

What this plug-in does

For an ordinary person

It lets you play an old-style electric organ and turn it into anything from a gentle keyboard to a wild sliding sound.

For an artist

Open a dusty transistor chapel: honey-coloured chords glow through the wallpaper, toy bells fall from the ceiling, and the innocent organ grows teeth and slides into a neon monster.

For a sound engineer

A synthesized transistor-organ instrument using shared oscillators, divider-style pitch buses and filtered registers, with keying, ageing and monophonic or polyphonic glide.

For a bird with broken wings

Play with it and it will make you fly

Every control explained

Registers and their levels

Click a coloured register tab to enable or disable that sound. The small knob above each tab sets that register's level from 0-100%. Double-click a register-level knob to restore 100%. Several tabs may be active together.

Register	Character and use
Brilliant Mixture	Bright upper-pitch blend. Add bite and a thin, cutting top.
Mixture	Blended organ harmonics. A useful centre for fuller chords.
Piccolo 4'	High, pointed colour. Use quietly above a darker foundation.
Flute 4'	Softer upper octave. Adds lift without the same sharp edge.
String 8'	Bright, harmonically rich body. Useful for sustained chords.
Trumpet 8'	Forward, brassy register. Helps a melody stand out.
Oboe 8'	Nasal reed colour. Try for intimate, slightly odd leads.
Flute 8'	Rounder foundation. A simple starting point for a clean organ.
Bass Clarinet 16'	Low reed weight with more midrange character than Bass 16.
Bass 16'	Dark low-pitch foundation. Balance carefully in large chords.
Kinura 8'	Decaying, nasal colour. Try short repeating motifs.
Clavichord 8'	Decaying, bright plucked colour. Useful for rhythmic figures.
Celesta 8'	Light, high-focused decaying colour. Try sparse toy-like lines.

Balancing a registration

A register can be enabled but silent when its level is zero. Start with one foundation at 100% and add other registers at lower levels. Reduce VOL when a dense combination becomes too loud.

The decaying registers

Kinura, Clavichord and Celesta use the SUSTAIN control. Their decay begins at note-on. The other registers are governed by normal organ keying rather than this one-shot decay.

Tone and performance controls

MIXTURE SHARP

Selects the brighter filter for the Mixture register. Enable Mixture to hear the intended change.

PERCUSSION and LONG

PERCUSSION adds a short keyed transient. LONG lengthens its decay. These switches are separate from the Kinura, Clavichord and Celesta registers and their SUSTAIN control.

VIBRATO HEAVY FAST

VIBRATO enables periodic pitch movement. HEAVY increases its depth; FAST chooses the faster rate. HEAVY and FAST are modifiers of VIBRATO.

TREBLE MANUAL BASS BASS EXTEND

TREBLE enables the main MIDI 36-84 section. MANUAL BASS enables the low MIDI 24-35 octave. BASS EXTEND moves the manual-bass playing zone to MIDI 36-47 for shorter keyboards. Bass 16 and Bass Clarinet 16 can sound across the full range with TREBLE and MANUAL BASS enabled; they are not restricted to the bottom octave.

WOBBLE

Enables smooth, irregular global pitch drift. Approximately 72% of movements use a +/-9-cent range, 23% use +/-19 cents, and 5% use +/-31 cents. Unlike vibrato, the movement is not a regular cycle.

AGE and VOL

AGE runs from 0 to 1, equivalent to 0-100% wear; the default is 0.72. Turn down for a cleaner organ or up for drift, contact noise and worn amplifier/speaker character. VOL is the master output control, also displayed on a 0-1 scale. MIDI CC11 acts as an expression control.

ATTACK

Sets each newly played note's fade-in from 0 to 5 seconds. Later notes start their own fade; this is not a single fade for the whole chord. Long attack can hide a short decaying register.

SUSTAIN

Sets a 0-5-second one-shot decay for Kinura, Clavichord and Celesta, beginning at note-on. It is not a sustain-pedal switch and does not extend every register.

MONOPHONIC and PORTA

At zero each is off. MONOPHONIC above zero selects last-note-priority monophonic playing and up to 2.5 seconds of glide. Overlapping notes glide without restarting the envelope; releasing the newest note falls back to a held note. PORTA above zero retains polyphony and gives each new note an independent glide from the last pitch. MONOPHONIC takes priority when both are active. Double-click either knob to turn it off.

Creative starting points and presets

These recipes are suggested starting points, not additional factory presets. Adjust levels to your arrangement and save any variation you like.

A small organ in a large room

Use Flute 8' at 100% and String 8' around 25%. Set ATTACK to 0, MONOPHONIC and PORTA off, AGE around 0.30, and a light slow vibrato. Play short chords. Follow with a quiet Frogecho return for a larger space.

A toy keyboard that forgot its age

Enable Celesta and a little Clavichord, with sustained registers off. Set SUSTAIN around 0.8 seconds, ATTACK near zero, AGE around 0.55 and WOBBLE on. Play a sparse melody with occasional close intervals.

The organ becomes a sliding lead

Start with Oboe 8' and a little Trumpet 8'. Set MONOPHONIC around 0.15-0.30 seconds. Overlap notes to hear legato slides. Increase Mixture or Brilliant Mixture gradually for a more aggressive voice.

A chord that grows crookedly

Use Flute 8' and String 8'. Set ATTACK around 1.5 seconds, PORTA around 0.7 seconds, MONOPHONIC off and WOBBLE on. Enter a chord one note at a time; each new voice swells and glides independently.

Organ Pong conversation

Keep Teroof Organ playing slow chords. On a second MIDI track, send the same harmony to Arping Pong with a quiet Celesta layer and a short decay. The organ holds the room while Arping Pong draws moving notes around it.

Preset selector and arrows

Choose a name to load it immediately. The 54 factory presets are followed by user presets. Previous and next arrows step through the full list and wrap at the ends. The selected name is retained when the editor or saved DAW project reopens.

SAVE and DELETE

Type a name and press SAVE to create or update a user preset with all parameters. Factory presets cannot be overwritten or deleted. DELETE removes only the selected user preset after confirmation. Windows user presets are in %APPDATA%\Teroof Plugins\Teroof Organ\Presets as .topreset files.

If a part is silent

Check the MIDI range, TREBLE/MANUAL BASS, enabled registers, register levels, VOL and CC11. For decaying sounds, reduce ATTACK or increase SUSTAIN. The stereo output has identical channels until another effect adds width.

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.

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