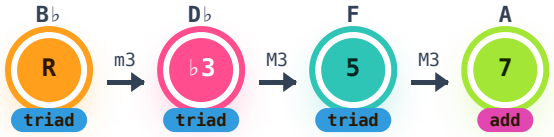
# B♭m(maj7) Guitar Chord Chart

**B♭ minor major 7th · notes B♭ D♭ F A · formula 1 ♭3 5 7 · 11 voicings**

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/b-flat-m-maj7 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

## The formula



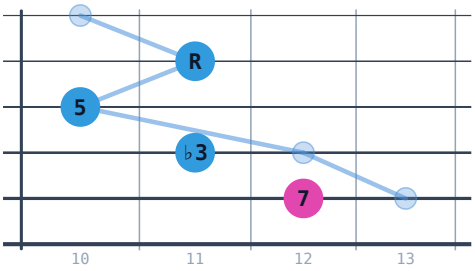

Character: mysterious

**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

## 11 ways to play B♭m(maj7)

### C shape · 3rd inversion

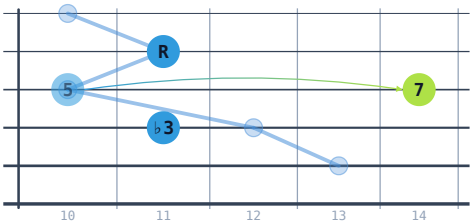
B♭m(maj7)/A




**x 12 11 10 11 x**
7 ♭3 5 1 (A D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

### C shape · 1st inversion

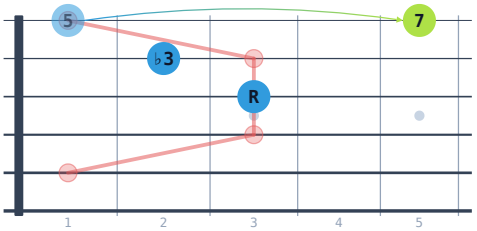
B♭m(maj7)/D♭




**x x 11 14 11 x**
♭3 7 1 (D♭ A B♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

### A shape · Root position

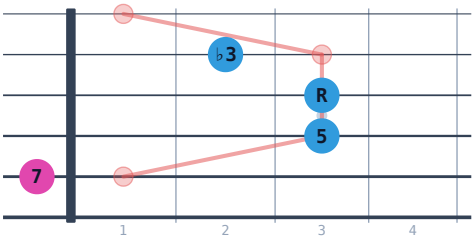
B♭m(maj7)




**x x x 3 2 5**
1 ♭3 7 (B♭ D♭ A)
Base triad: B♭ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

### A shape · 3rd inversion

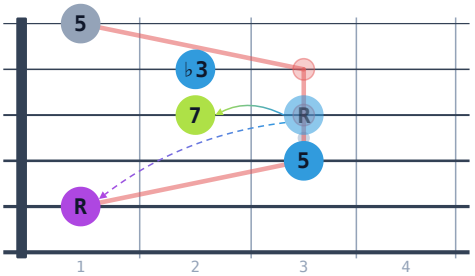
B♭m(maj7)/A




**x 0 3 3 2 x**
7 5 1 ♭3 (A F B♭ D♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 2nd inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

### A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

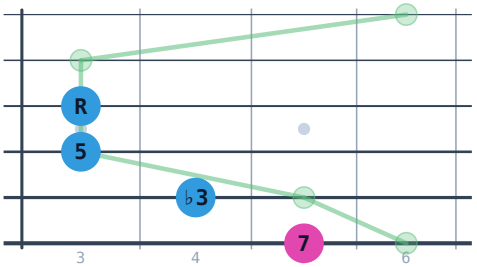
B♭m(maj7)




**x 1 3 2 2 1**
1 5 7 ♭3 (B♭ F A D♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

### G shape · 3rd inversion

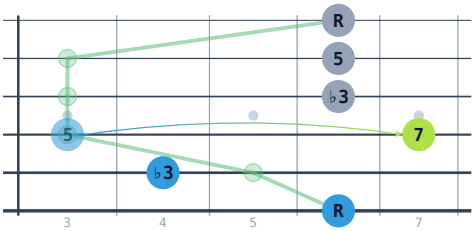
B♭m(maj7)/A




**5 4 3 3 x x**
7 ♭3 5 1 (A D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

### G shape · Root position

B♭m(maj7)



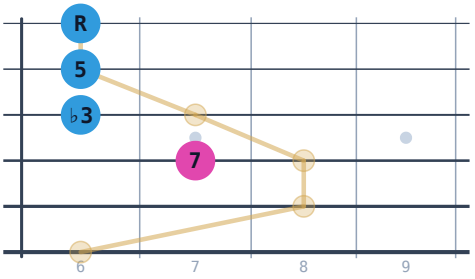

**6 4 7 6 6 6**

1 ♭3 7 (B♭ D♭ A)

Base triad: B♭ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

### E shape · 3rd inversion

B♭m(maj7)/A



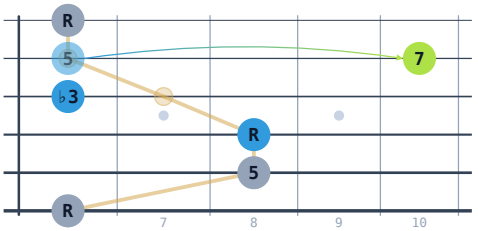

**x x 7 6 6 6**

7 ♭3 5 1 (A D♭ F B♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

### E shape · Root position

B♭m(maj7)



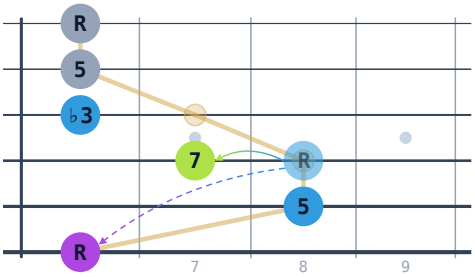

**6 8 8 6 10 6**

1 ♭3 7 (B♭ D♭ A)

Base triad: B♭ minor, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

### E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B♭m(maj7)



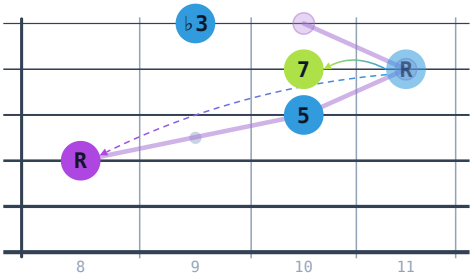

**6 8 7 6 6 6**

1 5 7 ♭3 (B♭ F A D♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 7th takes the root's string.

### D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B♭m(maj7)




**x x 8 10 10 9**

1 5 7 ♭3 (B♭ F A D♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 2nd inversion 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.