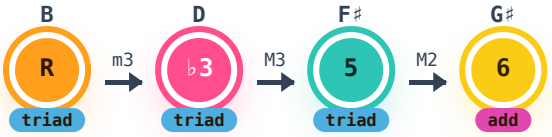
Bm6 Guitar Chord Chart

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

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

The formula



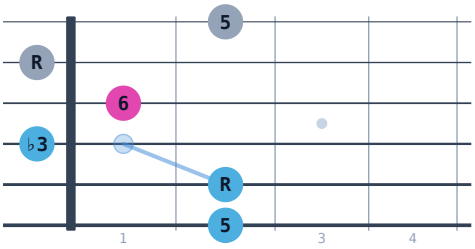
Character: 🌙 dark, cool

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

12 ways to play Bm6

C shape · 2nd inversion

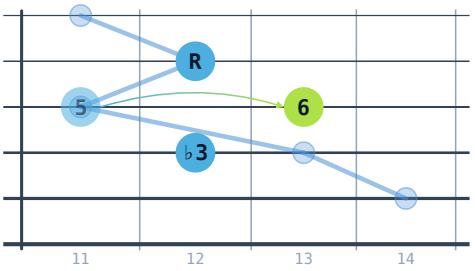
Bm6/F♯



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

C shape · 1st inversion

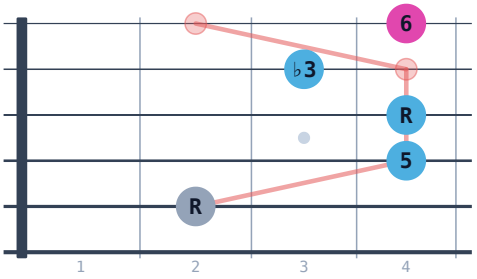
Bm6/D



x x 12 13 12 x
♭3 6 1 (D G♯ B)
Base triad: B minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

A shape · 2nd inversion

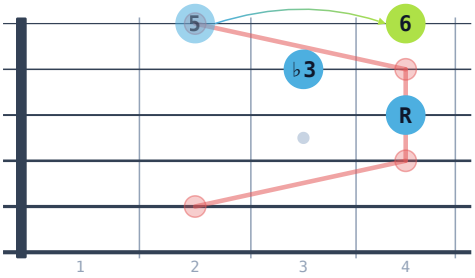
Bm6/F♯



x 2 4 4 3 4
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

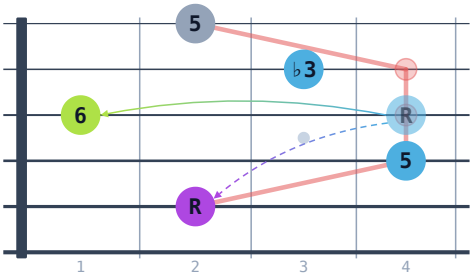
Bm6



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

A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

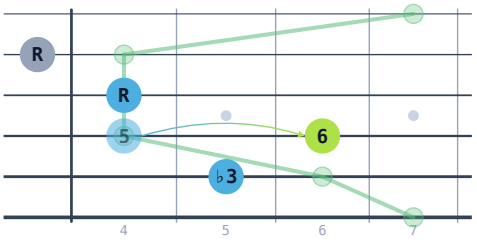
Bm6



x 2 4 1 3 2
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

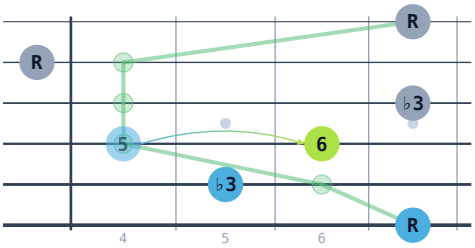
Bm6/D



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

G shape · Root position

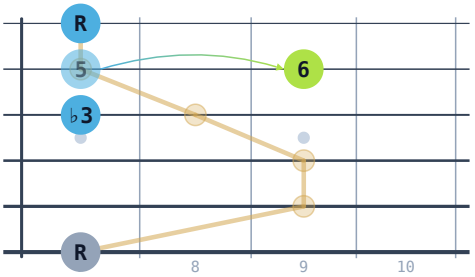
Bm6



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

E shape · 1st inversion

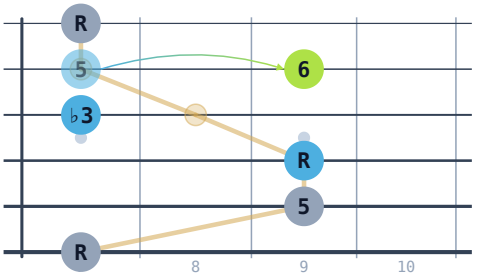
Bm6/D



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

E shape · Root position

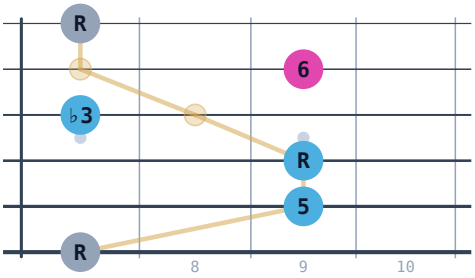
Bm6



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

E shape · 2nd inversion

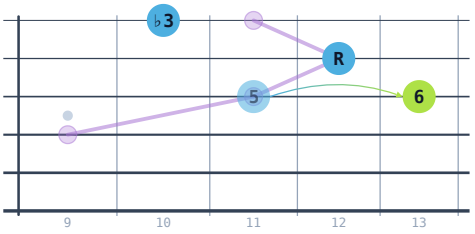
Bm6/F♯



7 9 9 7 9 7
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

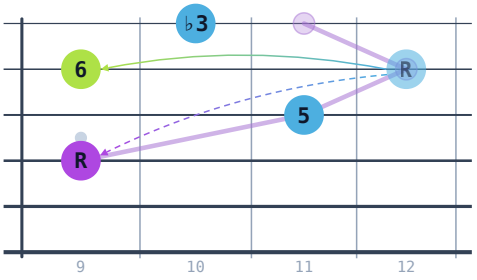
Bm6/G♯



x x x 13 12 10
6 1 ♭3 (G♯ B D)
Base triad: B minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Bm6



x x 9 11 9 10
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.