Fifteen hollow metal tubes varying in length from about 10.5 cm to about 22 cm are supported in a vertical plane, with each tube horizontal, by cords threaded crosswise through the tubes. The lengths of the tubes have been so adjusted that the musical tones corresponding to transverse vibrations of the tubes cover a full two octaves, C (256) - C (512) - C (1024).

Successive notes within the two-octave range can be produced rapidly in succession by drawing the head of the special mallet rapidly and lightly up or down the centers of the tubes.

Three successive notes the frequencies of which are in the ratio 4:5:6 are referred to as a major triad. One major triad is produced by striking in succession tubes 1(C), 3(E) and 5(G), the tubes being numbered from the bottom. Another major triad results from striking tubes 4(F), 6(A) and 8(C). A third major triad results from striking tubes 5(G), 7(B) and 9(D).