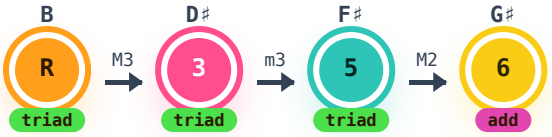
B6 Guitar Chord Chart

B major 6th · notes B D♯ F♯ G♯ · formula 1 3 5 6 · 12 voicings

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

The formula



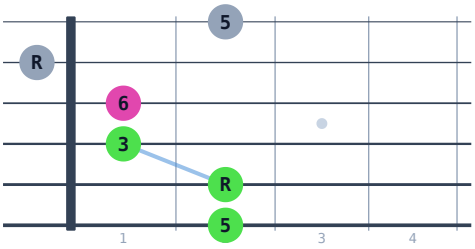
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

12 ways to play B6

C shape · 2nd inversion

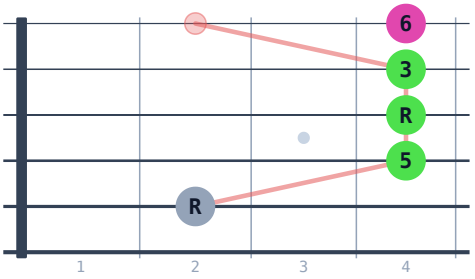
B6/F♯



2 2 1 1 0 2
5 1 3 6 (F♯ B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

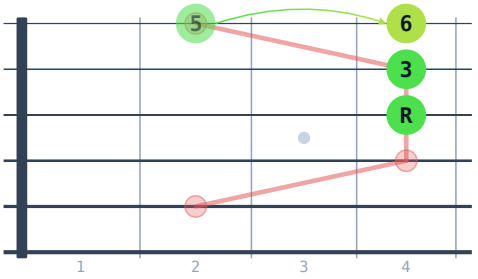
B6/F♯



x 2 4 4 4 4
5 1 3 6 (F♯ B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

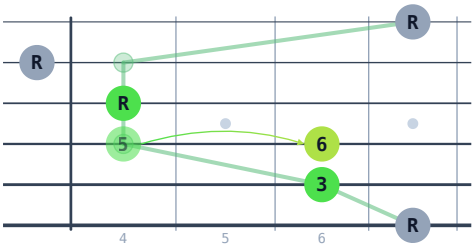
B6



x x x 4 4 4
1 3 6 (B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · 1st inversion

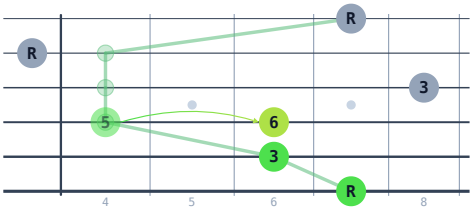
B6/D♯



7 6 6 4 0 7
3 6 1 (D♯ G♯ B)
Base triad: B major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

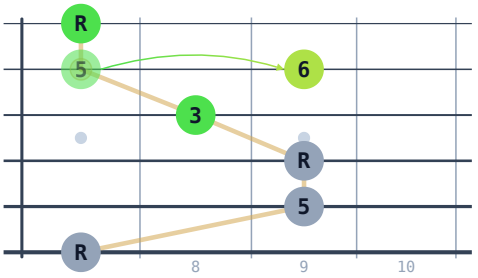
B6



7 6 6 8 0 7
1 3 6 (B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

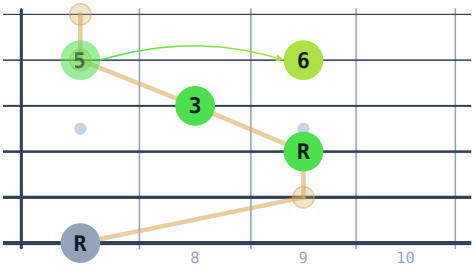
B6/D♯



7 9 9 8 9 7
3 6 1 (D♯ G♯ B)
Base triad: B major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

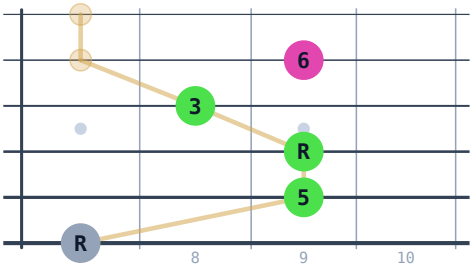
B6



7 x 9 8 9 x
1 3 6 (B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

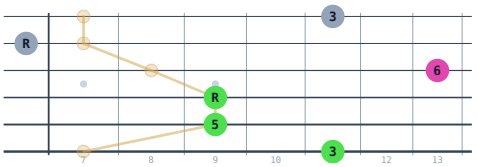
B6/F♯



7 9 9 8 9 x
5 1 3 6 (F♯ B D♯ G♯)
Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 1st inversion

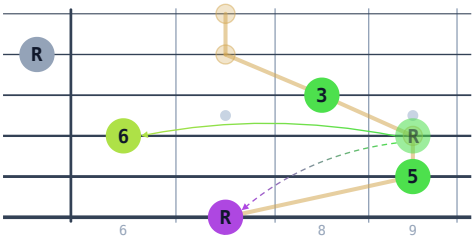
B6/D♯



11 9 9 13 0 11
3 5 1 6 (D♯ F♯ B G♯)
Base triad: B major, 1st inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

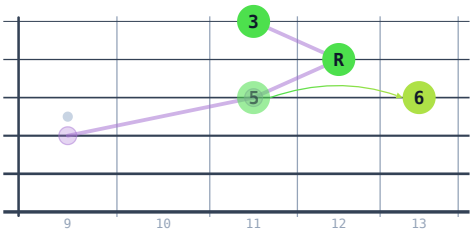
B6



7 9 6 8 0 x
1 5 6 3 (B F♯ G♯ D♯)
Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion

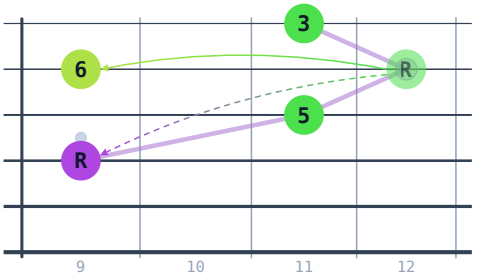
B6/G♯



x x x 13 12 11
6 1 3 (G♯ B D♯)
Base triad: B major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B6



x x 9 11 9 11
1 5 6 3 (B F♯ G♯ D♯)
Base triad: B 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.