How the Disc capacitor is identified?

In Disc capacitors, only a number is printed on its body so it is very difficult to determine its value in PF, KPF, uF, n etc. In some capacitor, its value is printed in uF eg.0.1 in some others EIA code is used e.g. 104. The following tricks can solve the problem.

1. One or two numbers on the capacitor represents value in PF e.g. 8 = 8PF

2. If the **third number is zero**, then the value is in P e.g. 100 = 100PF

3. If the capacitor has **three numbers** and the third number is ***not a zero***, it represents the number of zeros after the first and second digits e.g. 104 = 10 – 0000 PF

4. If the value is obtained in PF, it is easy to convert it into KPF or uF
   PF / 1000 = KPF or n
   PF / 10, 00000 = uF
   For example, if the capacitor is 104, then it is 10-0000 PF or 100 KPF or n or 0.1 uF

5. **Conversion formula**

   n x 1000 = PF PF/1000 = n   PF/1,000,000 = uF   uF x 1,000,000 = PF uF x 1,000,000/1000 = n n=1/1,000,000,000F uF = 1/ 1000,000 F

6. English letter below the value represents tolerance e.g. 473 = 473 K

   K

   If the capacitor has four digits and the *fourth digit is a zero, then* the value is in PF. E.g. 1500 = 1500PF

7. If a number is represented with a decimal, the value is in uF. E.g. 0.1 = 0.1 uF

8. If an alphabet is given below the digits, it represents a decimal and the value is in KPF or n
   E.g. 2K2 = 2.2 KPF

9. If the values are given with slashes, the first digit represents value in uF, second its tolerance and third
   its maximum voltage rating E.g. 0.1/5/800 = 0.01 uF / 5 % / 800 Volt.