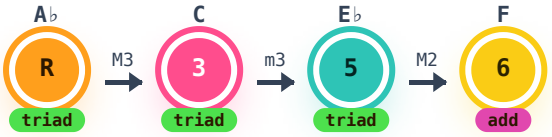
A♭6 Guitar Chord Chart

A♭ major 6th · notes A♭ C E♭ F · formula 1 3 5 6 · 13 voicings

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

The formula



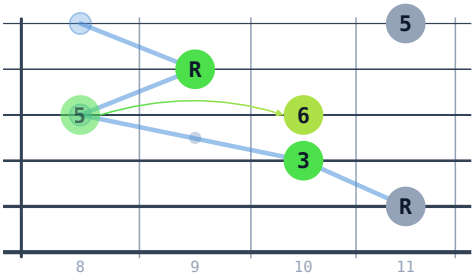
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

13 ways to play A♭6

C shape · 1st inversion

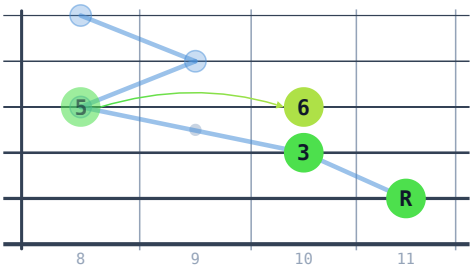
A♭6/C



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

C shape · Root position

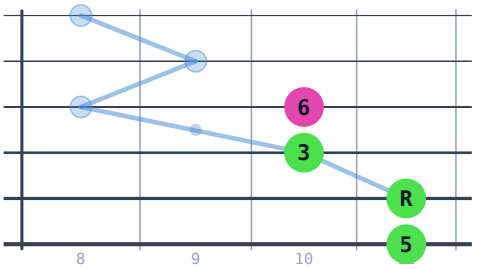
A♭6



x 11 10 10 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

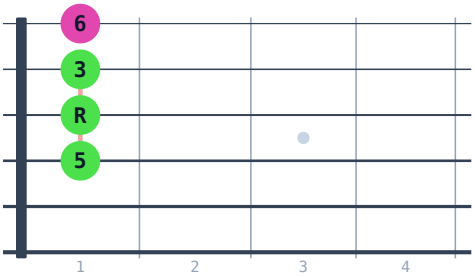
A♭6/E♭



11 11 10 10 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 · 2nd inversion

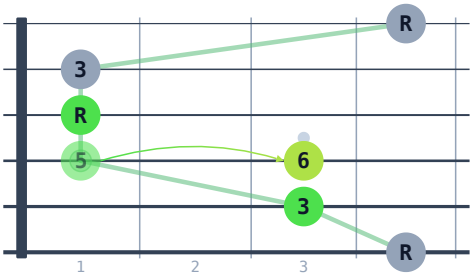
A♭6/E♭



x x 1 1 1 1
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

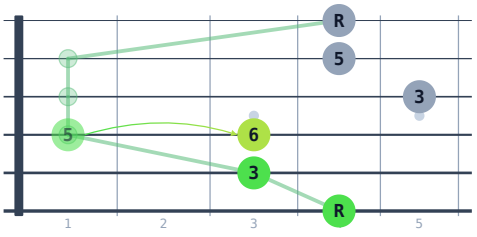
A♭6/C



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

G shape · Root position

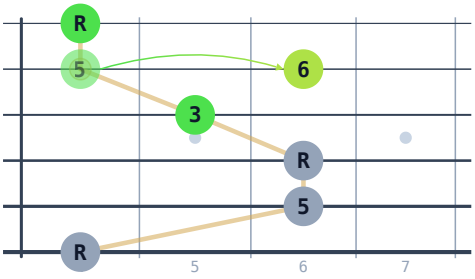
A♭6



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

E shape · 1st inversion

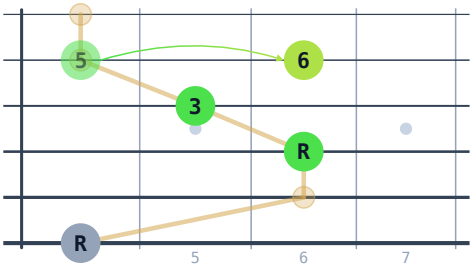
A♭6/C



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

E shape · Root position

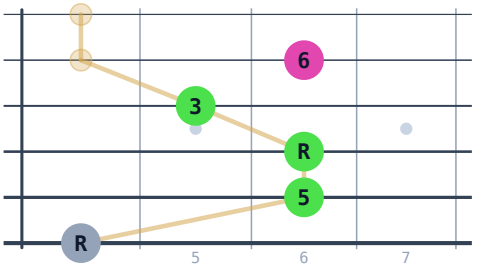
A♭6



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

E shape · 2nd inversion

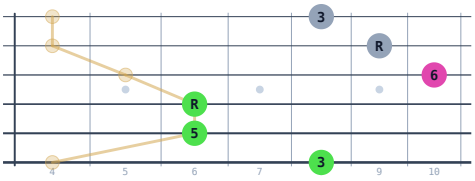
A♭6/E♭



4 6 6 5 6 x
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

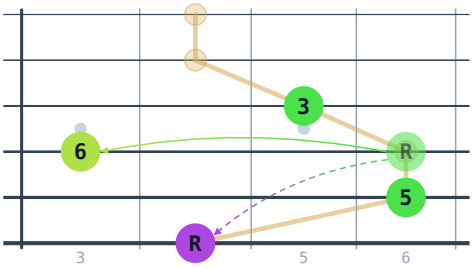
A♭6/C



8 6 6 10 9 8
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

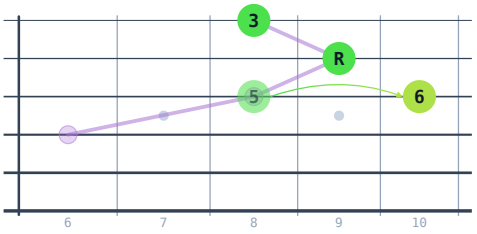
A♭6



4 6 3 5 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

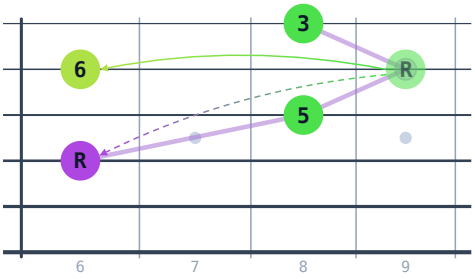
A♭6/F



x x x 10 9 8
6 1 3 (F A♭ C)
Base triad: A♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A♭6



x x 6 8 6 8
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.