

### WIRING THE CAPACITOR (Diagram A)

**PLEASE NOTE:** The following wiring instructions are for general purposes. For the RFC50F, RFC30F, RXC50D, and RXC20D please follow the manual included with the unit for specific wiring instructions.

- 1) Determine the installation location for the capacitor. The capacitor should be as close to the amplifier as possible, thus minimizing performance loss due to the length of the cable run. Ensure that capacitor is properly secured so as to avoid injury and/or damage to your vehicle.
- 2) The capacitor should be connected in-line between the amplifier's power terminal and the vehicle battery's positive terminal. Connect the amp's power cable to the capacitor's positive terminal. Connect the capacitor's positive terminal to the vehicle battery's positive terminal or to the inline fuse (if one is present).
- 3) If the capacitor features a remote turn-on terminal, connect it to the amplifier's remote turn-on terminal.
- 4) Connect the capacitor's negative (ground) terminal to the vehicle's chassis. When connecting the ground wire make sure that there is no paint or other insulator blocking a good ground connection.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Rockville capacitors come completely discharged. Follow the instructions below to fully charge your capacitor.

### CHARGING THE CAPACITOR (Diagrams B and C):

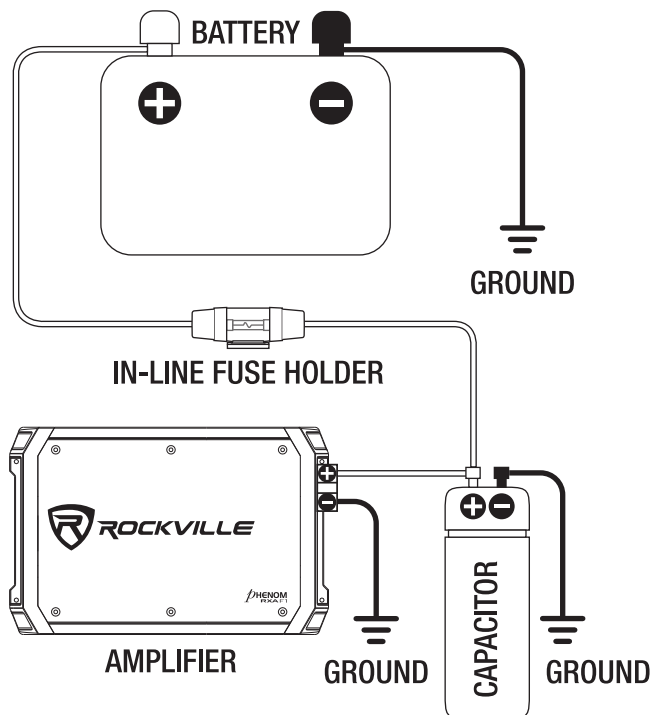
- 1) Remove any in-line fuse(s) between the capacitor's positive terminal and the vehicle's battery. Replace the in-line fuse with the included resistor (47 ohm, 2 watt). The resistor will prevent the capacitor from being overloaded when it is connected to power.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The resistor is for one time use during the initial charge. It cannot be reused. If the capacitor has to be recharged, use the same type of resistor (as was provided) or one of higher impedance. Using a lower wattage resistor is not recommended as it could heat up quickly and crack or explode. During charging, the resistor will become very hot. DO NOT hold the resistor in your bare hand.

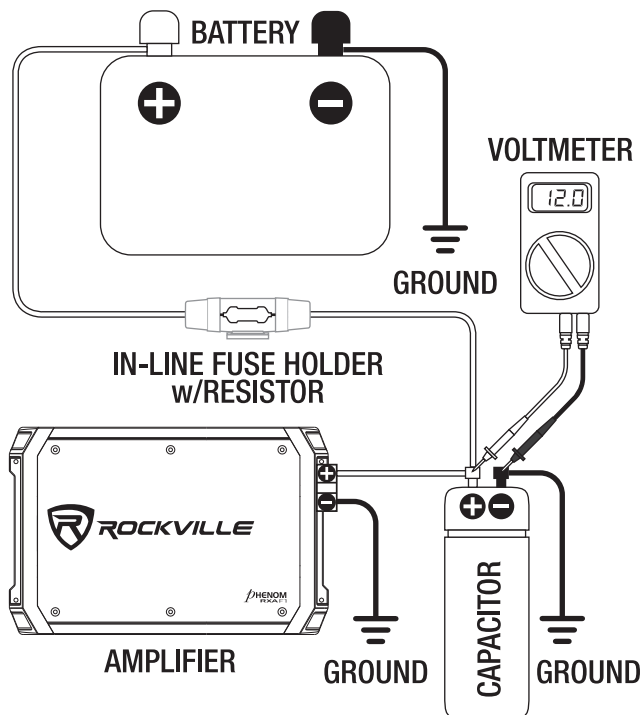
- 2) Use a voltmeter to monitor the voltage (Diagram B). Place the voltmeter's positive node on the positive terminal of the capacitor, the negative node on the ground terminal of the capacitor, and set the meter to Volts DC. Once the voltmeter reads 11 or 12 volts, the capacitor is charged.
- 3) Reinsert the power fuse into the fuse holder. The fuse may spark when you reinstall it, this is normal.

You can also use a test light to charge your capacitor (Diagram C). A test light consists of a probe (similar to a screwdriver) which contains a small light bulb and a lead that extends from the end of the probe's handle terminating in an alligator clip. Simply attach the alligator clip to one side of the fuse holder and touch the probe to the other side. The bulb inside of the test light's probe handle will light. Continue to hold the test light in place until the bulb goes out, indicating that the voltage went from 12V to 0V and the capacitor is charged. Reinsert the power fuse into the fuse holder.

### DIAGRAM A



### DIAGRAM B



### DIAGRAM C

