for mass production, the engineering team takes the CAD file used in the design process and begins to develop the necessary tools and processes to build the camera. Here, engineers look at how to make the camera components, how it will be put together, and what (if any) no workforce is required. This process usually helps another piece of software called CAM (computer production). If any other components don't fit into the camera (such as lenses, flash blocks, etc.), a combination of CAD and CAM software can help in the development of hardware to perfectly match the new design. Production While the prototype has been tested and approved, it can be converted into mass production. First, the chassis or body for the camera is created. The material used to create the enclosure is usually a form of polycarbonate plastic that is extremely durable. The body itself is produced through a process known as casting injection. The form is filled with a liquid version of the material and heated until it hardens. Once it is removed from the shell, the edges of the camera are trimmed and smoothed to fit each other evenly. The case is then sent forward in a production sequence, serving as a base for the rest of the components. Next, the shutter assembly and the film transportation system are created. Although this system is mostly mechanical, it uses an electronic chip to check the speed of the film. In addition, the shutter is built using branded materials. Because the speed/accuracy of the shutter determines the quality of the photo, these materials are kept secret. Once the shutter is added, a viewfinder is added. This is where looks into the camera to line up their shot. This part usually consists of glass, plastic, or a combination of the two. Who to who visibility inside the viewfinder, a small reflective mirror is added to increase the light. This supports the photographer's vision when setting up a shot. On traditional cameras, once this part is added, the camera body is sealed and the production is completed. On modern devices, the latest piece of equipment added to the camera is the LCD screen and electronics. This part of the camera is used to display the image of the lens (picture taken), information about the photo (e.g. shutter speed, light settings and frequency). The screen consists of a thin sheet of glass and liquid crystals. A series of LEDs (light-emitting diodes) ignites crystals and shows the image. Once this part is added, the camera is finished. To complete the process, the camera is packed and sent to retail outlets. Updated: 11/13/2018 Computer Hope Element can refer to any of the following: 1. When you link to Hypertext Markup Language, see our definition of html for more information. 2. Items are often used as an acronym for Adobe Photoshop Elements. The item is one part of a large group. For example, in computer programming, an array may contain various elements that can be stored and used individually. For example, in the Perl code below, the @names array contains five items (names) and then uses the front line to say hello to each of the names. Foreach is an array of examples of my @names ('Neil', 'Geoff', 'Nathan', 'Scott', 'Tim'); foreach (@names) - Hello Sprint; In the example above, the following results will be printed on the screen. Hello, Neil Hello Jeff Hello Nathan Hi Scott Hi Tim Display Element, Programming terms Opinions expressed by Entrepreneur Contributors are their own. Words just in time for production can evoke images of huge car assembly lines, but the principles that revolutionized large-scale American manufacturing in the 1970s and 80s are now being applied on a smaller scale across the country. One small business that recently switched to the simple-in-time system is Gamblin Artist Oil Colors, a small oil paint manufacturer in Portland, Ore., owned and operated by the husband and wife team of Martha and Robert Gamblin. Robert Gamblin is an artist who started making and selling oil paint more than 20 years ago, shortly after graduating from the San Francisco Art Institute. He is a rare and lucky man who is able to make a living selling art, says Robert. There was a need for someone in this business to make paint with the artist in mind. With a humble beginning in Robert's garage, producing only three colors of paint, Gamblin artist Oil Colors now sells 87 colors of oil paint throughout the United Kingdom and abroad, has 20 employees, and owns its own manufacturing plant. Paints cost from \$7 to \$20 per tube. The Gamblins refused to report the gross The company grew, Martha, co-owner and CEO, took steps to address the problem of managing the increase in paint production. We started talking about making more and more batches of paint, she says. A 100-milliliter titanium white tube weighs one pound. Add this, and it's a hefty weight. When someone started talking about putting 400 pounds of paint on the rails over our heads, I knew I needed to talk to an engineer. Martha found that manufacturing consultants charge about \$200 an hour a fee that a small business like Gamblin simply couldn't afford. After speaking with the Portland Development Commission, Martha found Charlie Martin, a production consultant for the Oregon Manufacturing Partnership (OMEP). Martin guided the Gamblins through their transition from a traditional production system to a newer, more compact, time-frame model. Martin's fee was just \$65 an hour, a rate that is subsidized, roughly in equal parts, by local, state and federal funding. If I did it privately, I couldn't afford to work with most of them, says Martin, who was advising about six different small businesses at the time. OMEP is part of the Manufacturing Expansion Partnership (MEP), a national network of non-profit centers established in 1986 by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The program has more than 400 centers across the country, at least one in each state and territory, and it helps more than 20,000 small manufacturing businesses a year. Most of these businesses, like Gamblins, have 50 or fewer employees. The right to participate in the work of the European Parliament varies from region to region. (Call 800-637-4634 for more information.) Gamblins used to make color batches of 1,200 paint tubes at a time that would remain on shelves as inventory for three to six months. The old style of American production works on the push system, notes Martha. The whole system is about putting a pig in a python with one huge bite that moves through the store. Now Gamblins make colors in small batches-about 500 pipes and they focus on producing one type of color while different types of red are all done on the same day. Many small businesses don't realize that we need a manufacturing philosophy, says Martha. We increase creativity and flexibility by reducing variations. After implementing new production strategies, the Gamblins cut their stock in half and free up about \$200,000 in cash, which they will use to invest in capital growth and launch their first advertising campaign. The equation is simple: less inventory means more cash flow and cash flow is the king for any small business. The color turns twice as fast. We don't put three months of product on the shelf, says Martha. Now it's up to six weeks, so our cash returns are twice as fast. Changing stocks is just one of many Gamblins made, as they they have been working with Martin and OMEP over a year ago. The quality control has also improved. In each station, we ask the question: Am I doing good things? Says Martha. If the answer is no, the production process stops. The manager is called, and there are 20 minutes to make a decision. Adjust and correct, or pull. The decision is made right at the station. Each week, a production crew of 10 people strives to solve one problem of the process in the team. Everyone participates - from staff meetings to conversations and problem-solving on the floor. It attracts workers, says Martha. They don't check their minds at the door. We have the best jobs, the best teams, the best management and the best conditions for personal growth. Although Martha has experience in business and management, she says she still found the lean production system illogical at first. We are well-educated people with good common sense, she says, and we couldn't do it without help. Martin's management and OMEP assistance made it easier for the Gamblins to implement the new procedures, but these changes were not easy for everyone. We are starting to look at the shop as a system, and our goal is to improve the function of the whole system. Rather than being hierarchical, it's more of a team process, Martin says. But not everyone works well in this environment. You lose a small percentage. Shop-floor people prefer it. People who are threatened, as a rule, are managers of the first and second level who fought their way. In fact, during the transition, Gamblins lost two employees - a supervisor and a key operator who were not comfortable with the changes. It's traumatic, says Martha, but it's the price of change. Jane Applegate is a syndicated columnist and author of 201 Great Ideas for Your Small Business. For a free copy of her Checking Business Owner, send your name and address to check P.O. Box 768, Pelham NY 10803 or email it info@sbtv.com. 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