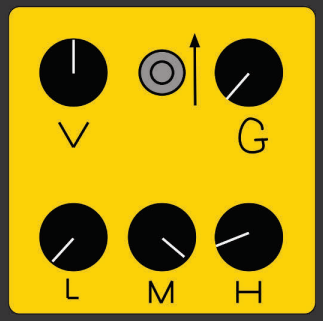
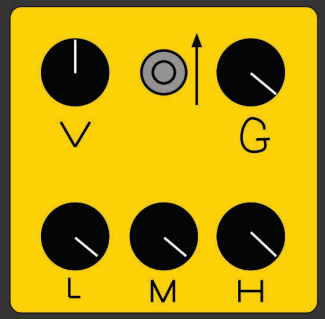
EXAMPLE SETTINGS

Heavy Cream

Crunchy Cream



Treble Master



Marsh Gain

Beef Bass

Beef Bass

Buttery Fat Boost

Gritty Boost

Wren and Cuff

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Current Draw: 35mA (9V DC)
Dimensions: 2.55 x 4.7 in. (6.5 x 12 mm.)

Please use a quality regulated 9V DC adapter made to be used with effects pedals

Made in the USA with American and imported parts

User Manual

Thanks for picking up your Wren and Cuff Two-Five drive.

A few notes about your pedal (otherwise known as, way more info than you ever wanted to know about the Two Five).

25V? Why?

Muscle! Thats why. 25V opens things up considerably, creating an unusually wide dynamic range, more headroom, and more output. You'll really feel it when you dig into the strings. The response is super reactive, and the overall feel of the pedal is much different than a typical overdrive. It just feels powerful. It's kinda hard to describe with words, so obviously, the easiest way to "get it" is to plug it in and rip!

EQ:

The EQ section of your pedal is set up a bit differently than many other pedals. The controls are basically setup like a vintage Fender amp (although the pedal in no way sounds like a Fender). One thing this means is that the controls are interactive in relation to one an other. An example would be that turning down the treble will not only cut the higher frequencies, but also raise the lower frequencies a bit. This type of interaction opens up an almost endless palette of tones by adjusting the Lows, Mids, and Highs, as opposed to a simple high pass, low pass, setup. So please, experiment! If you feeling like starting with the most flat response possible, turn the mids to max, and the highs and lows to zero. This with the gain set very low would also be a good place to start if you are looking for a "cleanish" boost. Although the pedal will never be completely clean, you can get into the milder end of OD quite easily, especially with lower output vintage style pickups. But make no mistake, this pedal is a monster. It's never going to react like a T-Screamer or similar OD! Also, turning the gain to Zero will thin out the EQ. Give it a little gain if you feel like things are thinning out too much.

Voice Switch:

The voice switch allows you to configure the clipping section of the pedal in two different ways ("clipping" just means how the pedal is creating the fuzzy distortion sounds). There are many ways to do this and one way is to use diodes to "clip" the signal by limiting the headroom available and squashing the amount the signal can vary at the output. To use an amp example, if you have ever played a Fender™ Twin, you'll know that they are incredibly clean even at deafening volumes. If you dig into the strings, the signal will jump out and be very unforgiving. That's because the headroom isn't being "clipped" very much. The signal isn't being squashed in an extreme way, so the sound is super open dynamic. This is partly responsible for the love it or hate reputation of these amps. but that' a whole other subject.

So lets compare that to a Bogner™ or Master-Vol equipped Marshall™ amp. The sound of these amps is very tight and compact. You dig into a chord, and a rich syrupy distortion is easy to achieve. it's a very steady controlled tone heard on a billion different records. This is because the headroom is intentionally being squashed to introduce distortion in the amp at almost any volume. Keep in mind, headroom does not mean volume necessarily. it just means how much the signal itself can vary. We all know most Marshall amps are VERY loud. So...

Thats all just a super long way of explaining what the "clipping diodes" in your pedal do.Voice switch toggled down, there are two Mosfet transistors used as diodes, and a germanium diode as well used to create a super rich, saturated gain (sorta Marshall like). Flick the switch up, and two LED's are used for the clipping. These LED's have a much wider range of dynamics and lend to a more open, somewhat cleaner sound (see our Fender Twin example). The Two Five gain will be more crunchy, cutting, and less saturated than the other setting.

Don't worry if "Mosfet", LED, and "germanium", don't mean anything to you, I just like to give lots of details if you are the type that cares about that stuff.

Noise:

Your pedal has a pretty low signal to noise ratio. Be careful of turning on your pedal at "normal" knob settings, and thinking there is an unusual amount of noise. Your pedal has way more volume at even "low" volume settings when looking at the knobs. When designing a pedal, one often runs into many trade-offs which must be decided on. Personally, I believe there are many little tid-bits of tone that lurk within some of that white noise. When you start doing too much filtering, things get much more friendly, but you also must sacrifice some of the good stuff. Why do you think so many of us are willing to put up with the wall of white noise any Muff style pedal will produce? So for the Two Five, I tried to keep that noise at a minimum, but left some magic in there as well.

Output:

There is a TON of output on tap. A lot. Be careful with this! You can peg the front end of your amp incredibly hard which is great for pushing it into a natural overdrive, but it can also scare the living crap out of you if the knob is up loud and you kick it on not expecting such a blast.

Bypass "pop":

You may notice quite a "pop" when engaging your pedal. Some of the components in the pedal can build up a bit of a charge that needs to be released when the pedal is first kicked on. Depending on how long ago the pedal was on, and various other factors, this pop can be pretty loud. But the "fix" for this is very simple. Just step on the switch a couple times, and it will quiet down for the rest of your jam-time. Many pedals have this trait, but it is usually not that noticeable since most run on 9V and have a lot less output. The pop sound can also be perceived as being louder, simply because the pedal's output is so high. Keep in mind, with a true "hard wire" bypass, there ALWAYS going to be a pop. There is just no getting around it, but there are many things you can do to mitigate this to keep it manageable. Thats just part of the trade off between a buffered bypass vs a mechanical bypass. As in life, nothing is perfect!

Other Stuff:

Your pedal cannot be used with a battery. Due to the high current draw, the battery would die so quickly that it's just not worth it. Also, the volts are increased INSIDE the pedal. What this means is that you only need to use a regular/typical 9V DC adapter to power your pedal. The pedal does a little internal trickery to up the voltage which makes it so that there is no need for the inconvenience of a special adapter. Use your VooDoo labs, One Spot, Boss, or any other 9V adapters made for guitar pedals without worry.

I hope you enjoy your new pedal and thank you for supporting Wren and Cuff.

Matthew Holl/Wren and Cuff