

# Super Looper

The Super Looper true bypass strip was designed to take your non-true bypass effects and make them true bypass without modifying them. The second great feature of the Super Looper, is simplifying how you switch between effects. It allows you to essentially move the on/off switch of the pedals to a small strip across the front of your pedal board. By removing the tap dance required by a typical pedal board to turn the right pedals on, you can focus more on what you are playing and having fun.

Making your pedals true bypass helps in two major ways. When non-true bypass pedals are off in your signal chain, your signal still runs through the circuitry of the pedal. This can cause significant signal loss, noise, and/or unwanted coloring of your tone. When effects are bypassed using the Super Looper, the audio signal never even goes to the pedal in that loop. This is important because long runs of jumper cables from effect to effect on your typical pedal board can cause signal degradation and additional noise. If you have two or more effects that are off at any given time, that is at least three lengths of cables that are doing nothing but stealing your tone.

## Configurations

### Standard Style

There are many applications for the Super Looper. Let's start with the Standard Style, one pedal per channel. This acts just like your regular pedal chain, but without all of the signal loss and noise. The difference of using the Super Looper starts when turning effects on and off. For example, you have an overdrive in channel one and a fuzz in channel two. You switch from using the overdrive in the verse, to the fuzz in the chorus. Instead of making two stomps for your change, step on both switches at the same time. This way you have turned off the overdrive and turned on the fuzz. You have made your switch in one easy motion.

### Patch Style

Another very useful way to set up the Super Looper is Patch Style. "Patches" are sets of effects that are used together to get a specific tone. Let's say that my tone for a verse is a light overdrive and a chorus effect. I'll place these two effects into the first channel of the Super Looper. Once the verse starts I turn on channel one. The light overdrive and the chorus are turned on. Moving to the chorus I use a heavy overdrive/distortion, so in channel two that is the only effect. During the solo I have a fuzz and delay for my lead tone so I place that in channel 3. As your set list progresses simply turn on the channels with the "patches" you want. It takes a few more pedals to set your board up this way, but the options are limitless. You can still turn individual pedals off when they are in a loop in the Super Looper.

### Unique Wah and Delay Uses

For all of the wah users out there, one of the most annoying things about these effects is the heel or toe activation switch. Turning the effects on and then trying to quickly sweep through unwanted frequencies to find the desired position can make for awkward transitions and harsh tones. Using the Super Looper you can leave your wah pedal set at whatever position you want.

Everybody loves a delay of some type, some delay units feature trails that continue even after the effect is switched off. At a big break in the middle of a song, have you forgotten your delay was on? Oops! Just turn off your delay channel and the delay is instantly gone. Having your delay pedal set up in a channel gives the most versatility out of your effect. Want your trails to continue but the delay off? Leave the Super Looper channel on, but turn off your delay to leave the trails singing.

As you can see, the Super Looper brings so many options to the table and makes the life of a musician with a pedal board so much simpler.

## Setup

Each channel of the Super Looper has a Send jack and a Return jack. The Send jack is connected to your effects input and your Return jack is connected to your effects output. If you are setting up your Super Looper in Patch Formation, your Send jack is connected to the input of the first effect in your patch. The Return jack is connected to the output of the final effect in the patch.



When looking at the back of the pedal, you can see the jack alignment. From left to right the order is:

Power, Input, Channel 1 Send, Channel 1 Return, Channel 2 Send, Channel 2 Return, etc for the number of channels and the last jack on the right is the output.

The power supply on the Super Looper is a standard 9v negative center pin. The power is used strictly for powering the LED's which indicate which channel(s) are on. The power has nothing to do with the audio signal in any way.

There is not a buffer in the Super Looper. We did not build it in because, the entire purpose of the Super Looper is to leave your tone uncolored. If you need a line driver to be on all of the time, place it before the Super Looper or in the first channel.

Thank you for choosing Probes Pedals!

612.865.2406

[info@probespedals.com](mailto:info@probespedals.com)

[www.probespedals.com](http://www.probespedals.com)