

The schematic diagram illustrates a 60-MHz CW transmitter circuit. The power supply section at the top includes a transformer T1 (48-504A) connected to a 10V AC source. A bridge rectifier R1 (9V) follows, with filter capacitors C11 (100μF) and C12 (10μF). A switch SW is used to connect the positive rail to a speaker S1 (8Ω, 0.25W) through a series resistor R6 (2.2kΩ). The oscillator section consists of a variable capacitor VC1 (50P) in parallel with a coil L1 (M5553, 10P), forming part of a tank circuit with capacitor C1 (35P). This network is coupled to a tuned circuit containing capacitor C2 (56P) and a trimmer VR1 (10K). The signal path continues through a series of components: a 10k resistor R7, a 2.2k resistor R8, a 100nF capacitor C3, a 10k resistor R9, a 100nF capacitor C4, a 10k resistor R10, a 100nF capacitor C5, a 10k resistor R11, a 100nF capacitor C6, a 10k resistor R12, a 100nF capacitor C7, a 10k resistor R13, a 100nF capacitor C8, a 10k resistor R14, a 100nF capacitor C9, and finally a 10k resistor R15. The output stage features a 9018C transistor Q1 driving a 9013H transistor Q2, which is further driven by a 9014C transistor Q3. A 9013H transistor Q4 provides additional gain. The final output is taken from the collector of Q4 through a 100k resistor R16 and a 100nF capacitor C10, connected to a speaker S1 (8Ω, 0.25W). Various other components like resistors R1 through R15 and capacitors C1 through C15 are distributed throughout the circuit to provide biasing, coupling, and tuning.