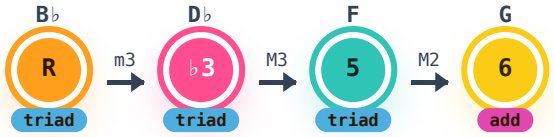
B♭m6 Guitar Chord Chart

B♭ minor 6th · notes B♭ D♭ F G · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 11 voicings

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/b-flat-m6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

The formula



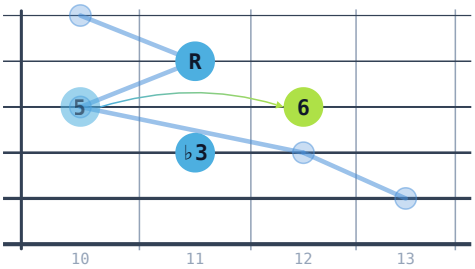
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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♭m6

C shape · 1st inversion

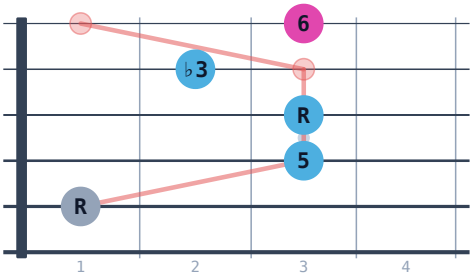
B♭m6/D♭



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

A shape · 2nd inversion

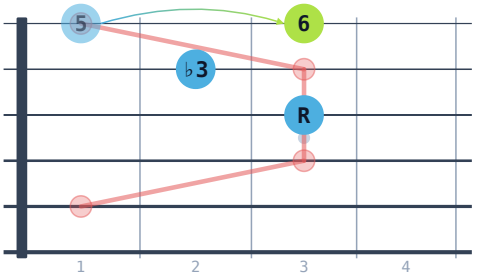
B♭m6/F



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

A shape · Root position

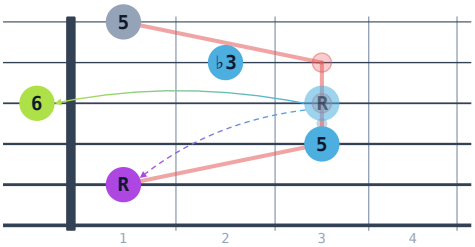
B♭m6



x x x 3 2 3
1 ♭3 6 (B♭ D♭ G)
Base triad: B♭ minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

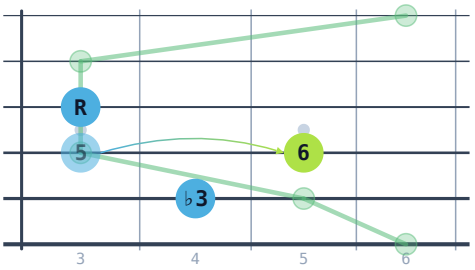
B♭m6



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

G shape · 1st inversion

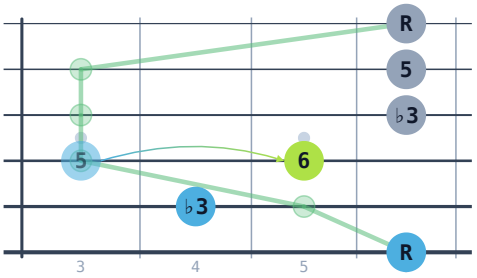
B♭m6/D♭



x 4 5 3 x x
♭3 6 1 (D♭ G B♭)
Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

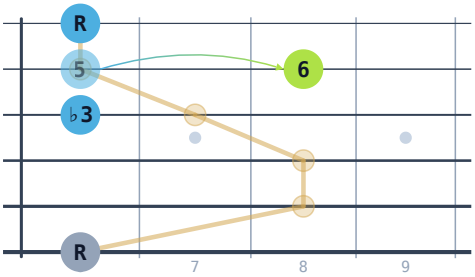
B♭m6



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

E shape · 1st inversion

B♭m6/D♭



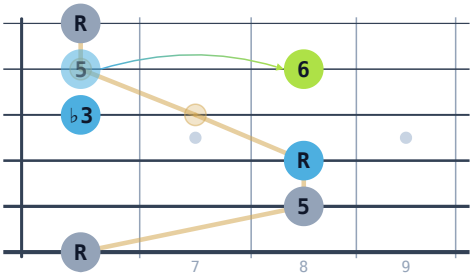
6 x x 6 8 6

♭3 6 1 (D♭ G B♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

B♭m6



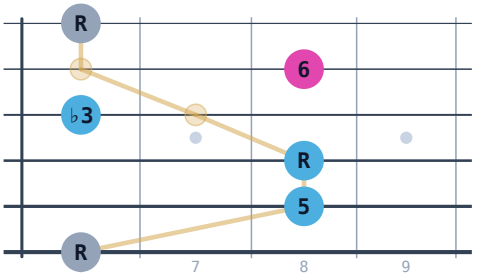
6 8 8 6 8 6

1 ♭3 6 (B♭ D♭ G)

Base triad: B♭ minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

B♭m6/F



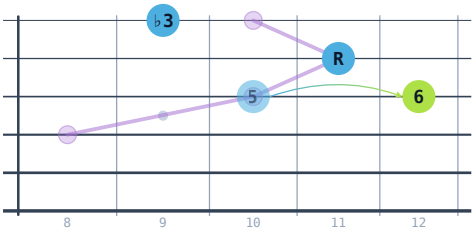
6 8 8 6 8 6

5 1 ♭3 6 (F B♭ D♭ G)

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

D shape · 2nd inversion

B♭m6/G



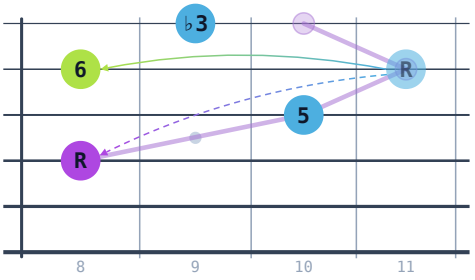
x x x 12 11 9

6 1 ♭3 (G B♭ D♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B♭m6



x x 8 10 8 9

1 5 6 ♭3 (B♭ F G D♭)

Base triad: B♭ minor, 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.