RESISTOR COLOR CODE

The sequence of colors can be easily remembered by the little
Rhyme I learned in school one day! Here it is for what it's
worth!

		1st & 2nd BAND VALUE	3rd BAND MULTIPLIER
BAD	= BLACK =	0	10^0 = X 1
BOYS	= BROWN =	1	10^1 = X 10
ROB	= RED =	2	10^2 = X 100
OUR	= ORANGE=	3	10^3 = X 1K
YOUNG	= YELLOW=	4	10^4 = X 10K
GIRLS	= GREEN =	5	10^5 = X 100K
BUT	= BLUE =	6	10^6 = X 1M
VIOLET	= VIOLET=	7	10^7 = X 10M
GAVE	= GRAY =	8	10^8 = X 100M
WILLINGLY	= WHITE =	9	10^9 = X 1G

K = Kilo = X 1000

M = Meg - X 1,000,000

G = Giga = X 1,000,000,000

EXAMPLES: Red-Red-Orange = 22 X 1,000 = 22,000 or 22K
            Brown-Black-Black = 10 X 1 = 10
            Violet-Black-Green = 70 X 100K = 7,000,000 = 7Meg

If the third band is Gold or Silver, the value is less than 10 ohms,
and is calculated the same way except the multiplier is different.

        Gold = X .1   Silver = X .01

EXAMPLES: Yellow-Violet-Gold = 47 X .1 = 4.7
            Red-Red-Silver = 22 X .01 = .22

RESISTOR COLOR CODE (Cont'd)

Sometimes a Fourth band is included to show tolerance. If it is Silver, it indicates that the value marked by the colors is within + or - 10%. If it were Gold, a value within + or - 5% would be indicated. If no Fourth band is present, tolerance is + or - 20%.
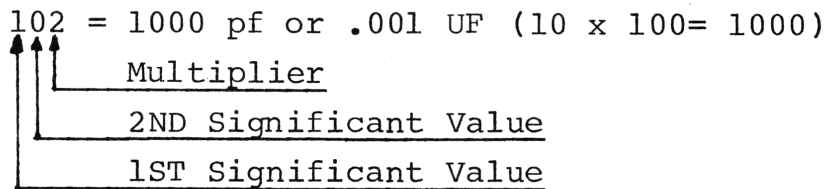
EXAMPLE: Yellow-Violet-Red-Gold

        4   7   X 100   + or - 5% = 4700 = 4.7K + or - 5%

This means the resistor has a resistance somewhere between 4935 (+ 5%) and 4465 (- 5%).

CAPACITOR CODES

Capacitor is marked 102. What value is it?

    102 = 1000 pf or .001 UF (10 x 100= 1000)
          Multiplier
          2ND Significant Value
          1ST Significant Value

To convert PF to UF, move decimal 6 places to the left.

    1000.PF = 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0. = .001UF

              6 5 4 3 2 1

    223 - 22000   or   .022UF   (22 x 1000= 22000)

REFERENCE: Volume 11 page 59.