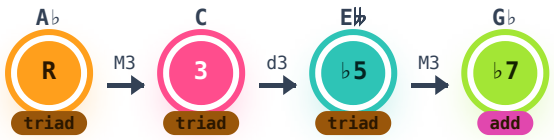
A♭7♭5 Guitar Chord Chart

A♭ dominant 7th ♭5 · notes A♭ C E𝄫 G♭ · formula 1 3 ♭5 ♭7 · 8 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/a-flat-7-flat-5 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



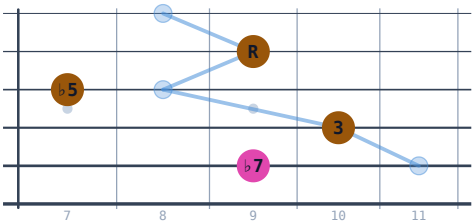
Character: 🔥 edgy

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

8 ways to play A♭7♭5

C shape · 3rd inversion

A♭7♭5/G♭

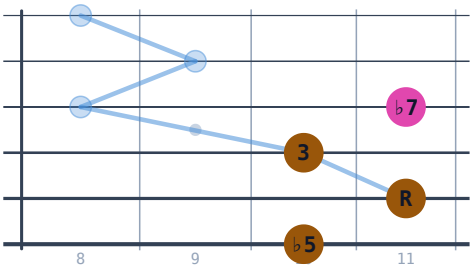


x 9 10 7 9 x

♭7 3 ♭5 1 (G♭ C E𝄫 A♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

C shape · 2nd inversion

A♭7♭5/E𝄫

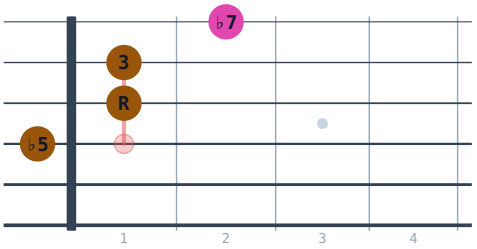


10 11 10 11 x x

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (E𝄫 A♭ C G♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

A♭7♭5/E𝄫

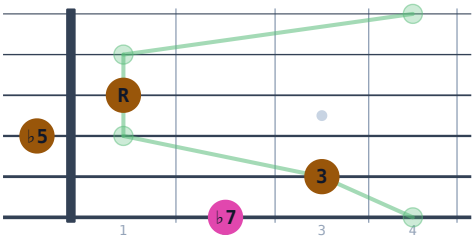


x x 0 1 1 2

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (E𝄫 A♭ C G♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

G shape · 3rd inversion

A♭7♭5/G♭

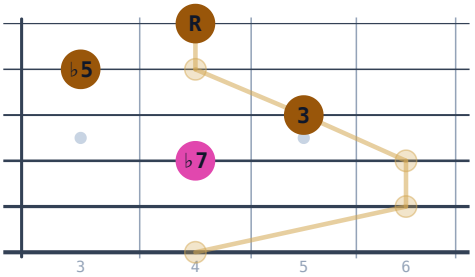


2 3 0 1 x x

♭7 3 ♭5 1 (G♭ C E𝄫 A♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

A♭7♭5/G♭

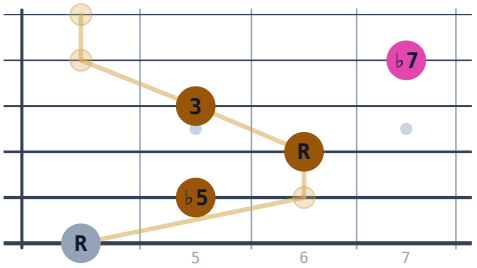


x x 4 5 3 4

♭7 3 ♭5 1 (G♭ C E𝄫 A♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion

A♭7♭5/E𝄫

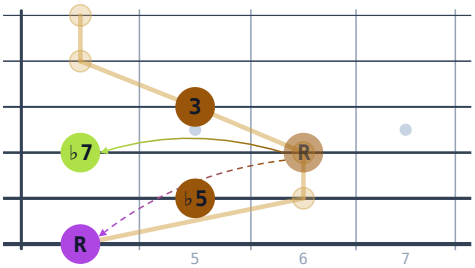


4 5 6 5 7 x

♭5 1 3 ♭7 (E𝄫 A♭ C G♭) The ♭7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A♭7♭5

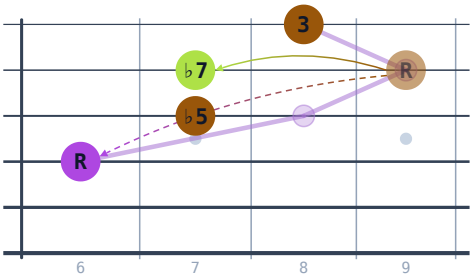


4 5 4 5 x x

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (A♭ E𝄫 G♭ C) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

A♭7♭5



x x 6 7 7 8

1 ♭5 ♭7 3 (A♭ E𝄫 G♭ C) The root drops to the string below the triad. The ♭7th 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.

A third on top makes a 7th chord. A major 7th over a major triad is maj7, a ♭7 is a dominant 7. Over minor you get m7 or m(maj7); over diminished, m7♭5 or the °7, whose 7th is lowered twice.

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.

Alter a dominant for tension. Raise or lower the 5th or the 9th, or add a ♯11 or ♭13, and a dominant 7th pulls harder towards the next chord: G7♯9, G7♭9, G7♭13.