A positive organ is a portable instrument. It is very similar to a regal. From the outside, it has the form of a wooden coffer or chest, hence its other name: chest or box organ. The casing is 70 cm long, 45 cm wide and 45 cm high. It contains a keyboard, a system of pipes and two bellows. The instrument in the Lipnica church is dated back to the early 17th century. It is still in full working order today.

The outer side of the casing has the colour of brown wood. Both longer sides contain little doors with two panels. The hinges are made of a dark forged metal. The doors are locked with a key.  In the middle part, there is an openwork. It takes the form of a lattice of diagonally arranged slats of wood.

Upon opening the doors on the one side, there is a wooden keyboard followed by three rows of metal pipes. The first row contains 45 pipes, the second—36, and the third—29.

They are arranged by size from right to left. The smallest one on the right is about 10 cm and the largest one is about 30 cm high. The shorter the pipes, the thinner they become. The thinnest of them have a diameter of around 1 cm, while the thickest ones—of ca. 2 cm.  The keyboard consists of 45 black and light keys. The light ones are in the colour of brown wood and are about 10 cm long. The black ones measure around 6 cm.

Opening the door on the other side reveals three rows of wooden pipes in the shape of cuboids. They are used to tune the instrument. In the first row, they are positioned vertically. There is 36 of these pipes in this row. The shortest, of about 10 cm, are on the left. They gradually become longer until they rich 20 cm. Wooden pegs are stuck in their upper ends. Moving these pegs up and down enables the tuning of the instrument. In the farther two rows, the pipes are positioned horizontally. There are 8 pipes in the second row and 7 in the third.

The lid of the casing is divided into two longitudinal parts. They can be lifted on one side to reveal two bellows. Their fanfold construction is made of wooden strips joined with leather stripes. When the bellow is up, viewed from the side it resembles a half-open book. This is why this type of positive organ is sometimes called a bookcase. Lifting and lowering the bellows causes the flow of air inside the pipes and thus the production of sound. Hence, when a musician plays the keyboard, another person lifts and lowers the bellows.

The positive organ in St. Leonard’s Church in Lipnica Murowana is one of seven working instruments of such type in Poland. From time to time, concerts presenting its timbre take place here. It was played, among others, by a Japanese pianist Mariko Kato and Professor Elżbieta Stefańska, a great figure of Polish and global harpsichord music.