

SKREDDY PEDALS™

echo

Lush, Tape-Like, Saturated Delays with Adjustable Warble

- Great classic tape delay tones (~50ms -- ~650ms) with as much or as little warble as you like
- Sounds equally great clean or with overdrive, distortion, or fuzz in front
- Effects loop allows delay-only processing or "wet" amp stereo setup
- Huge range, including slap-back, atmospheric, cathedral/stadium, self-accompanying rhythms, expansive delays, self-oscillation, vibrato-chorus-detuned effects, etc.

REPEATS

This sets the number of times an echo is regenerated again after the first echo. Set to zero, there will be no regenerations at all; you will only hear the first echo. Set to halfway up (i.e.; 5), each subsequent repeat will be slightly lower in volume and will fade to silence shortly. Set higher than halfway, the repeats will linger long enough to begin morphing into warm, harmonic remnants of the original sound. Set high enough, and the repeats never fade but instead get louder and self oscillate. This would normally cause the unit to become unpleasantly loud and distorted, but the *Skreddy Echo* has a limiter built in to keep the volume reasonable and the distortion to an ear-pleasing type (no harsh digital distortion or opamp clipping).

MIX

The *Skreddy Echo* uses a "mix" control which is similar to that of some of the first tape echo units made in America. At zero, you just hear the dry signal. As you turn the knob clockwise you change the balance between the dry signal and the echo signal. At about halfway, just like you would expect, the dry and echo signals are roughly the same volume. You can obtain effects with as much or as little dry signal and echo as you like, from 100% dry to 100% wet. To me, the Echo is like a euphonic cavern, and this control is like position you place your microphone. You can position the microphone all the way outside of the cave and right in front of your amp; you can move the microphone just inside the mouth of the cave; or you can send the microphone deep into the remote bowels of a long cave tunnel where the only sounds you'll hear are latent, delayed echoes.

TIME

This knob of course sets the delay time, from bathroom slapback/reverb to a long delay. Note that the **WARBLE** control modulates the delay time. This means you will find that very short delay times are **MUCH** more dramatically affected by the warble intensity than long delay times. Note: it is normal to hear a bit of white noise/hiss on top of the echoes when the time is set to maximum. I chose to keep the filters set at a bright tone (which lets in some of this white noise) and to let the time go just a touch beyond its clean range. You'll just have to decide your own compromise between hiss and delay time. The hiss goes completely away when you back off the **TIME** knob a few degrees, and there is plenty of clean delay time (I don't hear any hiss at all at my favorite setting of about 1:00 o'clock, and it is just barely audible even at max delay time, 5:00 o'clock).

WARBLE intensity

This controls the amount of delay time that is altered by the warble circuit. Generally, a more musical effect is obtained by setting the

warble to create only a subtly slightly-different-sounding echo. This creates a feeling of spaciousness and aliveness. The exact knob setting will depend on such things as the delay time, the modulation range trimpot setting, and the power supply voltage being used. Of course, you can also create intense pitch-shifted echo sounds or vibrato effects by turning the intensity (and the modulation range trim pot) up high.

WARBLE rate

This controls the speed of warble. I've noticed that my old tape echo has a fairly fast warble speed, emulated by setting the knob on the Skreddy Echo up to about 9. **A really cool effect** is to set the period of the warble to the same time as the delay control. (takes a bit of twiddling and experimenting to get right). You'll hear the audible warble effect sort of "drop out" when it hits that sweet spot. Listen to the repeats and adjust 'till the pitch shift stays in sync with the echo even after several iterations (actually you won't hear it as a pitch shift as long as it stays in sync; so you'll know you're off as long as you hear it go seasick).

Trim Pots

Loop Level (left side): allows you to reduce the volume of the effects return signal. **Many effects you might use in the effects loop have a slight volume boost but no volume control**—this is your volume control for those. This control is ALWAYS ACTIVE when the delay is in use regardless of whether you're using anything in the effects loop. **This will also allow you to de-intensify the "Mix" control and open up the range of subtle settings.**

Modulation Range (right side): allows you to manage the range of the warble intensity knob. This is a good thing for three reasons:

1. you can eliminate (or expand) the possibility of accidentally getting something un-useful (or really cool) on stage
2. because of the way the circuit is designed, you can actually get a slightly shorter minimum delay if you turn the modulation range down really low, allowing for bathtub-style reverb/slap-back effects
3. if you use a higher voltage power supply, you will need to adjust the modulation range downward, as the stronger power supply drives the LED brighter, making the modulation more intense (yes; the modulation is driven by an LED/LDR combination—you can see it at work if you remove the lid).

POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS:

DC power supply must have a standard 5.5mm barrel x 2.1mm center coax Polarity: negative center (industry standard)—for example, a Boss™ or Roland™ 9vdc power supply. Amperage: you will want to supply a minimum of 200 ma. It is **not** recommended you share a common power supply with other pedals. Voltage can be 9v DC for the stock, soft, "vintage" tone or higher, up to 18v DC, for a clearer, harder, more "bell-like" tone—for example, the Dunlop™ 18vdc power supply

Note: Since there is no need to save battery power, the input jack does not switch off the power to the Echo when its plug is removed. To turn off the power, you will need to either un-plug the DC adapter or better yet turn off the switch on the power strip that the DC adapter is plugged into.

Service

Email Skreddy Pedals at marc@skreddypedals.com if your Skreddy Echo pedal needs repair.