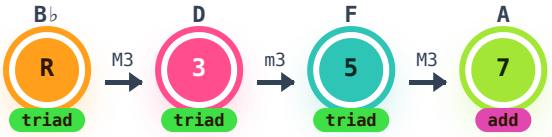
B♭maj7 Guitar Chord Chart

B♭ major 7th · notes B♭ D F A · formula 1 3 5 7 · 15 voicings

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

The formula



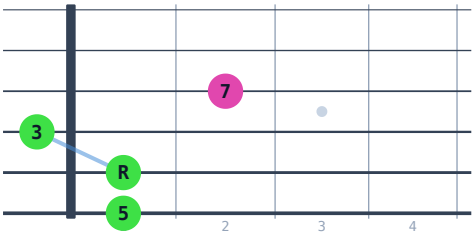
Character: ☁️ **dreamy**

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

15 ways to play B♭maj7

C shape · 2nd inversion

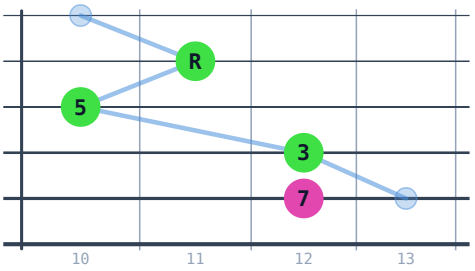
B♭maj7/F



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

C shape · 3rd inversion

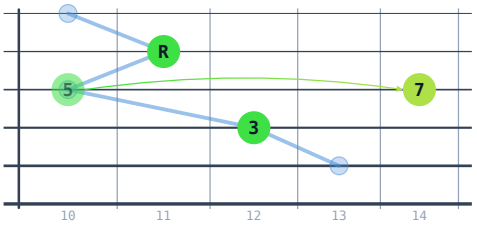
B♭maj7/A



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

C shape · 1st inversion

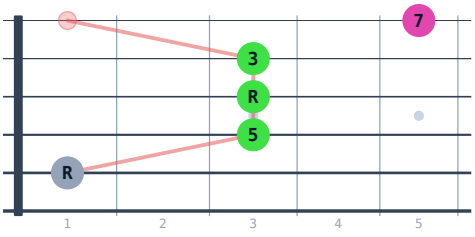
B♭maj7/D



x x 12 14 11 x
3 7 1 (D A B♭)
Base triad: B♭ major, 1st inversion The 7th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion

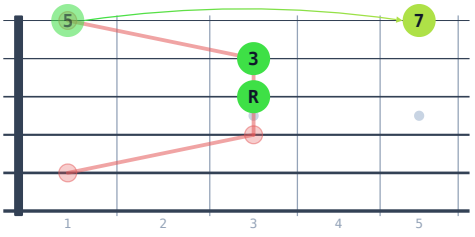
B♭maj7/F



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

A shape · Root position

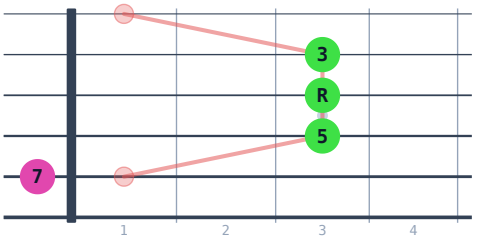
B♭maj7



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

A shape · 3rd inversion

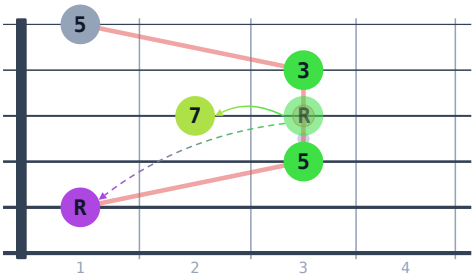
B♭maj7/A



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

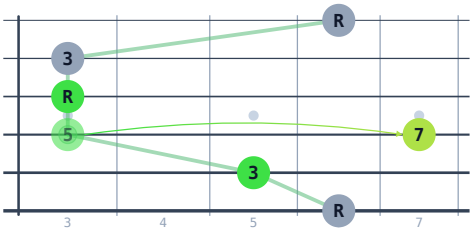
B♭maj7



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

G shape · 1st inversion

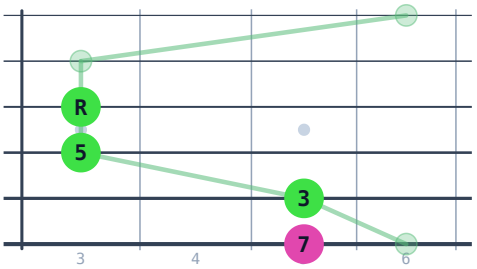
B♭maj7/D



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

G shape · 3rd inversion

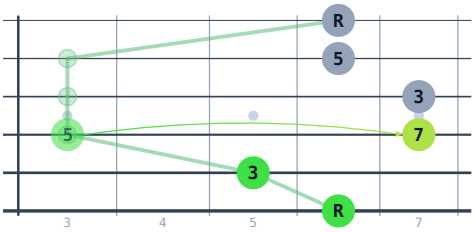
B♭maj7/A



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

G shape · Root position

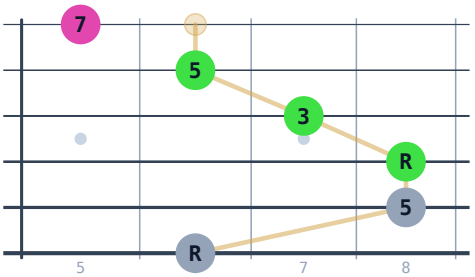
B♭maj7



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

E shape · Root position

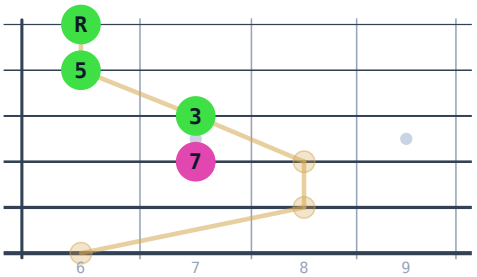
B♭maj7



6 8 8 7 6 5
1 3 5 7 (B♭ D F A)
Base triad: B♭ major, root position The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 3rd inversion

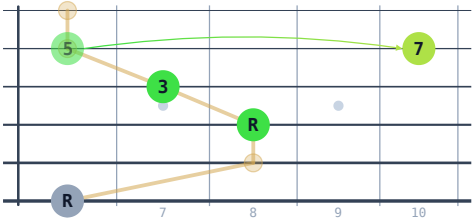
B♭maj7/A



x x 7 7 6 6
7 3 5 1 (A D F B♭)
Base triad: B♭ major, 1st inversion The 7th gets a string of its own.

E shape · Root position

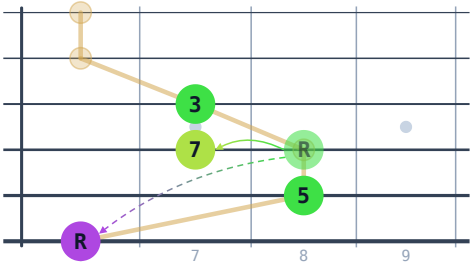
B♭maj7



6 x 8 7 10 x
1 3 7 (B♭ D A)
Base triad: B♭ major, root position The 7th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

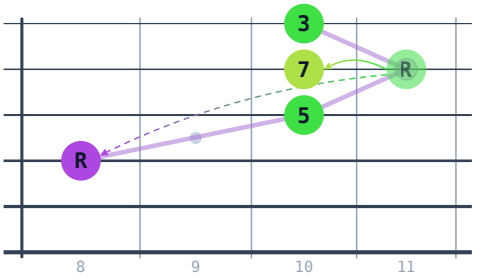
B♭maj7



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

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

B♭maj7



x x 8 10 10 10
1 5 7 3 (B♭ F A D)
Base triad: B♭ major, 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.