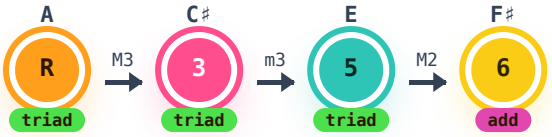
A6 Guitar Chord Chart

A major 6th · notes A C♯ E F♯ · formula 1 3 5 6 · 14 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



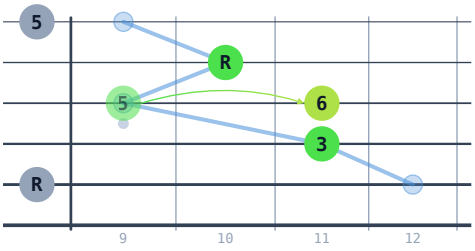
Character: 🌸 sweet

Triad note root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
Added an extension on a string of its own **Anchored root** the root on the string below
Bass a slash chord's bass note **Doubling** the same note an octave away

14 ways to play A6

C shape · 1st inversion

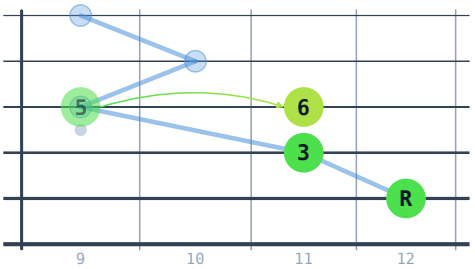
A6/C♯



x 0 11 11 10 0
3 6 1 (C♯ F♯ A)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

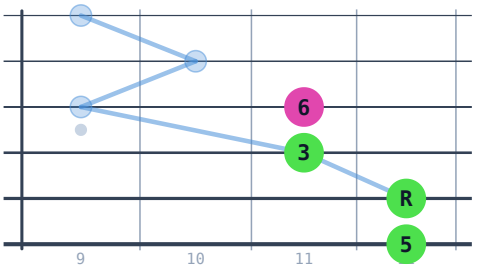
A6



x 12 11 11 x x
1 3 6 (A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · 2nd inversion

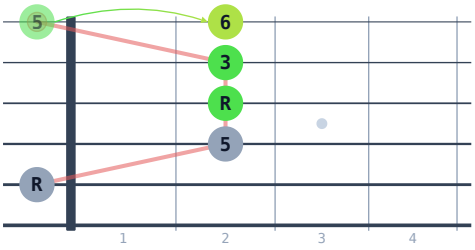
A6/E



12 12 11 11 x x
5 1 3 6 (E A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

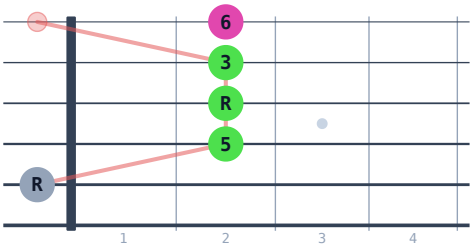
A6



x 0 2 2 2 2
1 3 6 (A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion

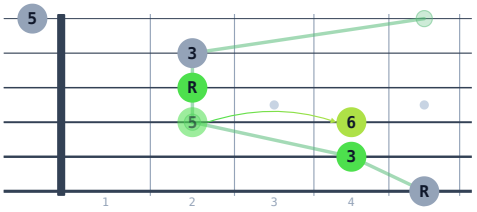
A6/E



x 0 2 2 2 2
5 1 3 6 (E A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

G shape · 1st inversion

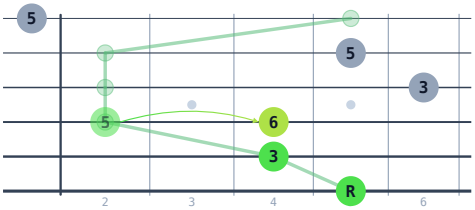
A6/C♯



5 4 4 2 2 0
3 6 1 (C♯ F♯ A)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

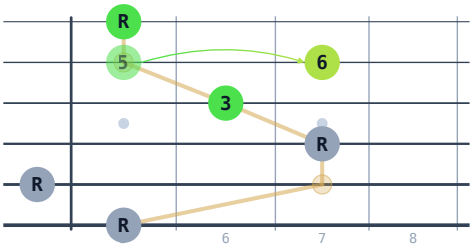
A6



5 4 4 6 5 0
1 3 6 (A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

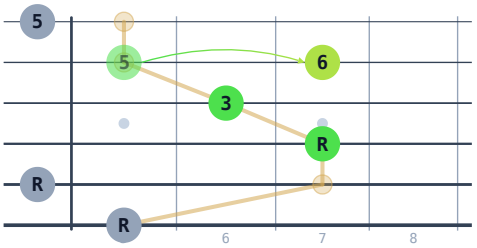
A6/C♯



5 0 7 6 7 5
3 6 1 (C♯ F♯ A)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

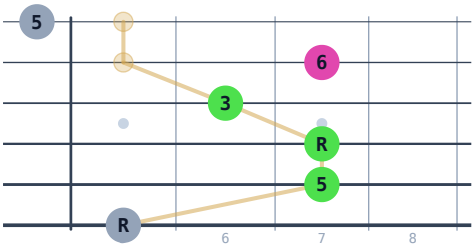
A6



5 0 7 6 7 0
1 3 6 (A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

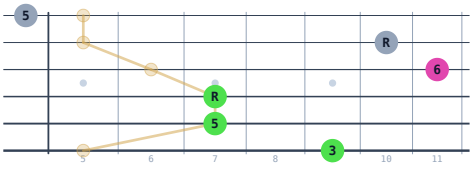
A6/E



5 7 7 6 7 0
5 1 3 6 (E A C♯ F♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

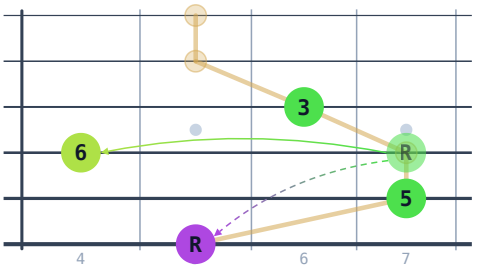
A6/C♯



9 7 7 11 10 0
3 5 1 6 (C♯ E A F♯)
Base triad: A major, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

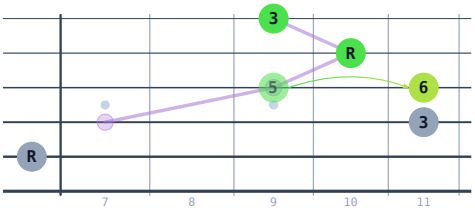
A6



5 7 4 6 x x
1 5 6 3 (A E F♯ C♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion

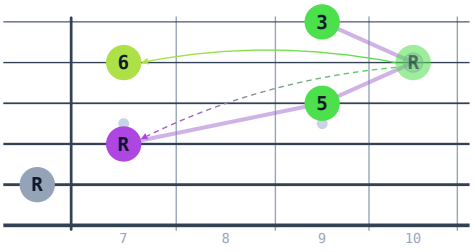
A6/F♯



x 0 11 11 10 9
6 1 3 (F♯ A C♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A6



x 0 7 9 7 9
1 5 6 3 (A E F♯ C♯)
Base triad: A major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

Construction rules

Start from a triad. Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

No 7th, no stack. 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

On guitar, something has to give. Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

The root can move down. When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.