B6/9 Guitar Chord Chart

B 6/9 · notes B D♯ F♯ G♯ C♯ · formula 1 3 5 6 9 · 3 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/b-6-9 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



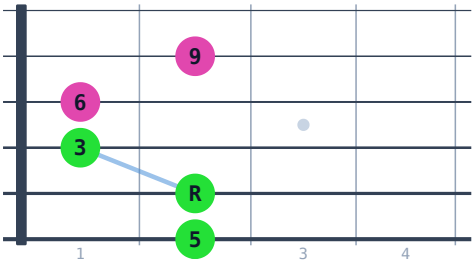
Character: 🌊 open

- **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

3 ways to play B6/9

C shape · 2nd inversion

B6/9/F♯



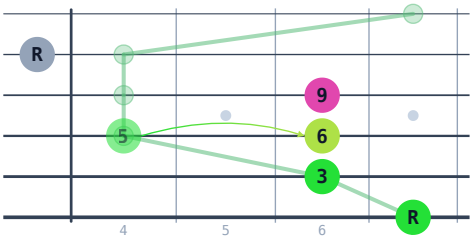
2 2 1 1 2 x

5 1 3 6 9 (F♯ B D♯ G♯ C♯)

Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own. The 9th gets a string of its own.

G shape · Root position

B6/9



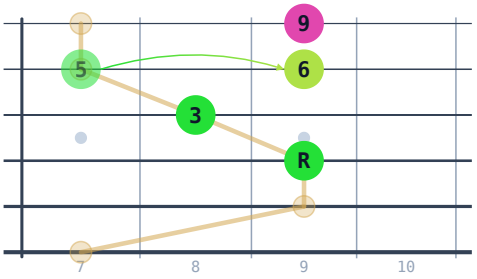
7 6 6 6 0 x

1 3 6 9 (B D♯ G♯ C♯)

Base triad: B major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

B6/9



x x 9 8 9 9

1 3 6 9 (B D♯ G♯ C♯)

Base triad: B major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string. The 9th gets a string of its own.

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.