



Flying Squirrel

Owner's Manual

Important safety instructions

WARNING: THIS APPARATUS MUST BE EARTHED!

- A PLEASE*** read this instruction manual carefully before switching on.
- B ALWAYS*** use the supplied mains lead, if a replacement is required please contact your authorised Audio Kitchen dealer.
- C NEVER*** attempt to bypass the fuses or fit ones of the incorrect value.
- D There*** are no user serviceable parts.
- E Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel including replacement of fuses and valves.***
Service is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as when the power supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally or has been dropped.
- F NEVER*** use the apparatus in damp or wet conditions. No objects filled with liquids should be placed on the apparatus.
- G ALWAYS*** unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or if unused for long periods of time.
- H PROTECT*** the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles and at the point where they exit from the apparatus.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the requirements of the EMC directive (Environments E1, E2 and E3 EN 55103-1/2) and the Low Voltage directive in the E.U.

Note: It is recommended that all audio cables used to connect to the Flying Squirrel are of a high quality screened type. These should not exceed 10 Metres in length.

WARNING: Do not obstruct ventilation grilles and always ensure free movement of air around the apparatus!

USA ONLY - DO NOT defeat the purpose of the polarised or grounding type plug. A polarised plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. When the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.

FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS

HEED ALL WARNINGS

KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS !

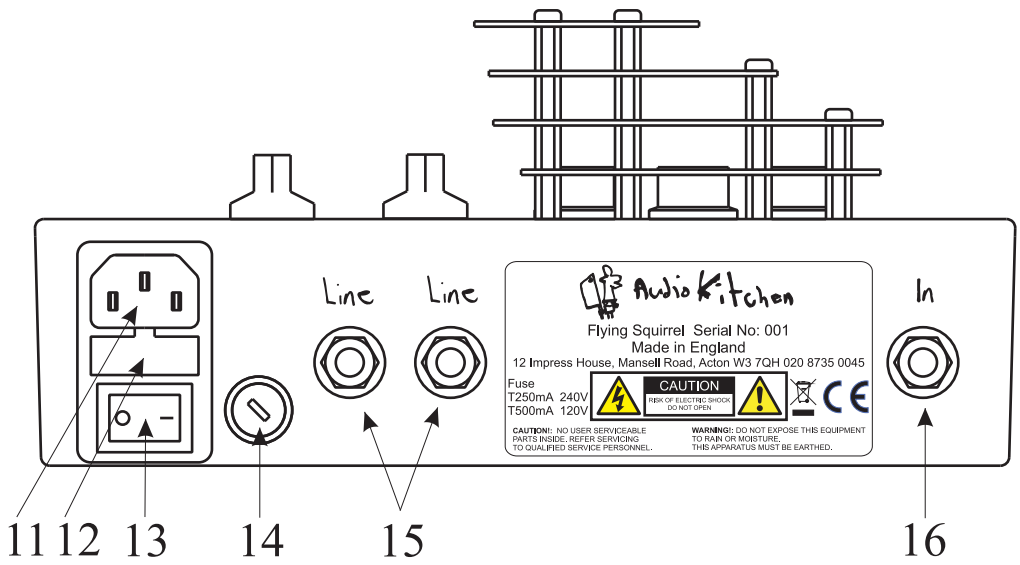
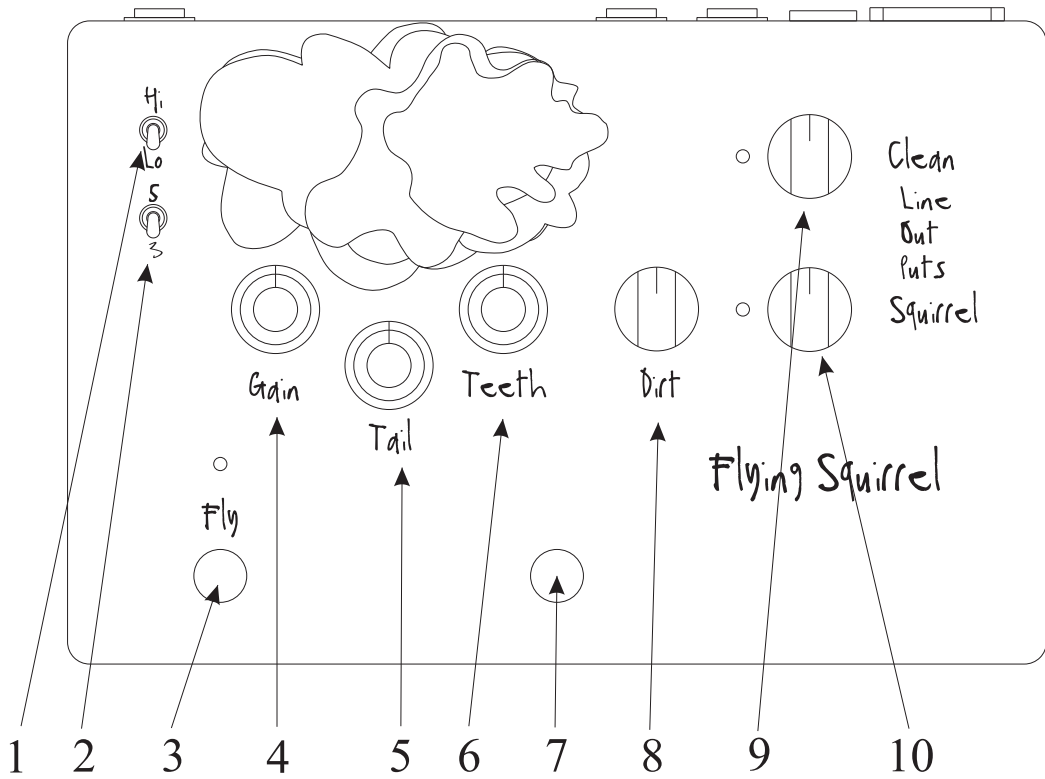
What Is The Flying Squirrel?

The genesis of the Squirrels is pretty well documented in the Little Squirrel manual, so I won't reiterate here, but building on the established Squirrel base, the idea behind what has become the Flying Squirrel was to make the preamp of the Little Squirrel available as a stand-alone unit. In light of how well The Big Trees has been received, I aimed to squeeze a Squirrel pedal into the same format, but in spite of the physical similarity between TBT and the Flying Squirrel, they are very different beasts. The structure of common elements within each is quite distinct, which gives rise to significant sonic divergence, although down in the foothills of break-up, there is a good degree of common ground.

How Do I use The Flying Squirrel?

An instrument plugged into the Input, its Output connected to an amp, is the simplest way. Unlike TBT, the Flying Squirrel has no Speaker Output (as the EL84 is utilised in a different way), so it will not drive a speaker cab. Both outputs are paralleled so you can drive two different amps/chains, should the desire grab you. Tail and Teeth will tailor the bass and treble frequencies respectively, while the Dirt switch introduces progressively more break-up as you switch anti-clockwise through the 6 positions. The Channel Selector switches between the Clean (Green LED) and Squirrel (Red LED) channels, and the two Line Output controls set over all output level for each channel. The remaining switch functions are addressed in detail below, but to begin with just have a play.

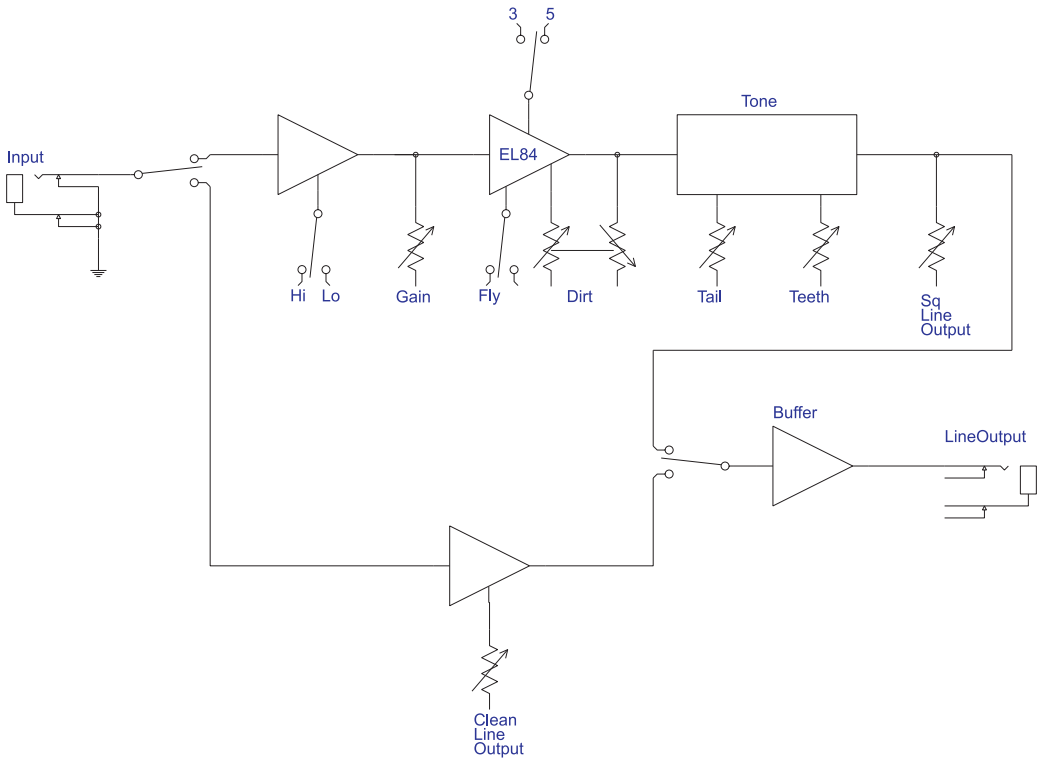
Indubitably the Flying Squirrel is a complex pedal, and it will take time to become familiar with its controls, but it will be time well spent, I promise. Have fun!!



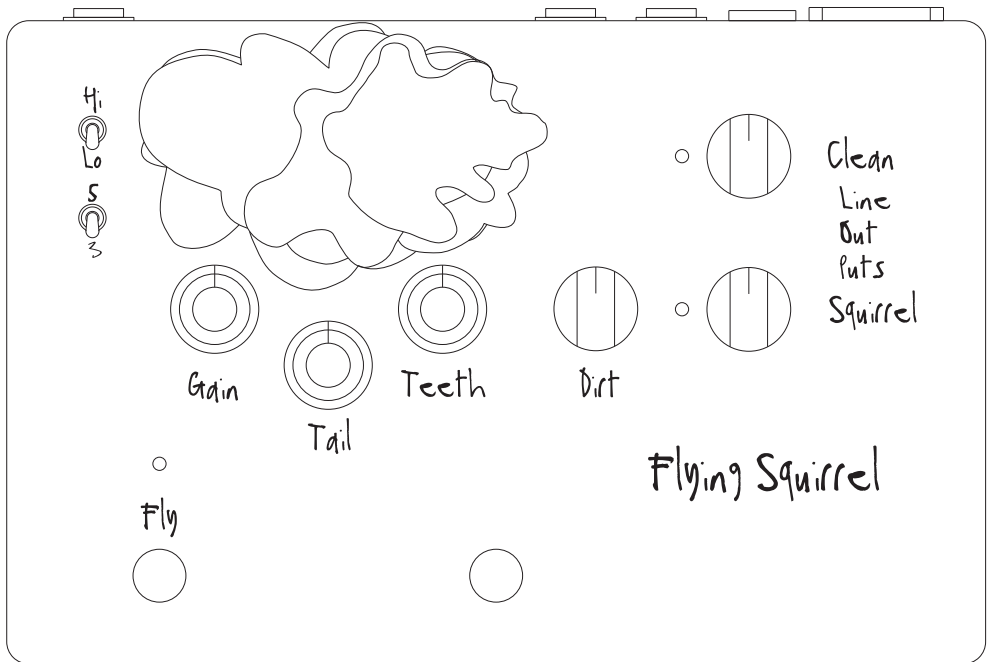
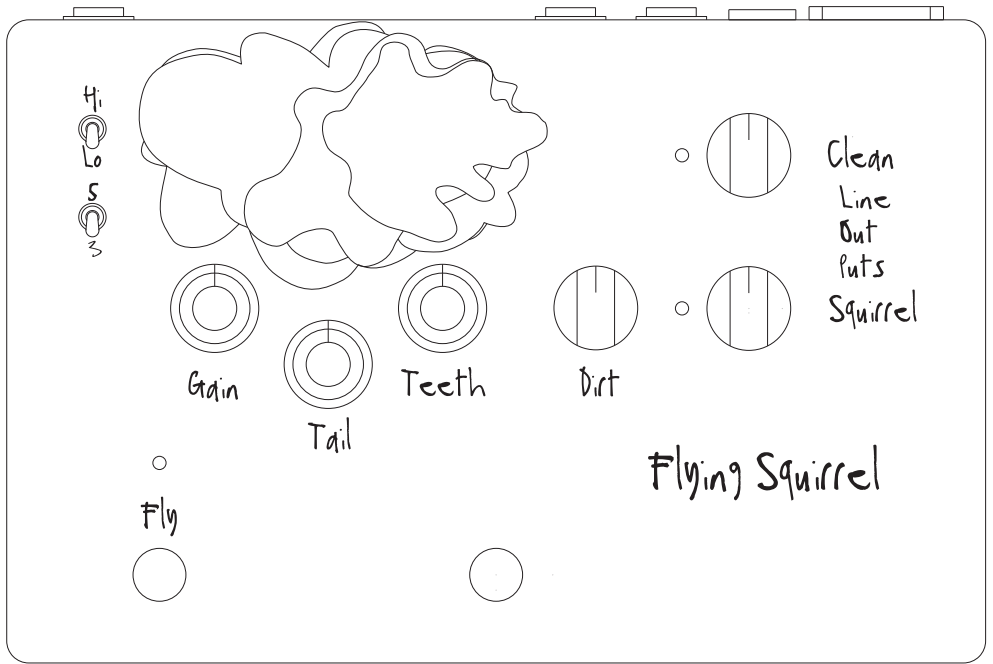
Controls

1. **Hi/Lo** controls the frequency response of the first two preamp stages. Centre position is off, Hi boosts high frequencies and Lo boosts all frequencies.
2. **3/5** sets the EL84 operation to either triode (lower gain and warmer) or pentode (higher gain and harder).
3. **Fly** kicks in a huge amount of extra gain on the EL84.
4. **Gain** controls the level of signal in the front end of the preamp.
5. **Tail** controls the level of bass frequencies present in your tone.
6. **Teeth** controls the level of treble frequencies present in your tone.
7. The **Channel Selector** selects between signal from either Squirrel Line Output or Clean Line Output and routes it to the Line Output jacks. The green and red LEDs indicate which is selected.
8. **Dirt** affects the EL84 and introduces progressively more break-up as you step anti-clockwise through the six positions.
9. **Clean Line Output** controls the level of signal present at the Line Output jack when the green LED is lit. This signal is pure, clean gain and does not pass through any of the Squirrel circuitry. I chose to include this instead of a bypass as it sounds better and is more flexible.
10. **Squirrel Line Output** controls the level of signal present at the Line Output jack when the red LED is lit. This signal is taken from the output of the Squirrel preamp, so all controls 1-6 and 8 affect it.
11. **Mains Input.** Your Flying Squirrel is provided with a detachable mains (power) lead which is connected here. Before connecting for the first time, please ensure that The Flying Squirrel is compatible with your electricity supply. If you have any doubt, please get advice from your Audio Kitchen dealer.
12. **Mains Fuse.** The correct value of mains fuse is specified on the rear panel of the pedal. Please refer to Important Safety Instructions, Page 2.
13. The **Power Switch** is the On/Off switch for the mains power to the pedal. Please ensure the pedal is switched off and unplugged from the mains electricity supply before being moved.
14. **The Voltage Selector** must be set to the correct position for the mains voltage available in your country. Your pedal should be completely powered down before the selector is turned. Adjustment from 230V to 115V or vice versa will require the mains fuse to be changed to the corresponding value as detailed on the rear panel.
15. The **Line Output** jacks are for connecting to the input of an amplifier, pedal or recording interface. The signal present at the jacks is selected by the Channel Selector foot switch.
16. The **In** jack is where you plug your musical instrument in. Yep!

Block Diagram



Recall Sheet





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