

## APPENDIX B

### Bad Cat – Cub II

#### Basic Manual



### Front Panel Controls

**Inputs** - **Input 1** is the Normal input. **Input 2** is padded down 3 dB which is usually a better match for high output pickups. However, high-gain pickups in Input 1 will overdrive the preamp section sooner.

**Volume** - When the amplifier is in the non-Master volume mode (see below) it acts as an overall volume control for the preamplification and power tube circuitry. When in Master volume mode it provides an overall volume control for just the preamplification circuitry.

**Tone** – Five-position switch that controls tone and the amount of overdrive. Turning it clockwise will give you an increasingly darker and thicker sound. Use the Tone Switch to activate this control.

**Tone Switch** – In the **Left** position the five-position Tone Control is active. In the **Right** position the bass and treble controls are active.

**Treble and Bass** – Active equalization circuit for tone shaping. Can not be used in conjunction with the Tone control.

**Cut** – Cuts high gain distortion in the upper frequencies. Cuts the “presence” of the sound.

**Master** – When the Master Switch is in the **Up/In** position this control acts as an overall gain control for the amp. When the Master Switch is in the **Down/Out** position the Master control is disabled.

**Standby** – This switch should be in the **Off/Down** position when the amplifier is first turned on and for periods when the amplifier is powered on but not in use.

**On/Off** – Power switch for the amplifier.

### Back Panel Controls

**Extension Speaker Jack** – Can be used to add an additional speaker cabinet to amplifier in addition to the cabinet speakers on the amplifier. Since each additional speaker/s will have its own unique load there may be impedance mismatches that can damage the output transformer. **AVOID USING THIS JACK!**

**Impedance Selector Switch** – Selects the impedance load of the output. The Cub Cat comes with two 8 $\Omega$  speakers wired in parallel. Therefore the load is 4 $\Omega$  (common load divided by the number of loads). **LEAVE THIS SWITCH AT 4 $\Omega$ .**