

1. Electrolytic capacitors for D.C. application requires polarity confirming before using. If they are in reversed polarity, the circuit life may be shorten and the capacitors or other components may be damaged. To avoid capacitors exploding abnormally, we have developed the "case vent" (diameter: 6mm and over) and the "rubber vent"(for screw terminal type capacitors).
2. Use electrolytic capacitors according to specified operating temperature range. Do not apply voltage exceeding the rated working voltage .
3. Capacitor tolerance and D.F. should be tested at 120 Hz 20°C. The value of leakage current should be measured at 20°C with rated working voltage applied specified time.
4. Do not place a soldering iron near or on the body of a capacitor to avoid sleeve deforming and cracking.
5. Do not use halogenated hydrocarbon solvent whenever soldering capacitors and cleaning the circuit board to avoid inner damage of capacitors.
6. Be careful with temperature and time when soldering. Dipping must be performed at the soldering temperature (less than 260°C and within 10 seconds), Otherwise the capacitor may be damaged.
7. Capacitors should be stored at low temperature and low humidity for longer storage time.
8. Use the capacitors at rated current values with the permissible ripple range. The flow of ripple current over the permissible ripple current will cause heat of the capacitor, which decrease the life and even damage the capacitor.
9. Capacitors have finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.
10. The electrolytic capacitor is not suitable for circuits in which charge and discharge are frequently repeated.
11. Do not apply excessive force to the terminals and lead wires. The excessive force applied to the terminals and lead wires may break them and loosen the connections of the internal element.
12. If the capacitors are stored for a long time may exhibit an increase in leakage current. To give voltage treatment can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with resistor of approximately 1kΩ.
13. Satisfy the customers' demand if they require the anti-solvent parts.

Safe	Unsafe
Xylene	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,1,2-Trifluoroethane
Ethyl alcohol	Carbon tetrachloride
Buthyl alcohol	Chloroform
Methyl alcohol	Trichloroethane
Propyl alcohol	Trichloroethylene
Calgonito (detergent)	Methylene chloride