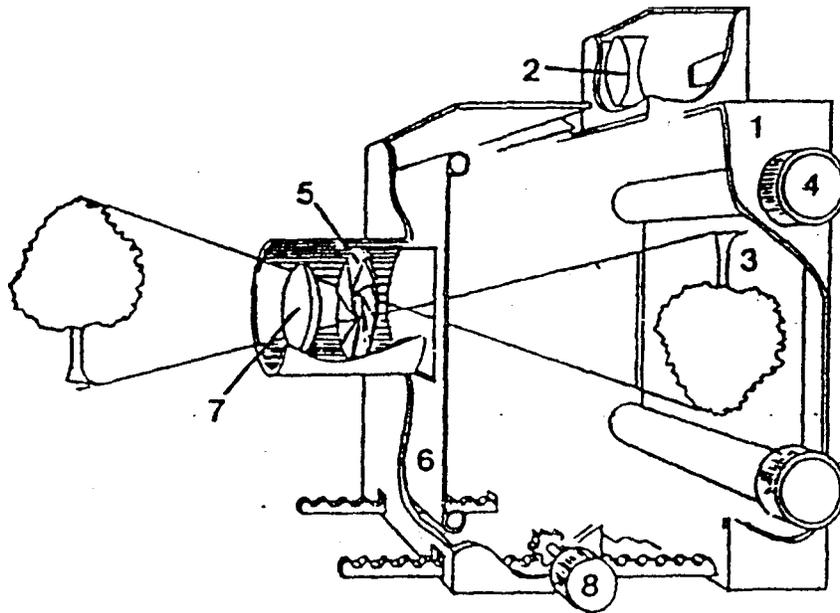


## HOW A CAMERA WORKS

1. **The camera** body is a box that houses the various parts of the camera and protects the *film* from all light except that which enters through the lens where a picture is taken.
- 2 The viewing system, *either* through a set of lenses or through the picture-taking lens, shows the scene which will appear on *the film*.
3. The film receives the image of the *object* being photographed and records this image on *Its* light sensitive *surface*.
4. The film advance winds *the film* from one spool to another. (if the camera is one which uses sheets of film, there is a slot *which allows* insertion of one sheet *at a time*.)



5. The diaphragm is a light-control device. Generally made of overlapping metal leaves, it forms an adjustable hole (aperture) through which a controlled amount of light passes.
8. The shutter is the second light-control device. By opening and closing, the shutter **allows** a precise amount of light to strike the film. Although most shutter mechanisms are quite complicated, the mechanism is represented here, more simply, as a lightproof curtain, the opening of which admits light as it passes by the lens.
7. **The lens** focuses the light rays from the subject and creates a reversed, upside-down image on the film.
8. The focusing control moves the lens back and forth, thus allowing a sharp image to be created on the film. Although it is here shown as a gear and track system, in most cases the lens alone moves by turning like a screw.