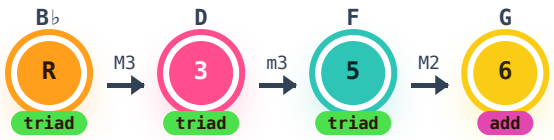
B♭6 Guitar Chord Chart

B♭ major 6th · notes B♭ D F G · formula 1 3 5 6 · 14 voicings

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

The formula



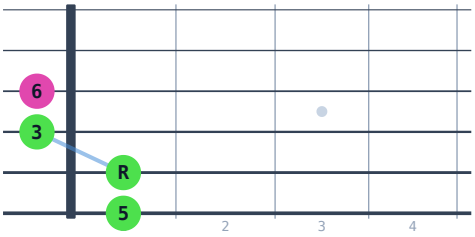
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

14 ways to play B♭6

C shape · 2nd inversion

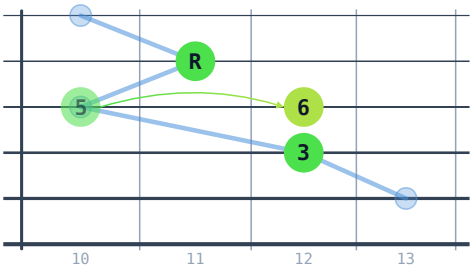
B♭6/F



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

C shape · 1st inversion

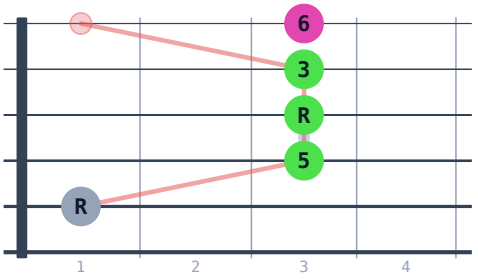
B♭6/D



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

A shape · 2nd inversion

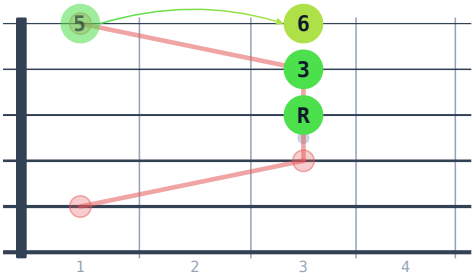
B♭6/F



x 1 3 3 3 3
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

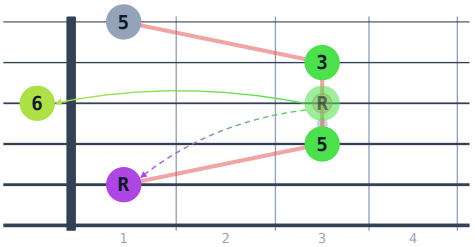
B♭6



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

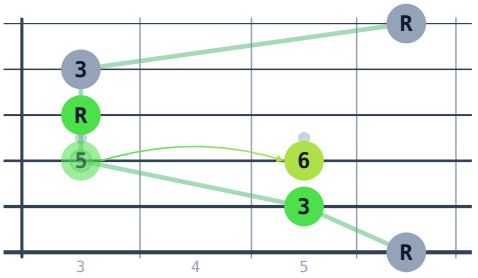
B♭6



x 1 3 0 3 1
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.

G shape · 1st inversion

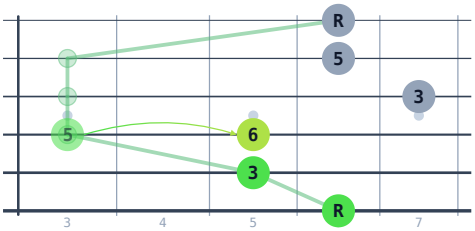
B♭6/D



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

G shape · Root position

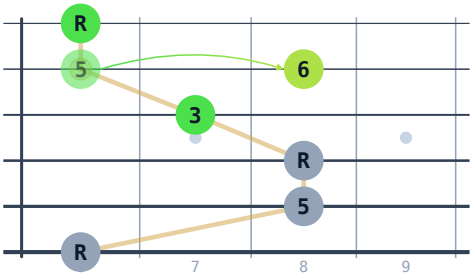
B♭6



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

E shape · 1st inversion

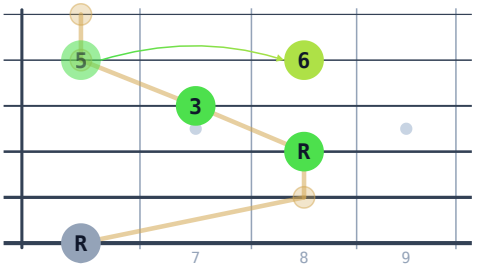
B♭6/D



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

E shape · Root position

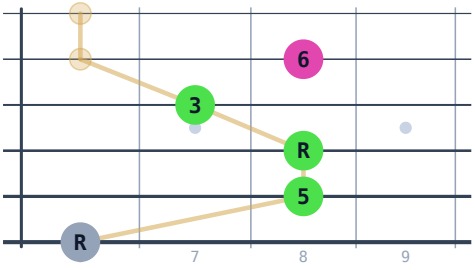
B♭6



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

E shape · 2nd inversion

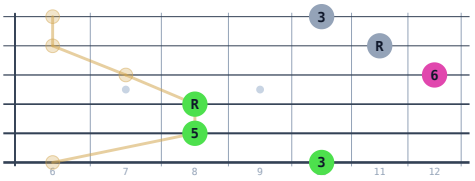
B♭6/F



6 8 8 7 8 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

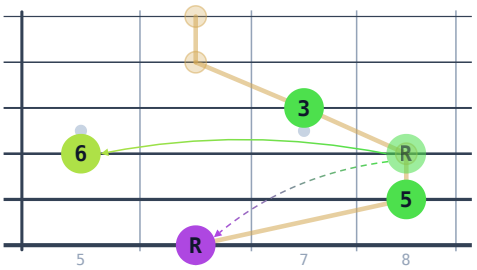
B♭6/D



10 8 8 12 11 10
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

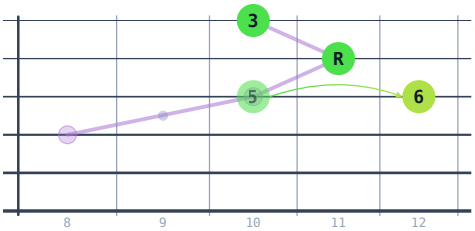
B♭6



6 8 5 7 x 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

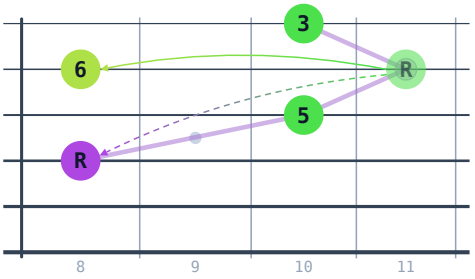
B♭6/G



x x x 12 11 10
6 1 3 (G B♭ D)
Base triad: B♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B♭6



x x 8 10 8 10
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.