

What this plug-in does

For an ordinary person

Hold a few keyboard notes and it turns them into a repeating tune that moves from one speaker to the other.

For an artist

Release a handful of candy-coloured marbles into a crooked music box: they bounce across the room, ringing like tiny planets that refuse to stand still.

For a sound engineer

A MIDI arpeggiator instrument using four synthesized percussion layers from Teroof Organ, twenty note-order patterns, tempo-synced or free timing and independent stereo panning.

For a bird with broken wings

Play with it and it will make you fly

Every control explained

Sound and clock controls

PERCUSSION

Enables the basic FAST FIVE percussion transient. It keeps its short decay; SUSTAIN does not lengthen this layer.

KINURA CLAVICHORD CELESTA

Each button enables its own decaying layer. Kinura has a nasal reed-like colour, Clavichord adds a brighter plucked edge, and Celesta adds a light, high-focused tone. Combine them to create a composite sound.

Four layer LEVEL knobs

The small knob above each sound selector sets that layer from 0-100%. These levels do not enable a disabled layer. They are stored in presets and can be automated.

OUTPUT

Sets the final level from 0-100%, after stereo panning. Reduce it when layered sounds or overlapping tails become too loud.

SYNC

On: the arpeggiator follows the host BPM and DIVISION. Off: FREE RATE determines the number of note triggers per second. This is tempo synchronization; it does not make PONG SPEED follow the beat.

FREE RATE

Runs from 1 to 20 Hz, or 1-20 note triggers per second, when SYNC is off. It has no effect on the note clock while SYNC is on.

DIVISION

Select 1/4, 1/8, 1/8T, 1/16, 1/16T or 1/32 for synchronized triggers. T means triplet, not dotted. At 120 BPM, 1/8 produces four triggers per second and 1/16 produces eight.

DIRECTION

Selects one of twenty ways to visit held notes. It changes note order, not playback direction of a sample. See the pattern reference on the next page.

SUSTAIN

Sets a 0-5-second one-shot decay for Kinura, Clavichord and Celesta. Long settings allow tails to overlap between steps. It is independent of the duration of the held input chord.

AGE

Runs from 0 to 1, equivalent to 0-100% wear. Introduces the shared organ ageing character, including drift, worn contacts, hum, hiss and amplifier/speaker coloration. The default is 0.72.

WOBBLE and VIBRATO

WOBBLE toggles irregular global pitch motion. VIBRATO sets periodic pitch-motion speed from off at 0 Hz to 12 Hz. Use both for less predictable tuning movement.

PONG SPEED

Sets the independent stereo pan cycle from 0.02 to 4 Hz. Slow values drift across the field; high values move rapidly. Panning is always active in stereo and has no separate off switch.

The twenty patterns

Except AS PLAYED, the patterns use held notes ordered by pitch. They select from the notes you hold; they do not add a new octave automatically. Try four or more notes to hear the differences clearly.

Pattern	What it does
UP	Lowest to highest.
DWN	Highest to lowest.
UPDWN	Up then down, without repeating end notes.
RANDOM	Random held notes, avoiding immediate repeats with a chord.
AS PLAYED	Uses the order in which you pressed the notes.
OUT-IN	Alternates outer notes, working toward the centre.
IN-OUT	Works from the centre toward the outer notes.
SKIP	Visits alternating sorted notes before filling the gaps.
UP x2	Moves upward, repeating each step twice.
DWN x2	Moves downward, repeating each step twice.
LOW PULSE	Alternates moving notes with the lowest-note anchor.
HIGH PULSE	Alternates moving notes with the highest-note anchor.
STAIR UP	Overlapping neighbouring pairs moving upward.
STAIR DWN	Overlapping neighbouring pairs moving downward.
3UP-1BACK	Advancing three-note upward turns with a backward move.
3DWN-1UP	Advancing three-note downward turns with an upward move.
PAIR UP	Linked neighbouring pairs travelling upward.
PAIR DWN	Linked neighbouring pairs travelling downward.
RAND WALK	Random moves to adjacent held notes.
EDGE RAND	Randomly chooses the lowest or highest held note.

With one or two held notes, several patterns can sound similar. Changing the chord during playback changes the available notes and may also change how a pattern unfolds.

Creative starting points and presets

These settings are suggestions to explore. They are not a replacement for listening, and are not additional factory presets.

A tiny percussion machine

Enable PERCUSSION alone, SYNC 1/16 and UP. Hold one note, then add two higher notes for a tuned rhythm. Set PONG SPEED around 0.15 Hz for a slow movement against the fast notes.

A glassy moving carpet

Enable CELESTA at 100% and CLAVICHORD around 25%. Try SUSTAIN at 2 seconds, SYNC 1/8 and IN-OUT. Hold a wide chord and lower OUTPUT as the tails overlap.

The order of your fingers

Use AS PLAYED with SYNC 1/8T. Press the top note first, then the bottom, then the centre, keeping them held. The pattern remembers that order. Release all notes and enter a different order for a new phrase.

An unreliable little music box

Enable CELESTA, AGE around 0.65, WOBBLE on, and VIBRATO around 2 Hz. Try RAND WALK, a five-note chord and SUSTAIN around 0.5 seconds. Record several passes; keep the surprising phrases.

An off-grid river

Turn SYNC off and set FREE RATE around 5.3 Hz against a steady drum loop. Use LOW PULSE and PONG SPEED around 0.23 Hz. The independent clocks create changing relationships. Automate FREE RATE slowly for a transition.

Preset selector and arrows

Choose from 30 protected factory presets and your user presets. F marks factory entries; U marks user entries. Previous/next arrows wrap through the list. The selected preset is restored when reopening the editor or saved DAW project.

SAVE and DELETE

SAVE opens the user-preset naming flow and stores every parameter. Duplicate names and factory names are rejected in this version. DELETE removes user presets; it cannot remove a factory entry.

If nothing plays

Keep MIDI notes held, enable a sound layer, raise its level and OUTPUT, and check CC11 expression. Try notes above MIDI 36. If a rate control seems inactive, check SYNC. A mono output or mono fold-down cannot retain the stereo pong movement.

Installation and everyday use

Windows VST3

Use the Windows 64-bit download and a VST3-capable DAW. Close the DAW, extract the archive, and copy the complete .vst3 bundle to C:\Program Files\Common Files\VST3. Keep its internal folders intact. Reopen the DAW and rescan plug-ins.

macOS edition

Use the macOS download for your Mac. Check the package for supported macOS versions, CPU architecture and included formats. A Windows .vst3 bundle cannot run on macOS.

Choosing the Mac format

For Logic Pro or GarageBand, use the Audio Units edition when supplied. For a VST3-capable Mac DAW, use the Mac VST3 edition when supplied. Follow the installation instructions included with the Mac package, then restart or rescan in your DAW. AU components normally reside in /Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components or ~/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components.

Loading the plug-in

Load this plug-in on a software instrument track and send it MIDI notes. It generates its own sound; an audio clip alone will not play it.

Saving your work

Save the DAW project to retain plug-in parameters. A user preset is a reusable sound; a saved project also retains the track routing and automation. Back up user presets before changing computers. Audio rendered to a file is the most portable way to preserve a finished sound.

If the plug-in does not appear

Check the operating system download, CPU architecture, plug-in format and DAW scan path. Extract the archive before installing. Look in the instrument or effect category as appropriate. If a Mac edition fails validation, use the DAW plug-in manager and check the package instructions.

For a useful support report, include the plug-in version, operating system, DAW version, sample rate, buffer size and a short description of how to reproduce the issue.

Manual edition 2, 13 October 2026. Support: teroofplugins@gmail.com.