The **MCap®** is an audiophile metallized polypropylene capacitor. In selection of the materials used, special attention was given to the sound properties.

The practically induction-free type of construction and the low loss factor of the **MCap®** results in a very „quick“ capacitor.
The **MCap®** forms the basis for vivid music reproduction rich in nuance.

The **MCap®** series of audiophile MKP condensers has been expanded by a complete 250 VDC line-up in order to avoid any loss of sonically quality caused by lack of space or a tightened budget.

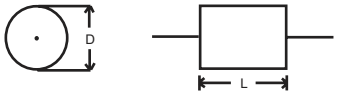
Technical specifications:
Dielectric: Polypropylene
Dielectric strengh: 250 - 630 VDC
Loss factor: tan ∂ = 0.0002@1kHz@1µF
Permissible ambient temperature 85°C/185°F

MCAP250 (replaced MKT)
MKP-capacitors, 250 VDC

Capacity [µF] ±5%	Body Ø * l [mm]	Wire Ø * l [mm]	[€]
1,0	11 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,39
1,5	13 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,59
2,2	13 * 28	0.8 * 30	2,79
2,7	15 * 28	0.8 * 30	2,99
3,3	16 * 28	0.8 * 30	3,19
3,9	17 * 28	0.8 * 30	3,39
4,7	19 * 28	1.0 * 35	3,59
5,6	18 * 33	1.0 * 35	3,79
6,8	20 * 33	1.0 * 35	3,99
8,2	22 * 33	1.0 * 35	4,49
10	24 * 33	1.0 * 35	4,99
12	24 * 39	1.0 * 35	5,99
15	26 * 39	1.0 * 35	6,99
22	29 * 44	1.0 * 40	9,99
33	33 * 49	1.0 * 45	13,99
47	37 * 54	1.2 * 45	17,99
68	43 * 61	1.2 * 45	21,99
82	47 * 61	1.2 * 45	26,99
100	49 * 66	1.6 * 55	34,90
150	56 * 66	1.6 * 55	49,90
220	51 * 110	1.6 * 55	59,90
330	63 * 117	1.6 * 55	109,90

MCAP400
MKP-capacitors, 400 VDC

Capacity [µF] ±3%	Body Ø * l [mm]	Wire Ø * l [mm]	[€]
1,0	12 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,59
1,5	14 * 28	0.8 * 30	2,79
1,8	15 * 28	0.8 * 30	2,99
2,2	16 * 28	0.8 * 30	3,19
2,7	18 * 29	0.8 * 30	3,39
3,3	17 * 34	0.8 * 35	3,59
3,9	18 * 34	0.8 * 35	3,79
4,7	20 * 34	1.0 * 35	3,99
5,6	22 * 34	1.0 * 35	4,49
6,8	24 * 34	1.0 * 35	4,99
8,2	24 * 39	1.0 * 35	5,99
10	26 * 39	1.0 * 35	6,99
15	28 * 46	1.0 * 40	8,49
18	31 * 46	1.0 * 40	9,99
22	34 * 46	1.0 * 40	11,90
33	38 * 54	1.2 * 45	15,90
47	44 * 61	1.2 * 45	19,90
56	44 * 66	1.6 * 55	23,90
68	49 * 66	1.6 * 55	27,90
82	54 * 66	1.6 * 55	32,90
100	56 * 73	1.6 * 55	37,90



MCAP630
MKP-capacitors, 630 VDC

Capacity [µF] ±3%	Body Ø * l [mm]	Wire Ø * l [mm]	[€]
0,10	10 * 19	0.8 * 30	2,49
0,15	10 * 21	0.8 * 30	2,59
0,22	10 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,59
0,27	11 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,69
0,33	12 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,69
0,39	43 * 23	0.8 * 30	2,79
0,47	12 * 25	0.8 * 30	2,79
0,56	13 * 25	0.8 * 30	2,89
0,68	14 * 26	0.8 * 30	2,89
0,82	15 * 26	0.8 * 30	2,99
1,0	16 * 26	0.8 * 30	3,19
1,5	17 * 29	0.8 * 30	3,39
2,2	18 * 34	1.0 * 35	3,59
2,7	20 * 34	1.0 * 35	3,79
3,3	22 * 34	1.0 * 35	3,99
3,9	22 * 39	1.0 * 35	4,49
4,7	24 * 39	1.0 * 35	4,99
5,6	26 * 39	1.0 * 35	5,49
6,8	26 * 44	1.0 * 40	5,99
8,2	29 * 44	1.0 * 40	6,99
10	29 * 49	1.0 * 40	7,99
15	34 * 54	1.2 * 45	9,99
22	39 * 59	1.2 * 45	12,90

MCAP1000
MKP-capacitors, 1000 VDC

Capacity [µF] ±3%	Body Ø * l [mm]	Wire Ø * l [mm]	[€]
0,010	10 * 19	0,8 * 30	2,49

Capacitors

Capacitors (Latin term: condensus = compressor) are capacitive, i.e. they store electric charge. The physical unit of measure for capacity [C] (Latin term: capacitas = capacity) is Farad [F] (in honour of the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday). Capacitors consist of two electrodes (surfaces conducting electricity) which are arranged close to each other, and a dielectric (insulating layer) in between.

Capacitors (abbr. cap) are frequency-dependent resistors. This is an important property for audio applications because capacitors can filter out low frequencies (i.e. low tones) from music signals. As the filter effect decreases with increasing frequency, the reverse conclusion is: The lower the capacity, the higher the filter effect (i.e. the higher the separating frequency).

Coils

Coils (also referred to as inductors) are inductive, i.e. they influence the current flowing through them by their own magnetic field. The physical unit of measure for inductivity [L] (Latin term: inductio = induce) is Henry [H] (in honour of the US-American physicist Joseph Henry). Coils consist of a wire wound around a core (ideally air).

Similar to capacitors, coils are frequency-dependent resistors. Their filter effect increases with increasing frequency allowing for the elimination of high frequencies (= high tones), i.e. the higher the inductivity, the lower the separating frequency.

Resistors

Resistors (R) (Latin term: resistere = to resist) reduce the current flowing through them by converting part of the energy into heat. The physical unit of measure indicating electric resistance is [Ω] (according to the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm).

The effect which is important for audio applications is that resistors attenuate the entire audio signal irrespective of the frequency. The higher the resistance value, the more energy is converted.

Stereophony

Lowest tolerances of components used in the left and right signal path are fundamental for realistic and stereophonic (Greek stereos = spatial) music reproduction. Only if the characteristics of both channels are close to identical, each musician can be exactly allocated and an according spatial reproduction is possible.

Richness of detail

The conversion of mechanical into electrical vibrations is referred to as microphonic effect. This effect results in vibrations added to the electric music signal thus overlaying and alienating it. On the one hand, the transparency and stereophony of reproduction decreases, and on the other hand, distortions and tonal irritations increase significantly. Therefore, mechanically solid and vibration-damping components are a vital prerequisite for audiophile music reproduction.

Raw materials & processing

Lowest tolerances and highest mechanical stability can only be guarantied by using raw materials of highest quality and pureness, maximum accuracy regarding to controls as well as utmost precision and continuity in production. Furthermore, these characteristics which apply for all products made by MUNDORF ensure highest audio pleasure.