

FIGURE 12-1 A Leyden jar can be used to store an electrical charge.



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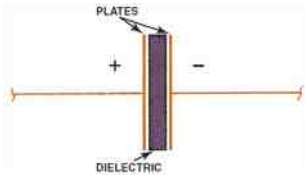
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FIGURE 12-2 This simple capacitor, made of two plates separated by an insulating material, is called a dielectric.



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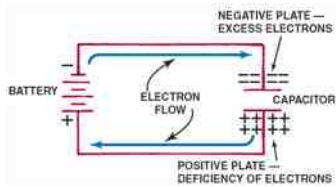
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FIGURE 12-3 As the capacitor is charging, the battery forces electrons through the circuit.



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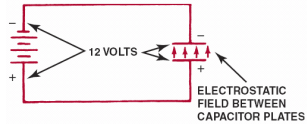
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**FIGURE 12-4** When the capacitor is charged, there is equal voltage across the capacitor and the battery. An electrostatic field exists between the capacitor plates. No current flows in the circuit.




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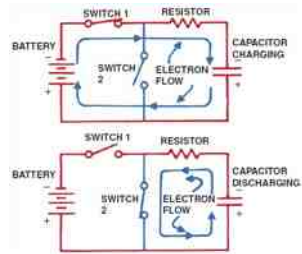
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**FIGURE 12-5** The capacitor is charged through one circuit (top) and discharged through another (bottom).




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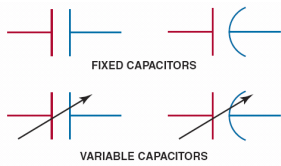
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**FIGURE 12-6** Capacitor symbols are shown in electrical diagrams. The negative plate is often shown curved.




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FIGURE 12-7 A point-type distributor shown with the condenser from an old vehicle being tested on a distributor machine.



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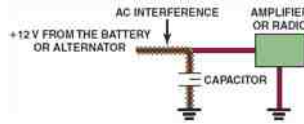
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FIGURE 12-8 A capacitor blocks direct current (DC) but passes alternating current (AC). A capacitor makes a very good noise suppressor because most of the interference is AC and the capacitor will conduct this AC to ground before it can reach the radio or amplifier.



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FIGURE 12-9 A 1 farad capacitor used to boost the power to large speakers.



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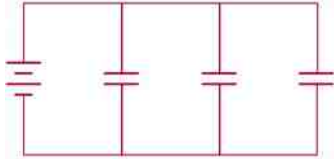
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FIGURE 12-10 Capacitors in parallel effectively increase the capacitance.



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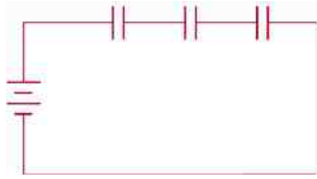
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FIGURE 12-11 Capacitors in series decrease the capacitance.



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