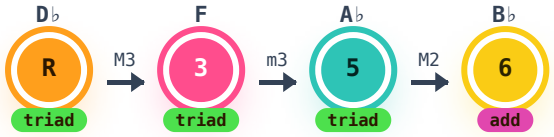
D♭6 Guitar Chord Chart

D♭ major 6th · notes D♭ F A♭ B♭ · formula 1 3 5 6 · 12 voicings

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

The formula



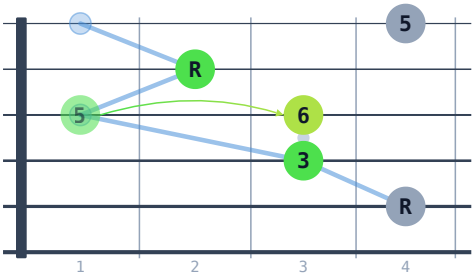
Character: 🌸 sweet

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

12 ways to play D♭6

C shape · 1st inversion

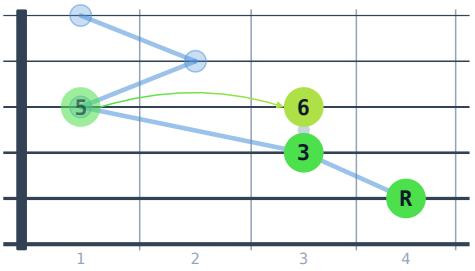
D♭6/F



x 4 3 3 2 4
3 6 1 (F B♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

C shape · Root position

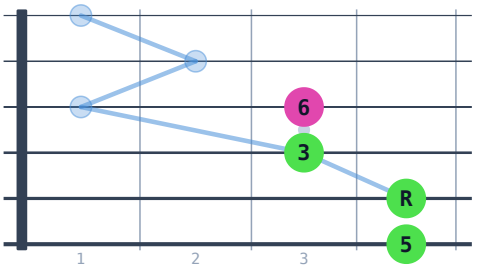
D♭6



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

C shape · 2nd inversion

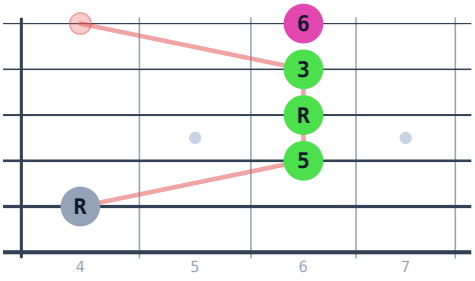
D♭6/A♭



4 4 3 3 x x
5 1 3 6 (A♭ D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · 2nd inversion

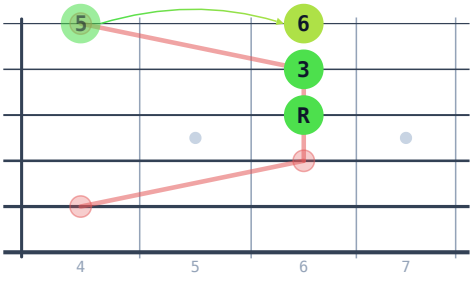
D♭6/A♭



x 4 6 6 6 6
5 1 3 6 (A♭ D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

A shape · Root position

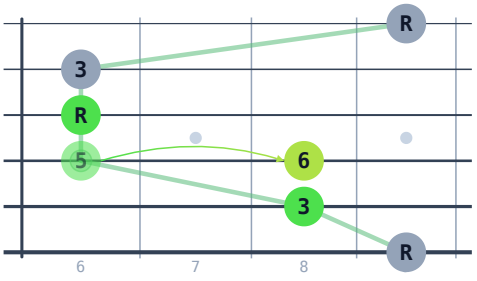
D♭6



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

G shape · 1st inversion

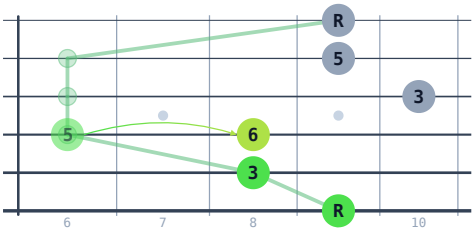
D♭6/F



9 8 8 6 6 9
3 6 1 (F B♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

G shape · Root position

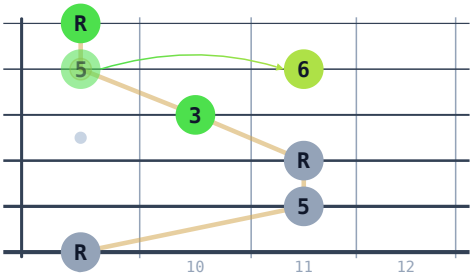
D♭6



9 8 8 10 9 9
1 3 6 (D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 1st inversion

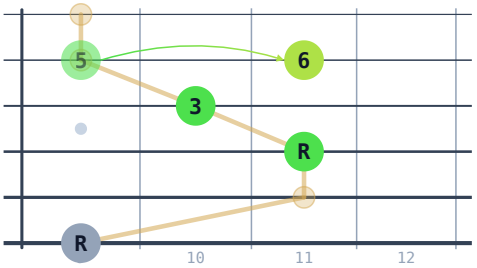
D♭6/F



9 11 11 10 11 9
3 6 1 (F B♭ D♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · Root position

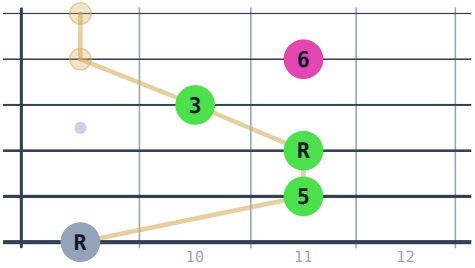
D♭6



9 x 11 10 11 x
1 3 6 (D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

E shape · 2nd inversion

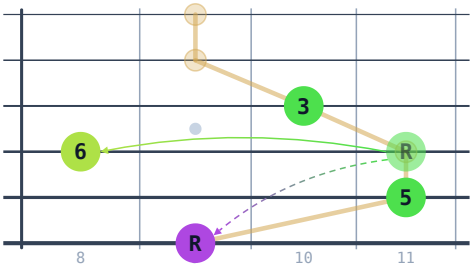
D♭6/A♭



9 11 11 10 11 x
5 1 3 6 (A♭ D♭ F B♭)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

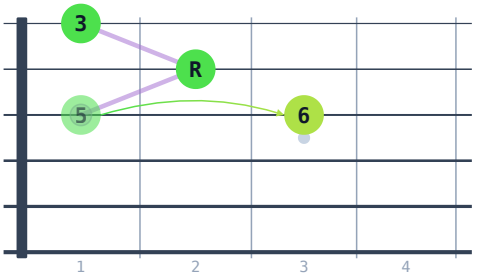
D♭6



9 11 8 10 x x
1 5 6 3 (D♭ A♭ B♭ F)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

D shape · 2nd inversion

D♭6/B♭



x x x 3 2 1
6 1 3 (B♭ D♭ F)
Base triad: D♭ major, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th'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.