

HOW TO MAKE A MULTI-LAYERED LOOP

STEP 1: SET TEMPO & COUNT*

STEP 2: PRACTICE LOOP 1

STEP 3: RECORD LOOP 1

STEP 4: LISTEN TO LOOP 1 FOR ACCURACY. UNDO AND REDO IF NEEDED

stop recording →

STEP 5: PRACTICE LOOP 2 WITH LOOP 1

STEP 6: OVERDUB LOOP 2**

STEP 7: PRACTICE LOOP 3

STEP 8: OVERDUB LOOP 3

STEP 9: PRACTICE LOOP 4

STEP 10: OVERDUB LOOP 4

Musical notation for Step 9 and Step 10. Step 9 shows a guitar practice loop with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The loop is divided into two measures, each with a repeat sign. Step 10 shows an overdub loop with the same notation as Step 9, but with a different melodic line in the treble staff. The bass staff is identical to Step 9.

STEP 11: CONTINUE ADDING LOOPS, CREATE A RIFF, OR BEGIN IMPROVISING.

A Blues Scale

5 8 5 8 7 5 7 7 5 7 6 5 8 5

Musical notation for Step 11. It shows a guitar riff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The riff is divided into two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The second measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a bass line. The riff is labeled "A Blues Scale".

*Some loopers have a tap tempo and quantization to help correct any timing problems. If your looper does not have this function then use a metronome if needed.

**Some loopers just have the word record instead of overdub or "dub."